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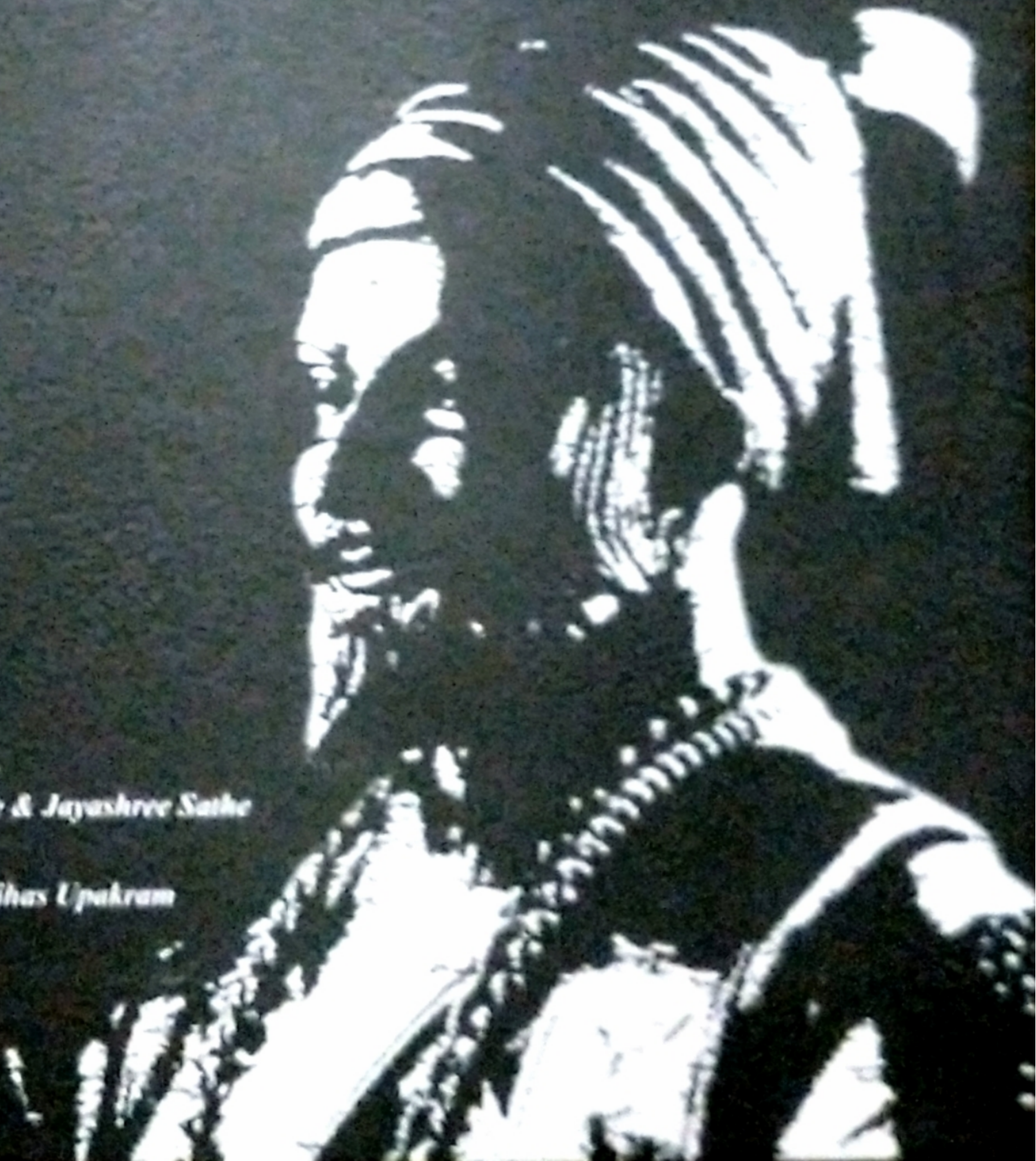
SHIVABHARATA

Shree Shivabharata by Kavi Paramananda

The only contemporary biography of Chhatrapati Shivaji Maharaj

*Translated by
Soniya Khare & Jayashree Sathe*

*Published by
Murkumbi Itihas Upakram*



Shivabharata

Kavindra Paramananda

Translated from the Sanskrit by
Soniya Khare and Dr Jayashree Sathe



Murkumbi Itihas Upakram

Title: Shivabharata
Kavindra Paramananda

Murkumbi Itihas Upakram
Shree Renuka Institute for Rural Development & Research,
BC 105, Camp, Belgavi, 590001, Karnataka

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CONTENTS

1. Publisher's Note	v
2. Introduction	vii
3. Chapter One	1 - 16
4. Chapter Two	17 - 27
5. Chapter Three	28 - 37
6. Chapter Four	38 - 48
7. Chapter Five	49 - 59
8. Chapter Six	60 - 73
9. Chapter Seven	74 - 80
10. Chapter Eight	81 - 92
11. Chapter Nine	93 - 104
12. Chapter Ten	105 - 112
13. Chapter Eleven	113 - 121
14. Chapter Twelve	122 - 139
15. Chapter Thirteen	140 - 161
16. Chapter Fourteen	162 - 179
17. Chapter Fifteen	180 - 189
18. Chapter Sixteen	190 - 201
19. Chapter Seventeen	202 - 214
20. Chapter Eighteen	215 - 225
21. Chapter Nineteen	226 - 234
22. Chapter Twenty	235 - 246
23. Chapter Twenty-One	247 - 259
24. Chapter Twenty-Two	260 - 271
25. Chapter Twenty-Three	272 - 284
26. Chapter Twenty-Four	285 - 298

iv / Shivabharata

27. Chapter Twenty-Five	299 - 308
28. Chapter Twenty-Six	309 - 322
29. Chapter Twenty-Seven	323 - 332
30. Chapter Twenty-Eight	333 - 349
31. Chapter Twenty-Nine	350 - 364
32. Chapter Thirty	365 - 373
33. Chapter Thirty-One	374 - 385
34. Chapter Thirty-Two	386 - 387

Publisher's Note

This publication is the first fruit of a personal journey in the quest of our culture and heritage. My mother and I started the Murkumbi Itihas Upakram to preserve and publicise the records of Maratha history. To understand why the Marathas won great victories and built a mighty empire but finally lost. And from there to draw lessons for our life and challenges today as a nation.

This publication brings forward to a wider audience the only biography commissioned by Chhatrapati Shivaji himself. The Shree Shivabharata was written in Sanskrit by Kavindra Paramananda, an eminent scholar of his time, for Shivaji Raje.

In publishing this book and its associated YouTube videos, we aim to bring the first and the only contemporary biography of Chhatrapati Shivaji Maharaj to a wider audience.

Several people made this possible in a short time. My thanks to Pradeepdada Rawat, chairman BISM and institution builder, Pandurangji Balkavade, eminent historian and speaker on Maratha history, Srinivas Kulkarni of the Bhandarkar Oriental Research Institute, Vaibhav Purandare, who directed this project and has written the introduction, Dr Uday Kulkarni, prominent writer on Maratha history who has constantly helped me find resources and people connected with Maratha history.

Soniyaji Khare and Dr. Jayashreetai Sathe have done an excellent job of the translation against a very tight deadline. Mithilesh Kulkarni used A.I. to provide a rough translation which aided and speeded their work. Makarand Bapat should be mentioned for his relentless work of typesetting this book. I also thank Manish Deshmukh for the cover page and artwork and Sweta Ramanujan for editing the translated text.

vi / Shivabharata

And finally, most importantly, my mother Dr. Vidya Murkumbi who raised me on the stories of the valour and statecraft of Shivaji and his successors.

What is particularly gratifying for me is that this translation is being released on a very special occasion – Jyeshtha Shuddha Trayodashi, the 350th anniversary of the Rajyabhishek of Shivaji Maharaj.

Narendra Murkumbi

June 2024

Introduction

There are two accounts of the life of Chhatrapati Shivaji Maharaj which are contemporary in nature and which were written either on his instructions or the instructions of his family.

One is in Sanskrit; the other is in Marathi.

The Sanskrit narrative is the Shree Shivabharata, composed by Kavindra Paramananda. It was written, so states Paramananda, at the behest of Shivaji Raje, and can be considered as an official, authorised account.

The Marathi account is the Sabhasad Bakhar Chronicle, written by Krishnaji Anant Sabhasad, a member of Rajaram's official apparatus, on Rajaram's instructions in Jinjee in Tamil country.

While both are biographical accounts, the Shivabharata is in verse and the Sabhasad Bakhar in prose.

S.M. Divekar took great efforts to bring to light the Shivabharata, got a Marathi translation of the Shivabharata done in 1927 by Rajaram Damodar Desai, and edited that text and translation. The Sabhasad Bakhar was translated into English by the historian Surendra Nath Sen in 1920 and has been in circulation for more than a century.

Until now, however, no English translation of the Shivabharata was available, though it is a document of equal significance. In fact, it could very well be seen as a document of some what greater significance than Sabhasad's because Paramananda wrote it during Shivaji Raje's lifetime, and Sabhasad, though a contemporary of Shivaji, composed his some years after Maharaj's death.

This English translation is thus the first genuine, accurate one that is completely faithful to the original Sanskrit text. Its importance lies in the fact that it brings a key historical document, indeed a primary source related to Maratha and Indian history, to light for a vast readership.

Any contemporary account of any period has to be seen in its context. So must Paramananda's.

Firstly, he is a poet; he does not write in the classical tradition of putting together a biography as we know it in the modern, twenty-first century sense but in keeping with his lyrical style and in keeping with the nature of Sanskrit poetic texts. That means divinity and scriptural aspects are often central to what he's saying.

Secondly, the text that has come down to us suddenly ends in the year 1661, with Chapter 32 unfinished, even though letters written by the Mughal general Mirza Raje Jai Singh found in the Rajasthan archives have established that Paramananda did indeed live beyond that date and was part of Shivaji's entourage during Raje's visit to Agra in 1666. Did Paramananda not write more? Or did the rest of the text get destroyed sometime? We have no way of knowing. We can only deal with what's available.

What is interesting is that despite all of this, so much of what is available in his text has been, and continues to be, quite reliable for historians and makes it engrossing.

For example, he writes in the very first chapter that he is composing the text at a time when Shivaji Maharaj is ruling from Rajgad. And in the same chapter, he states that Maharaj has asked him to narrate what he has seen so far and also what he (Maharaj) is going to do in the future. At the same time, Paramananda states at the end of every chapter that he is writing 100 chapters in all. Thus again the question arises: What happened? Did he write the rest or not?

Crucially, while Sabhasad gets a lot of the chronology of Shivaji's story wrong, Paramananda gets a number of things right, and historians of the Maratha period across generations have found corroboration of a lot of what he has said in other documents.

For example, for decades, there was a longstanding debate in Maharashtra over Chhatrapati Shivaji's birth year, and committee after committee was set up by successive state governments to settle the debate.

The Shivabharata is one of the critical documents which have helped to conclusively establish that Falgun Vadya Tritiya 1551 or 19 February 1630 is indeed the correct date.

His other contributions are just as noteworthy. He mentions the date of Shivaji's encounter with Afzal Khan, though that is the only date he provides other than that of Shivaji's birth. He gives us a detailed background of the Bhosale family – their reputation as warriors, their jagirs and their achievements. His account of the first big battle of 18-year-old Shivaji against a Bijapur army led by Fatta Khan is rich in description and gives us the names of several of Shivaji's earliest associates, names which deserve to be far better known than they are today. Similarly, the names of all those who imprisoned his father Shahaji Raje Bhosale in the same year (1648) are there, so are names of associates on both sides during the meeting with Afzal Khan. The famous episode in which Shivaji stunned a Mughal military unit in Umberkhind, when Kartalab Khan and Raibagin were sent out to attack the Konkan in 1660-1661, is again set out in some detail.

So Paramananda may have his flights of fancy, no doubt, which we can discount, but as noted earlier in this introduction, we have to remember he belongs to his times. And as one historian has said, we have to respect that whatever the limitations, which are natural in a seventeenth-century narrative, the contemporary chronicler '*was there*'.

Paramananda's *being there*, in that era of revolution in Indian history, is why the Murkumbi Itihas Upakram chose this narrative for translation and has brought it to readers in this special, 350th year of the Rajyabhishek of Shivaji Maharaj.

It was, to put it in just a couple of words, long overdue.

Vaibhav Purandare

Author of Shivaji: India's Great Warrior King

अतीव प्राचीनायाः शिवराजेतिहासपुस्तिकायाः हस्तलिखितायाः पृष्ठात्मकमेकं छायाचित्रणम् ।

चर्यायाप्रोदः पीयूषपाणिनिः ॥ व्यासैर्षिर्षागिरेः ॥ तमधिदेहं सः प्रेतो ॥ २१ ॥ स्कंधाः ॥ योलस
 छिन्निर्भितस्वस्ति काश्चुते ॥ स्फुरदितागर्प्यतलुः ॥ २२ ॥ कैकजालकैः ॥ २२ ॥ प्रत्ययपल्लवोपे
 तेविकीर्ण्येतसर्धो ॥ सद्यः सलिलसंपूर्णसुवर्णकलशान्विते ॥ २३ ॥ द्वारदेशोभयप्रांतलिनि
 तेऽनुरूपेन ॥ पणितः स्थापितानेकदीपमंगलदीपको ॥ २४ ॥ विहितोपयिक इत्यसंयहस्तुति
 कागृह्ये ॥ दिव्यतेजोमयीदेवीदिव्यरूपाव्यराजतः ॥ २५ ॥ भूवाणप्राणवद्वाब्देः संमितेशाकि
 ॥ २६ ॥ शर्वोसंवसरेऽशुक्लजहंतवोत्तरायणे ॥ २७ ॥ क्षितिशरत्नोर्वर्तमानेऽत्रास्तेमासिफास्तु
 ने ॥ २८ ॥ कृष्णक्षेत्रीयायानिर्जालने सुशोभने ॥ २९ ॥ व्यनुकूलतरेस्तंगसंश्रयेः पंचनिशु
 व्यजिताशोचलगतीस्थिमसाश्च ॥ ३० ॥ अपारलावण्यमयेऽनुरूपेऽवर्तमाने ॥ ३१ ॥

अथ न व श न इ न ड न

ॐ तत्सद्ब्रह्मणे नमः ।
 कवीन्द्रपरमानन्दविरचितम्
श्रीशिवभारतम् ।

॥ प्रथमोऽध्यायः ॥
Chapter One

बन्दारुबिबुधोदारमौलिमन्दारदामभिः ।
 स्विद्यत्पदारविन्दाय गोविन्दाय नमो नमः ॥१॥

1 I repeatedly pay obeisance to Lord Vishnu, whose feet are moist due to the garlands of mandar flowers on the heads of the revered gods who are saluting him.

कदाचित्परमानन्दशर्मा ब्राह्मणसत्तमः ।
 तीर्थयात्राप्रसङ्गेन पुरीं वाराणसीं ययौ ॥२॥

2 Once upon a time a pre-eminent Brahmin named Paramananda set out on a pilgrimage and reached Kashi.

मुच्यन्ते यत्र सर्वेऽपि मुक्तिरेव न मुच्यते ।
 यत्रोपदिशति ब्रह्म तारकं स्वयमीश्वरः ॥३॥
 तत्र तीर्थविधिं कृत्वा दृष्ट्वा देवं महेश्वरम् ।
 पुण्ये भागीरथीतीरे निषसाद स धर्मवित् ॥४॥

3-4 Kashi is a place where everyone gets salvation but liberation itself has no freedom (i.e. salvation resides there permanently), where Shankar himself instructs one about the Supreme Being and guides one towards liberation. In this holy pilgrimage town of Kashi after having completed all

2 / Shivabharata

the prescribed rituals, and after having taken the darshan of Mahadev, that pious Brahmin stayed on the sacred banks of the Bhagirathi river.

तं वै पद्मासनासीनं विस्फुरद्ब्रह्मवर्चसम् ।
 वेत्तारं सर्वशास्त्राणां वित्तमध्यात्मवित्तमम् ॥५॥
 पौराणिकानां प्रवरं भट्टगोविन्दनन्दनम् ।
 एकवीराप्रसादेन लब्धवाक्सिद्धिवैभवम् ॥६॥
 कवीन्द्रं परमानन्दं परमानन्दविग्रहम् ।
 दृष्ट्वा प्रमुदितास्तत्र विज्ञाः काशीनिवासिनः ॥७॥

5-7 He sat there in Padmasana, blazed with the glow of wisdom, knower of all sciences, arts, famous and pre-eminently acquainted with spiritualism, the foremost of the Puranics, he had obtained supernatural perfection of speech by the grace of Goddess Ekvira; the son of Govindbhatt, he was supreme bliss, 'paramananda' incarnate, distinguished poet Paramananda. The pundits residing in Kashi were greatly pleased to see him.

स तानुदारचरितान् प्रत्युत्थायाभिवाद्य च ।
 पूजयामास विधिवत्संप्राप्तानतिथीनिव ॥८॥

8 He rose to reverentially greet the generous scholars, and honoured them as guests in accordance with the prescribed rituals.

परिवार्योपविविशुस्ते सर्वे तं द्विजोत्तमाः ।
 शुश्रूषमाणाश्चरितं प्रथितं शिवभूषतेः ॥९॥

9 All those pre-eminent Brahmins sat around him with the desire to hear about the renowned life story of Shivaji Maharaj.

ततः प्रमनसः सर्वे तमूचुस्ते मनीषिणः ।
 कर्तारं चारुकाव्यानामवतारं बृहस्पतेः ॥१०॥

10 Later, all those pundits who were ecstatic said to Paramananda, the very incarnation of Brhaspati, that he is the creator of pleasing poetry.

मनीषिण ऊचुः -

यः शास्ति वसुधामेतां राजा राजगिरीश्वरः ।
 तुलजायाः प्रसादेन लब्धराज्यो महातपाः ॥११॥
 विष्णोरंशो विशेषेण लोकपालांशसंभवः ।
 मनस्वी सुप्रसन्नात्मा प्रतापी विजितेन्द्रियः ॥१२॥
 भीमादपि महाभीमः सीमा सर्वधनुर्भृताम् ।
 धीमानुदारचरितः श्रीमानद्भुतविक्रमः ॥१३॥
 कृती कृतज्ञः सुकृती कृतात्मा कृतलक्षणः ।
 वक्ता वाक्यस्य सत्यस्य श्रोता चातिविचक्षणः ॥१४॥
 देवद्विजगवां गोप्ता दुर्दान्तयवनान्तकः ।
 प्रपन्नानां परित्राता प्रजानां प्रियकारकः ॥१५॥
 तस्यास्य चरितं ब्रह्मन्नेकाध्यायगर्भितम् ।
 भगवत्याः प्रसादेन भवता यत्प्रकाशितम् ॥१६॥
 उदारशब्दसंदर्भं भूरिभावार्थमद्भुतम् ।
 माधुर्यादिगुणोपेतमलंकारैरलंकृतम् ॥१७॥
 निचितं धर्मशास्त्रार्थैरर्थशास्त्रसमन्वितम् ।
 विश्रुतं सर्वलोकेषु पुराणमिव नूतनम् ॥१८॥
 समस्तदोषरहितं सहितं लक्षणैर्निजैः ।
 तदशेषमशेषज्ञं शंस नः शंसितव्रत ॥१९॥

The pundits said:

11-19 The reigning king of Rajgad, who is ruling over this earth, who has received this kingdom by the grace of Goddess Tuljabhavani, one who is devoutly austere, especially who is a fractional incarnation of Vishnu and eight regents of the cardinal points, who is intelligent, cheerful, valorous, has conquered the senses, more fierce than even Bhima and is the jewel in the crown of all archers, also he is wise, generous, prosperous, exceptionally brave, knowledgeable, virtuous, self-disciplined, and having many virtues, he is truthful, a very intelligent listener, protector of gods, Brahmins and cows, destroyer of savage foreigners, protector of refugees, will work for

4 / Shivabharata

the welfare of his subjects, such is the King Shivaji, whose many-chaptered biography has been prepared by the grace of Goddess Ekvira, the language is excellent, it is extraordinary and filled with deep meaning, it is full of qualities like melodiousness, is embellished, complete with Dharmashastra (code of law) and politics, and as if it has become well known among people as a new Purana, which is free of any fault and filled with characteristic traits, O wise and venerable Brahmin, narrate to us the biography of one who knows all.

इति वाराणसीस्थेन मण्डलेन मनीषिणाम् ।
प्रोक्तः प्रोवाच धर्मात्मा कवीन्द्रो वदतां वरः ॥२०॥

20 When the group of pundits of Kashi made such a request, the pious and supremely eloquent Kavindra said,

कवीन्द्र उवाच -

एकवीरां भगवतीं गणेशं च सरस्वतीम् ।
सद्गुरुं च महासिद्धं सिद्धानामपि सिद्धिदम् ॥२१॥
प्रणिपत्य प्रवक्ष्यामि महाराजस्य धीमतः ।
चरितं शिवराजस्य भरतस्येव भारतम् ॥२२॥

Kavindra said:

21-22 I salute Goddess Ekvira, Ganpati, Saraswati, and the great accomplished Guru, the Giver of perfection, and I will narrate the life story of the wise Shivaji Maharaj, like Mahabharata of Bharata, of the Bharata dynasty.

कलिकल्मषहारीणि हारीणि जनचेतसाम् ।
यशांसि शिवराजस्य श्रोतव्यानि मनीषिभिः ॥२३॥

23 The wise people should listen to the success stories of Shivaraya which will decimate the sins of Kali Yuga and capture the minds of the people.

योऽयं विजयते वीरः पर्वतानामधीश्वरः ।
 दाक्षिणात्यो महाराजः शाहराजात्मजः शिवः ॥२४॥
 साक्षान्नारायणस्यांशस्त्रिदशद्वेषिदारणः ।
 स एकदाऽऽत्मनिष्ठं मां प्रसाद्येदमभाषत ॥२५॥
 यानि यानि चरित्राणि विहितानि मया भुवि ।
 विधीयन्ते च सुमते तानि सर्वाणि वर्णय ॥२६॥
 मालभूपमुपक्रम्य प्रथितं मत्पितामहम् ।
 कथाभेतां महाभाग महनीयां निरूपय ॥२७॥

24-27 This brave man, the ruler of forts, Maharaja of the south, an avatar of Vishnu, destroyer of the Yavanas¹, son of Shahaji Raja, Shivaji became victorious. He once requested me, who is devoted to the knowledge of Brahma, and said: "O wise one, describe all the deeds that I have done on this earth and continue to do. Beginning with my grandfather, the famous Maloji Raje, O great man, you narrate this remarkable story."

तस्येमां वाचमनघामभिनन्द्य द्विजोत्तमाः ।
 प्रतिश्रुत्य गृहानेत्य स्वयमेतदचिन्तयम् ॥२८॥
 अहो कथमहं कुर्यां भारतप्रतिमं महत् ।
 अमानुषचरित्रस्य शिवस्यैतत्समीहितम् ॥२९॥
 इति संचिन्तयन्तं मां चिरसुस्थिरचेतसम् ।
 देवी भगवती साक्षात्समेत्येदमवोचत ॥३०॥

28-30 O eminent Brahmins, I appreciated the chaste speech by him and accepted it, and came home and contemplated with a steady mind as to how I could fulfil this wish of Shivaji who had an extraordinary life, how I could compose a great work like Bharata. While I was there, Goddess Ekvira appeared before me and said:

¹ According to V. S. Apte's Sanskrit-English Dictionary, published in 1890, a Yavana is 'a Greek, an Ionian, any foreigner or barbarian' and 'the word is applied at present to a Mahomedan or a European also'. *The Practical Sanskrit-English Dictionary*, Vaman Shivram Apte, Shiralkar & Co., Budhwar Peth, Poona, 1890, p. 890

देव्युवाच -

कवीन्द्र कुरु मा चिन्तामनुकूलाऽस्म्यहं तव ।
ममाऽऽदेशादयं राजा त्वामिदं कार्यमादिशत् ॥३१॥
एवमाश्वासयन्ती मां कृपालुः कुलदेवता ।
चतुर्भुजा भवगती हृदयं मे समाविशत् ॥३२॥

Devi said:

31-32 "O esteemed poet, do not worry. I am pleased with you. And it is by my command that Shivaraya has entrusted this task to you." In this manner the gracious family deity, the four-armed Ekvira entered my heart (she ignited the poetic spark in me).

तदाप्रभृति वाग्ब्रह्म समग्रं पश्यतो मम ।
जागर्त्यर्थेन सहितं रसनाग्रमधिष्ठितम् ॥३३॥

33 Instantaneously, the entire world of words with their connotations awakened within me, settled on my tongue and flowed effortlessly.

अनागतानां भावानामतीतानां च सर्वशः ।
साक्षात्संदर्शनेनाहममानुष इवाभवम् ॥३४॥

34 I could actually perceive the past as well as the future and I became as if endowed with supernatural powers.

कृतकृत्यमथाऽऽत्मानं मन्यमानेन वै मया ।
कृतमेतन्महापुण्यमाख्यानमनघव्रताः ॥३५॥

35 Then, O learned scholars, I felt really fulfilled and wrote this extremely sacred history.

यत्राऽऽस्ते महिमा शंभोर्महादेवस्य वर्णितः ।
दुर्वृत्तासुरमर्दिन्यास्तुलजायास्तथैव च ॥३६॥

धर्मस्यार्थस्य कामस्य मोक्षस्य च यथायथम् ।
 तीर्थानामपि माहात्म्यं यत्र सम्यङ्निरूपितम् ॥३७॥
 यत्र युद्धान्यनेकानि शिवस्य यवनैः सह ।
 तेषामेव विनाशार्थमवतीर्णस्य भूतले ॥३८॥
 देवानां ब्राह्मणानां च गवां च महिमाधिकम् ।
 पवित्राणि विचित्राणि चरित्राणि च भूभुजाम् ॥३९॥
 गजानां तुरगाणां च दुर्गाणां लक्षणानि च ।
 निरूपितान्यशेषेण राजनीतिश्च शाश्वती ॥४०॥
 तं सूर्यवंशमनघं कथ्यमानं मयाऽऽदितः ।
 सर्वेऽप्यवहितात्मानः शृणुध्वं शृण्वतां वराः ॥४१॥

36-41 It describes the glories of Shambhu Mahadev and Tulajabhavani, the slayer of evil Asuras. The significance of righteousness, wealth, desire and liberation (the aims of human existence) as well as the greatness of places of pilgrimage has been properly narrated. It describes the battles of Shivaji with the Yavanas, a man who was born only for the destruction of the Yavanas. It talks about the greatness of Gods, Brahmins and cows, and describes the pure and fantastic lives of kings; in it are described all the characteristics of elephants, horses and forts, and it also describes eternal polity. I have written from the beginning about the sacred dynasty of the Sun. O distinguished listeners, do pay careful attention.

दक्षिणस्यां दिशि श्रीमान्मालवर्मा नरेश्वरः ।
 बभूव वंशे सूर्यस्य स्वयं सूर्य इवौजसा ॥४२॥
 महाराष्ट्रं जनपदं महाराष्ट्रः स भूमिपः ।
 प्रशशास प्रसन्नात्मा निजधर्मधुरंधरः ॥४३॥

42-43 Maloji Raje, of the dynasty of the sun, and who was as bright as the sun himself, lived in the south. He was a Maratha king who ruled in Maharashtra. He excelled as a warrior and had a pleasant personality.

कमलायतनेत्रोऽसौ कमलापतिविक्रमः ।
शुशुभे गुणगम्भीरः प्रजारञ्जनमाचरन् ॥४४॥

44 Valorous like Vishnu and having lotus-eyes, the fame of this earnest king spread far and wide that he kept his subjects happy.

स पुण्यदेशे धर्मात्मा निवासं स्वमकलपयत् ।
तन्वन्सौराज्यमधिकं नदीं भीमरथीमनु ॥४५॥

45 That righteous man settled down in the province of Pune and extended his kingdom further along the Bhima river.

त्वङ्गत्तुरङ्गमखुरक्षुण्णभीमरथीतटः ।
समुद्यद्दुन्दुभिध्वानविभ्रमक्षोभितार्णवः ॥४६॥
प्रतापतापितरातिधराधिपतिमण्डलः ।
सह्याद्रिखण्डमखिलं बुभुजे स बली बलात् ॥४७॥

46-47 The ground along the banks of the Bhima river got trampled under the hooves of his horses galloping at tremendous speed, the reverberations of his kettledrums caused the seas to churn, and his valour decimated powerful enemy kings. This mighty king became the lord of the Sahyadri region with his own abilities and strength.

द्विषद्भिर्दुःसहः सोऽभूद्धुर्यः सर्वधनुष्मताम् ।
नारायणांशसंभूतो धनंजय इवापरः ॥४८॥

48 In part an incarnation of Vishnu, leader of all archers, as if another Arjun himself, he became unbearable for the enemies.

महावंशसमुद्भूतामुमां नाम यशस्विनीम् ।
उपयेमे च विधिना सावित्रीं सत्यवानिव ॥४९॥

49 Just as Satyavan married Savitri, so the king married the virtuous Uma, born in a noble family.

अथासौ बहु मेने तामनुरूपगुणान्विताम् ।
अजो रघुसुतः श्रीमान्साध्वीमिन्दुमतीमिव ॥५०॥

50 As Aja, the son of King Raghu respected Sadhvi Indumati, Maloji greatly respected his wife Uma who was endowed with worthy qualities.

प्रसादमिव पार्वत्या दत्तमात्मीयमात्मना ।
उमेति भूषयामास नामधेयमुमा सती ॥५१॥

51 It was as if Parvati had given her own name 'Uma' as a blessing, and she was adorned by it.

अथ श्रीदसमृद्धश्रीः स तया सुदृशाऽन्वितः ।
समाचचार मतिमान्कृती धर्मानेकधा ॥५२॥

52 Later, that king, who was prosperous, wise, accomplished and knowledgeable like Kuber, performed many kinds of religious and virtuous deeds with his beautiful wife.

अग्निहोत्राणि सत्राणि यज्ञाः सुबहुदक्षिणाः ।
महादानान्यपि तथा राष्ट्रे तस्य सदाऽभवन् ॥५३॥

53 In his kingdom, many types of sacred rituals were conducted - 'agnihotra', 'satra', and sacrifices involving many charities to Brahmins as well as big donations.

स शंभुप्रीतये शंभोर्भक्तः सागरसंनिभम् ।
मधुरं खानयामास तडागं शंभुपर्वते ॥५४॥

54 That Shiva devotee king dug a lake of sweet water as wide as an ocean on Mount Shambhu in order to please Lord Shankar.

सुवर्णसानुप्रतिमान्प्रासादानुच्चतोरणान् ।
आरामानभिरामांश्च भूरिभूरुहभूषितान् ॥५५॥

दीर्घाश्च दीर्घिकाः स्वर्णसोपानपथभूषिताः ।
धर्मात्मा कारयामास प्रपाः शालाश्च मूरिशः ॥५६॥

55-56 That pious man built palaces like the Meru mountain, with high gates, beautiful gardens adorned with abundant trees, large wells with golden steps, abundant water sources and dharmshalas.

तमन्वगात्सुमहती चतुरङ्गा पताकिनी ।
महासत्त्वं महासत्त्वा स्वर्णदीव भगीरथम् ॥५७॥

57 Just as Ganga followed Bhagiratha, a mighty and immense four-pronged (elephants, cavalry, chariots, infantry) army followed the king everywhere.

तमुन्नतं नमन्ति स्म सामन्ताः पृथिवीभृतः ।
समीरणसमुद्वेलं वञ्जुला इव वारिधिम् ॥५८॥

58 Just as reed plants on the shore bow down to the roaring sea when buffeted by strong winds the feudal kings became subservient to Maloji Raje, who had excelled.

एतस्मिन्नेव समये दुर्गं देवगिरिं श्रयन् ।
निजामशाहो धर्मात्मा पालयामास मेदिनीम् ॥५९॥
तमसेवन्त सततं यवनानामधीश्वरम् ।
सर्वे यादवराजाद्या दाक्षिणात्याः क्षमामुजः ॥६०॥

59-60 At the same time the pious Nizam Shah was ruling the earth from Devgiri². Jadhavrao and all the other kings of the south had always been in his service.

तदा येदिलशाहोऽपि पत्तने विजयाह्वये ।
निवसन् राज्यमकरोद्यवनो यवनैर्वृतः ॥६१॥

61 At that time Adil Shah, who was surrounded by the Yavanas, was ruling at Bijapur.

² Devgiri was renamed as Daulatabad by Mohammed Tughlaq in the fourteenth century. Paramananda is here referring to its original name.

अथ केनापि कालेन निमित्तेन बलीयसा ।
येदिलेन निजामस्य विरोधः सुमहानभूत् ॥६२॥

62 After some time there was a great rift between Adil Shah and Nizam Shah due to a severe cause.

तदा तं मालभूपालं कालं प्रतिमहीभृताम् ।
श्रुत्वा निजामो मेधावी साहाय्ये समकल्पयत् ॥६३॥

63 Then the wise Nizam Shah, on hearing that Maloji Raja was the supreme destroyer of enemies, called him to his aid.

ततस्तस्य प्रियं तत्र कर्तुमप्रतिमद्युतिः ।
गत्वा देवगिरिं मालमहीपतिरुवास ह ॥६४॥

64 To please him the uniquely brilliant Maloji went to Devgiri and stayed there.

अथ विठ्ठलराजोऽस्य भ्राता भीमपराक्रमः ।
समेतः स्वपताकिन्या भेजे धारागिरीश्वरम् ॥६५॥

65 His brother Vithoji, extremely valorous like Bhima, too came and joined Nizam Shah with his army.

प्रीतात्मा च निजामोऽपि निजमन्तिकमागतौ ।
तावुमौ पूजयामास सामदानेन भूयसा ॥६६॥

66 Pleased with their arrival, Nizam Shah honoured the both of them mainly with many conciliatory gifts.

ये ये निजामशाहस्य प्रामवन्परिपन्थिनः ।
तांस्तानुत्सादयामास मालवर्मा महामुजः ॥६७॥

67 The powerful Maloji Raja eliminated all the enemies who rose against Nizam Shah.

तथा विठ्ठलराजोऽपि निजामस्य चिकीर्षितम् ।
सहायीभूय सततं चक्रे शक्रपराक्रमः ॥६८॥

68 Vithoji, who was as mighty as Indra, also helped Nizam Shah to fulfil his wishes.

यद्यप्यासन्निजामस्य सहायास्तत्र भूरिशः ।
तथाऽपि मालवमेव सर्वेभ्योऽभ्यधिकोऽभवत् ॥६९॥

69 Nizam Shah had many aides. However, Maloji was the best among them.

कुलक्रमागतं राज्यं निधाय निजमन्त्रिषु ।
दत्तं निजामशाहेन देशमन्यं शशास सः ॥७०॥

70 He entrusted the administration of the kingdom inherited by him to his ministers and started ruling the jagir given by Nizam Shah.

अथ तस्य सभार्यस्य सुतजन्मसमुज्ज्वलाम् ।
श्रियं समीहमानस्य दिनानि सुबहून्ययुः ॥७१॥

71 He spent many days with his wife in the hope that he would beget a son, and that would further enhance his regal prosperity.

संतानार्थी स नृपतिर्धर्ममत्नीसमन्वितः ।
देवदेवं महादेवमारराध महाव्रतः ॥७२॥

72 Then the king, who desired a son, and his wife, took a vow and began to worship Lord Shankar.

अथ कालेन महता देवी तस्य महौजसः ।
आनन्दयन्ती दयितं ससत्त्वा समजायत ॥७३॥

73 After many days, the wife of the brilliant Maloji became pregnant which greatly pleased her husband.

ततः सा दशमे मासि प्रस्फुरद्राजलक्षणम् ।
सुमुखं शुभवेलायां सुषुवे सुतमद्भुतम् ॥७४॥

74 In the tenth month, at an auspicious time, she gave birth to a beautiful and extraordinary son who shone with regal traits.

सुनसं सुविशालाक्षं सुभालं श्लक्ष्णकुन्तलम् ।
विस्तीर्णवक्षसं दीर्घभुजमानद्धकंधरम् ॥७५॥
सुवर्णवर्णमरुणस्निग्धपाणिपदाम्बुजम् ।
प्रोद्धासयन्तं भवनं प्रभूतेन स्वतेजसा ॥७६॥

75-76 He had a straight nose, large eyes, broad forehead, glossy hair, large chest, long hands, full neck, a golden complexion, ruddy hands and legs, and was chubby. The house glowed with his abundant radiance.

तं दृष्ट्वा मुदितास्तत्र धात्र्यः संजातसंभ्रमाः ।
राज्ञे निवेदयामासुर्जनैः शुद्धान्तचारिभिः ॥७७॥

77 The midwives were pleased to see him, and they hurriedly conveyed the news to the king through the servants of the inner apartments.

ततस्तमुत्सवं श्रुत्वा सुतजन्मसमुद्भवम् ।
पीयूषवर्षसंसिक्तप्रतीक इव सोऽभवत् ॥७८॥

78 He was so delighted with the news of the birth of his son, it was as if he had been showered with nectar all over.

ततः समुत्सुकोऽभ्येत्य नृपतिर्द्रुतमाप्नुतः ।
आननं सुकुमारस्थ कुमारस्य व्यलोकत ॥७९॥

79 Then the king, who was rejoicing in the ocean of joy and eager to see the face of his son, went quickly to the inner apartments and looked at his tender son.

अथ प्रमुदितस्तत्र समेतः स्वपुरोधसा ।
 चकार जातकर्मास्य स्वस्तिवाचनपूर्वकम् ॥८०॥
 जाते राजकुमारेऽस्मिन्कुमारसमतेजसि ।
 नेदुर्मङ्गलवाद्यानि ननृतुर्वारयोषितः ॥८१॥
 वरेण स्निग्धतारेण जगुर्गीतानि गायनाः ।
 पेदुश्च प्रथितामुच्चैर्बन्दिनो विरुदावलिम् ॥८२॥
 अमोघाभिस्तथाऽऽशीर्भिरभ्यनन्दन्दिजोत्तमाः ।
 गृहे गृहे विशेषेण ववृधे स महोत्सवः ॥८३॥

80-83 Later the delighted king recited benedictory verses along with his family priest and performed the jatakarma ritual³ for the child.

On the birth of that prince who was as brilliant as Kartik Swami, musical instruments were played. Courtesans danced, vocalists sang sweet melodies, bards called out the famous titles in high-pitched voices; the best of the Brahmins showered him with choicest fruitful blessings; and in every household this festival was celebrated in a special way.

महामुक्ताः प्रवालानि रत्नालंकरणानि च ।
 स्वर्णानि स्वर्णवासांसि गास्तुरङ्गान् गजानपि ॥८४॥
 जनाय याचमानाय ददानः स तदा प्रभुः ।
 ददृशे मनुजैः साक्षात्कलपद्रुम इवापरः ॥८५॥

84-85 He also gave to the supplicants priceless pearls, corals, jewellery studded with precious stones, mohurs, fine clothes embroidered with gold and silver, and even cows, horses, and elephants. The people felt as if he was the wish-yielding tree of Indra's heaven!

अथ मौहूर्तिकादिष्टे विध्युक्तेऽहनि शोभने ।
 पिता चक्रे कुमारस्य नाम शाह इति स्वयम् ॥८६॥

86 Maloji himself named his son Shaha on an auspicious day suggested by the astrologers and in keeping with what was suitable as per the religious norms.

³ This ritual involves giving an infant clarified butter and honey out of a golden spoon before cutting off the navel string.

दिने दिने स बबृधे शिशुः सरसिजाननः ।
पित्रोः संवर्धयन्स्वाभिर्लीलाभिर्लोचनोत्सवम् ॥८७॥

87 That child with a face as beautiful as a lotus began to grow day by day and at the same time, he began to delight his parents by his playful gestures.

अथ वर्षद्वयेऽतीते द्वितीयमपि नन्दनम् ।
लेभे महीपतेः पत्नी मूर्तिमन्तमिवोत्सवम् ॥८८॥

88 Two years later, she (Uma) gave birth to another son, who was happiness personified.

तस्य जातस्य हि विधं संविधाय बुधैःसह ।
शरीफ इति सिद्धोक्तं नामधेयं व्यधाद्विभुः ॥८९॥

89 With the help of the pundits, all the necessary rituals were performed for him too and he was named Sharifa as advised by the learned ascetics.

तौ शाहश्च शरीफश्च सिद्धनामाङ्किताबुभौ ।
बबृधाते श्रिया सार्धं कुमारौ कुलदीपकौ ॥९०॥

90 The two sons, Shaha and Sharifa, bearing the names given by the ascetics, began to grow. And his prosperity too grew along with both of them.

अथ समुदितराजलक्षणाभ्यां मुदितमनाः स्वजनान्वितः स ताभ्याम् ॥
नृपतिकुल(ला)वतंसमात्मवंशं भुवमधिपल्लवितं प्रभूय मेने ॥९१॥

91 The king was happy with his family because of the sons who were endowed with royal qualities, and the king believed that his royal family had grown.

कथितमिति मया जगत्प्रतीतं शुभमिह राजकुमारजन्म तावत् ।
कलिकलुषहरं निशम्य धीमाननुभवति स्वसमीहितानि सद्यः ॥९२॥

92 By listening to the description of the birth of these princes, who are hailed as destroyers of the sins of Kali Yuga, bring in prosperity and are world-renowned, a wise man feels as if his wishes have been fulfilled.

इत्यनुपुराणे सूर्यवंशे निवासकर कवीन्द्रपरमानन्दप्रकाशितायामध्यायशतसंमितायां
वैयासिक्यां संहितायां कुमारप्रभवो नाम प्रथमोऽध्यायः

This is the first chapter named Kumaraprabhavah of 'Anupurana',
Shivabharata (like the Bharata composed by Vyasa),
consisting of hundred chapters, about the Sun dynasty, composed
by Kavindra Paramananda Nivasakar.

॥ अथ द्वितीयोऽध्यायः ॥

Chapter Two

प्रपेदे पञ्चमं वर्षं शरीफस्याग्रजो यदा ।
तदा महोदारकर्मा मालवर्मा महीपतिः ॥१॥
महत्या सेनया सार्धं दधानोऽभ्यर्हितं धनुः ।
प्रस्थापितो निजामेन समरायेन्दिरापुरम् ॥२॥

1-2 When Shaha entered the fifth year of his life, generous Maloji Raja left on a campaign to Indapur with a large army, at the behest of Nizam Shah, wielding a great bow.

तत्रात्यर्थं युध्यमानः सबलैरभियायिभिः ।
प्रभूतैः परिधीभूतैर्हन्यमानः समन्ततः ॥३॥
पदातिमत्तमातङ्गहयकीलालबाहिनीम् ।
प्रवर्त्यातीव महतीं तीव्रवेगां तरङ्गिणीम् ॥४॥
कृतान्त इव संक्रुद्धः समृद्धः स्वेन तेजसा ।
पुरोधाय प्रतिभटान्प्रययावमरावतीम् ॥५॥

3-5 He bore the attacks of many warriors who besieged and attacked him. He repelled their attack and while doing so caused rivers of blood to flow by killing intoxicated elephants in rut, horses as well as foot soldiers. Furious like Yama (the god of death) and resplendent. Maloji sent the enemy soldiers to heaven and behind them, took to the road to heaven himself.

वज्रपातमिवाऽऽकर्ण्य तमुदन्तमुमा सती ।
पपात वाताभिहता कदलीव महीतले ॥६॥

6 On hearing this terrible news, as if struck by lightning, the saintly Uma collapsed like a banana tree felled by the wind.

दिनेश्वरेण विधुरा दिनश्रीरिव सा तदा ।
वतावलम्बरहिता मज्जति स्म तमोम्बुधौ ॥७॥

7 Just as the glory of the day drowns into darkness on separation from the sun, Uma shorn of her support, drowned in a sea of sorrow.

अथ विठ्ठलराजस्तां भ्रातृभार्या तथाविधाम् ।
भर्तृशोकभराक्रान्तां क्रन्दन्तीं कुररीमिव ॥८॥
समाधातुमनास्तत्र क्षरद्वाष्पेक्षणः स्वयम् ।
निजगाद महाबुद्धिर्गद्गदस्वरया गिरा ॥९॥
विद्वयनित्यमिमं लोकं शोकं त्यज महाशये ।
पतिस्तव गतः स्वर्गं स्ववर्गं परिमुच्य वै ॥१०॥
एष वै प्रार्थितः पन्थाः शूराणामनिवर्तिनाम् ।
परशस्त्राभिघातद्यन्मरणं रणमूर्धनि ॥११॥
सुधां पिपासतां सद्यः सुरलोकं यियासताम् ।
न नूनमात्मवर्गस्य प्रणयः स्वार्थदर्शिनाम् ॥१२॥
हा विहाय महासाध्वीं भवतीं बालमातरम् ।
प्रस्थितस्य परं लोकं पत्युस्ते परुषं मनः ॥१३॥
असंशयं नश्वराणि शरीराणि शरीरिणाम् ।
रक्षितान्यपि यत्नेन क्षीयन्ते ह्यायुषः क्षये ॥१४॥

8-14 Then, with his eyes brimming, the very wise Vithoji, choking with emotion tried to console his grieving sister-in-law who was wailing with sorrow like a bereaved female osprey, and said to her, "O noble woman, realise the impermanence of this mortal world and set aside your sorrow. Your husband has gone to heaven leaving his near and dear ones behind. Brave warriors who do not turn their backs to enemies, desire a death at their hands. Those brave men who selfishly desire to reach heaven quickly to partake of nectar cannot be stopped by the love of their near and dear ones. Alas! Your husband must have a tough heart to go to the next world, leaving you behind with young children. Truly, humans are mortal and even with the best efforts to protect them, when the time comes, they are sure to die!

बतैतदगदंकारैरुपचीर्णमनामयम् ।
 मृदुचीनैः समीचीनैः सिचयैः परिधापितम् ॥१५॥
 हृद्यैर्हितावहैर्वृष्यैश्चोष्यादिभिरनेकधा ।
 लघुभिः स्निग्धमधुरैराहारैरुपचायितम् ॥१६॥
 कालागुरुक्षोदलिप्तधूपवर्तिसुधूपिते ।
 रम्ये हर्म्यतले दीव्यन्मणिदीधितिदीपिते ॥१७॥
 शिरीषपुष्पमृदुले शयनीये सुशोभने ।
 शायितं नीरशिशिरोशीरव्यजनवीजितम् ॥१८॥
 सुन्दरीभिः शयाम्भोजसंवाहितपदं पुनः ।
 बहूपकृतमत्युच्चैर्यत्नेन धृतमात्मना ॥१९॥
 कृतघ्नतामिव दधद्वपुमन्तमये वपुः ।
 नानुयाति जगत्यस्मिन् तस्मात्कश्चिन्न कस्यचित् ॥२०॥

15-20 This body was kept healthy with treatment by doctors, it was covered by fine and soft silken clothes and blankets; it was nourished with all kinds of food, light, fatty, sweet, favourite, beneficial, nutritious, which could be sucked, eaten, drunk or licked; in a captivating palace illuminated by the brilliance of divine jewels, amidst the fragrance of incense sticks made of sandalwood powder, the body was laid on a bed as soft and beautiful as the raintree flowers and was fanned by a cold fan made of fragrant grass and moistened with sprinkled water; beautiful maidens massaged his legs with lotus-like hands; in this manner with many a remedy this body is maintained with utmost care yet very ungratefully it goes with no one! So, it is true that in this world no one is anybody's!

कलत्राण्यनुकूलानि पुत्राश्च कृतलक्षणाः ।
 तौ मातापितरौ तद्वद्भ्रातरः सोदरा अपि ॥२१॥
 मित्राणि शत्रवश्चापि संपदो विपदोऽपि च ।
 भवन्ति तावदेवास्य यावदस्ति कलेवरम् ॥२२॥

21-22 Loving wives, sons endowed with virtues, loving parents, as well as uterine brothers, friends, enemies, possessions, adversities all hold true only as long as the body is alive.

एष शाहः शरीफश्च तव देवि सुताबुभौ ।
तेजस्विनौ विराजेते पुष्पवन्ताविवोदितौ ॥२३॥

23 O divine lady, Shahaji and Sharifji, your two lustrous sons are like the rising resplendent moon and sun.

आभ्यां वंशावतंसाभ्यां भविष्यत्युज्ज्वलं यशः ।
सर्वस्मिन्नपि संसारे वीरमातुस्तवाद्भुतम् ॥२४॥
क्षीरकण्ठाविमौ वत्सौ बत त्वन्मयजीवितौ ।
मनागपि जगत्यत्र त्वां विना स्थास्यतः कथम् ॥२५॥
तस्मात्त्वं विभृहि प्राणांस्त्राणार्थमनयोर्द्वयोः ।
दधती धैर्यमधुना वचनेनामुना मम ॥२६॥

24-26 These two sons of yours will bring glory to the family, will be blessed with wonderful and high success in the world. Both of them are at a tender age and their lives depend on you. Without you, they will not be able to survive in this world even for a moment. So please honour my request, be courageous, live to protect both of them."

इति विठ्ठलराजस्तां पर्याश्वासयदात्मनः ।
स्थित्यर्थमन्ववायस्य राज्यस्य च विशेषतः ॥२७॥

27 Vithoji thus consoled her for the welfare of his family and especially the kingdom.

दत्तदृष्टिस्तु सा देवी वात्सल्यात्तनयद्वये ।
अपास्य शोकमनघा बभार बत जीवितम् ॥२८॥

28 The virtuous queen Umabai thought of her two sons, set aside her grief and decided to live (the wish of going sati was given up).

महान्तमपि तं शोकं निगृह्य स महामतिः ।
अकारयद्विधिं भ्रातुः सकलं पारलौकिकम् ॥२९॥

29 Even though Vithoji was greatly grief-stricken, he performed the funeral solemnities for his brother.

ततः शाहं शरीफं च पुरस्कृत्य प्रतापिना ।
चक्रे विठ्ठलराजेन राज्यं तदखिलं स्थिरम् ॥३०॥

30 Later, the valorous Vithoji brought stability to his kingdom by administering it on behalf of Shahaji and Sharifji.

निशम्यैतन्निजामोऽपि निधनं मालवर्मणः ।
पक्षहीनामिव निजां वत मेने पताकिमीम् ॥३१॥

31 On hearing the news of Maloji's death, Nizam Shah also felt as if the wings of his army were broken.

ततः शाहशरीफाह्वौ मालवर्मसुताबुभौ ।
समं विठ्ठलराजेन समानाय्य महामनाः ॥३२॥
सान्त्वयित्वा स्वयं दत्त्वा ताभ्यां तत्पितृवैभवम् ।
सत्कृत्य हेमाभरणैर्वासोमिश्र मनोहरैः ॥३३॥
अनर्घ्यमणिमालाभिस्तथा च गजवाजिमिः ।
विसृष्टवान् गृहानेतौ तुष्टो धारागिरीश्वरः ॥३४॥

32-34 Then Nizam Shah summoned Maloji's sons Shahaji and Sharifji along with Vithoji, and himself consoled them and generously handed over their father's jagir to them. He also felicitated them with gold ornaments, beautiful clothes, necklaces of precious jewels and elephants and horses, and bid them farewell with happiness.

अथ तेन पितृव्येण परिपालितयोस्तयोः ।
वपुषी बाल्यसंपृक्ते परां पुपुषतुः श्रियम् ॥३५॥

35 Their uncle Vithoji raised them both, and then they shone with a special glow.

प्रशस्तलक्षणेपिते निकेते सर्वसंपदाम् ।
सोदरेऽथ शरीफस्य राजशब्दो व्यराजत ॥३६॥

36 Sharifa's brother Shaha, who was endowed with excellent virtues and embodied all kinds of wealth, became king.

तं बालमपि भूपालमणयः सर्व एव ते ।
मानयन्तो नमन्ति स्म महाभुजमुमात्मजम् ॥३७॥

37 Even though he was small, all the chieftains started paying respect to Shaha, the son of Uma.

ततः शरीरं शाहस्य प्रविष्टे नवयौवने ।
ससंवाधेव शिशुता संचुकोच शनैः शनैः ॥३८॥

38 As Shaha started transforming into a youth, his childhood slowly abated.

करिपोतमिवोदञ्चन्मदराजिविराजितम् ।
व्यक्तीभवन्नवश्मश्रुलेखं लेखमनोहरम् ॥३९॥

39 Just as the young one of an elephant is adorned by the rut exuding from its temples, Shaha's face, beautiful like that of a god, was adorned by a freshly sprouted moustache.

सुवर्णविस्फुरद्गर्णमाकर्णयितलोचनम् ।
कृतकीरकुलत्रासनासावंशमनोहरम् ॥४०॥

40 He had a golden complexion, and deep eyes and since he had a beautiful curved nose it frightened a number of parrots.

कलाधरतिरस्कारिमनोहारिमुखं पुनः ।
जानुपर्यन्तविश्रान्तमुजमद्भुतविग्रहम् ॥४१॥

41 Shaha's face was so beautiful that even the moon would pale in comparison. His hands were long and went right down up to his knees and he had a divine body.

दानवीरं दयावीरं युद्धवीरं महौजसम् ।
मालमूपसुतं शाहं वरलक्षणलक्षितम् ॥४२॥

दृष्ट्वा यादवराजेन राजराजसमश्रिया ।
 दिष्टे दैवज्ञसंदिष्टे विशिष्टेऽभिमतैर्ग्रहेः ॥४३॥
 कुलकन्या कुले धन्या कन्या कुवलयेक्षणा ।
 दत्ता सदक्षिणा तस्मै जिजूर्विजयलक्षणा ॥४४॥

42-44 Jadhavrao, who was as wealthy as Lord Kuber, saw Maloji Raja's son Shaha, endowed with excellent virtues, generous and compassionate, skilled in warfare and brilliant; Jadhavrao had a daughter named Jija, lotus-eyed and of noble upbringing, victory personified, and at a favourable mahurat suggested by an astrologer, Jadhavrao offered Jija's hand to Shaha, along with a dowry.

सा तं महाशयं प्राप्य विभ्रती वपुरुज्ज्वलम् ।
 गङ्गेव गुणगम्भीरा व्यराजत महोदधिम् ॥४५॥

45 Just as the pure and deep Ganges is embellished when she merges with the sea, the lustrous and virtuous Jijabai was further adorned by her union with the large-hearted Shaha who himself was laden with virtues and excellence.

स च तां प्रेयसीं लब्ध्वा पद्महस्तां भुवः श्रियम् ।
 लावण्यवैभववतीमतीव महितान्वयाम् ॥४६॥
 नितम्बप्रान्तविश्रान्तस्निग्धश्यामलकुन्तलाम् ।
 चन्द्रार्धभ्रान्तिकृद्भालां शरासनसमभ्रुवम् ॥४७॥
 सत्तामिव मनोजस्य लसत्तामरसेक्षणाम् ।
 सुवर्णशुक्तिप्रतिमश्रुतिं सरलनासिकाम् ॥४८॥
 प्रत्यग्रतरकुन्दाग्रदन्तीं शोणरदच्छदाम् ।
 विकस्वराम्भोजमुखीं कम्बुकण्ठीं पिकस्वराम् ॥४९॥
 मृणालकोमलभुजां नवाङ्कुरितयौवनाम् ।
 व्याकोशाम्भोरुहशयां लसत्किसलयान्जुलिम् ॥५०॥
 स्निग्धारुणनखश्रेणिं निम्ननाभिं तनूदरीम् ।
 रम्भास्तम्भाभिरामोरूं गूढगुल्फां यशस्विनीम् ॥५१॥

राजरेखाङ्कितपदां प्रशस्तिं सर्वसंपदाम् ।
 नानालंकारसंभारसंहृद्भस्मिन्धवेणिकाम् ॥५२॥
 मुक्तामणिश्रेणिकान्तसीमन्तप्रान्तवर्तिना ।
 स्फुरितारुणवर्णेन शिरःपुष्पेण शोभिताम् ॥५३॥
 सुवृन्ते स्वर्णताटङ्के पर्यन्तप्रोतमौक्तिके ।
 दधतीं दीधितिमतीं सरत्नां च ललाटिकाम् ॥५४॥
 पृथुमुक्तामणिमयोदारहारमनोहराम् ।
 रत्नमुक्ताश्रितानेकगुच्छगुच्छार्धधारिणीम् ॥५५॥
 केयूरकान्तिकिर्मीरसरत्नकरकङ्कणाम् ।
 कृशावलग्रसंलग्नसप्तकीसंभृतश्रियम् ॥५६॥
 कलहंसगतिं शिञ्जन्मणिमञ्जीरशालिनीम् ।
 अनर्घ्यरत्नाभरणप्रसाधितपदाङ्गुलिम् ॥५७॥
 सुवर्णतन्तुसंतानविलसद्वसनावृताम् ।
 रत्नमुक्तामणिव्रातस्फुरत्कूर्पासकान्विताम् ॥५८॥
 पश्यन्प्रसन्नवदनां प्रसन्नवदनः स्वयम् ।
 सूर्यवंशमणिस्तूर्यघोषेण गृहमाविशत् ॥५९॥

46-59 Her hands were like lotuses and she was like the beauty of the earth. She was beautiful and had noble lineage.

Her black glossy hair rolled down to her hips. Her forehead seemed like a half-moon and her eyebrows were like bows...Her lotus-like eyes were lustrous, her ears like golden shells, straight nose, teeth pure white like fresh jasmine flowers, ruddy lips and face like a fully bloomed lotus. Her throat was like a conch, and her voice like a cuckoo. Having recently entered puberty, her forearms were delicate like a lotus, her hands were ruddy like a fully grown lotus and fingers were reddish like tender foliage. The nails were lustrous and red...Her ankles were hidden. Her feet bore signs of majestic glory. She was the pinnacle of all prosperity. Various types of jewels crowded her braids. Her head was adorned by strings of pearls and jewels and blood-coloured, bright flowers. Gems were hanging on her forehead and pearl earrings sparkled in her ears. Heavy necklaces of jewels and pearls adorned her neck. She had armbands on her forearms and

jewel-studded bangles on her wrists. With a waistband around her slender waist, tinkling anklets on her feet, precious jewels on the toes, gleaming richly embroidered (with gold and silver) clothes on the body, and an embroidered bodice studded with jewels on the edges, loving Jijai with a pleasant countenance and graceful gait was brought home by good-hearted Shaha, scion of the Sun dynasty amidst the reverberating sounds of musical instruments.

समागतां समं तेन पत्या प्रश्रयसंश्रयाम् ।
श्रियं नारायणेनेव प्रविशन्तीं निकेतनम् ॥६०॥

60 When that humble Jijai entered the house with her husband, she appeared as the consort of Narayan and the couple looked like Lakshminarayana.

संभूयाऽऽशु समेताभिः पश्यन्तीभिः सविभ्रमम् ।
सुभगाभिः पुरंध्रीभिः कृतनीराजनाविधिम् ॥६१॥

61 Then all the elder married women, who had gathered hurriedly and were watching with admiration, together waved platters of small oil lamps in front of her.

वन्दमानाममोघाभिराशीर्भिरभिनन्दिताम् ।
स्नुषामिमामथ श्वश्रूः सकौतुकमलोकत ॥६२॥

62 Then, when she bowed down to pay her respects, her mother-in-law looked at her with great admiration and showered many blessings on her.

श्वश्रूशुश्रूषणपरां पतिप्रियतरोत्तराम् ।
शीलसंरक्षणे सज्जां लज्जां मूर्तिमतीमिव ॥६३॥
साध्वीजनाध्वमर्यादामन्वयद्वयसंमताम् ।
जनीं नन्दत्परिजनामभ्यनन्दन्सतीजनाः ॥६४॥

63-64 The virtuous women heartily congratulated that daughter-in-law, who was prompt in the service of her mother-in-law, who spoke

very dearly to her husband, was alert about protecting her character, was the personification of bashfulness, who guided dutiful wives in the way of conduct, who was agreeable to both families and who gave joy to her attendants.

सुतां विश्वासराजस्य दुर्गा नाम्नाऽथ सद्गुणाम् ।
शरीफोऽपि महाबाहुर्भव्यां भार्यामविन्दत ॥६५॥

65 Vishwas Raja had a beautiful and virtuous daughter named Durga. She was wedded to Sharifji.

सा तया च तया तन्व्या स्नुषया सेविताऽन्वहम् ।
विनीताभ्यां च पुत्राभ्यामुमा लेभे परां मुदम् ॥६६॥

66 Durga and charming Jijai, her two daughters-in-law who served her, and her two sons, made Uma very happy.

अगणितगुणभाजो भ्रातरो तावमूभ्याम् ।
निरवधिकगुणाभ्यां भ्राजमानौ वधूभ्याम् ॥
सपदि निजयशोभिः शोभमानामशेषान् ।
भुवमपि जनयित्रीं नन्दयामासतुः स्वाम् ॥६७॥

67 Both those virtuous sons who were adorned by the two virtuous brides brought joy to the entire earth and to their mother because of their success.

सार्धं तेनानुजेनाप्रतिहतगतिना मारुतेनेव शुष्मा ।
भीष्मादत्युग्रकर्मा युधि युधि विजयी विश्रुतः शाहवर्मा ॥
कुर्वन्नित्यं निजामप्रियमतुलबलः कालकोदण्डपाणिः ।
सर्वेषां पार्थिवानां पृथुरिव पृथिवीवासवः शासकोऽभूत् ॥६८॥

68 Just as a strong wind makes a fire more fierce, exceptionally strong Shahaji whose deeds were fiercer than those of Bheeshma, who was victorious in every war, who wielded a bow, along with his valorous

brother, became the greatest among all kings like King Pruthu who ruled the earth, and strove to fulfil the Nizam's wishes.

इत्यनुपुराणे सूर्यवंशे निवासकरपरमानन्दकवीन्द्रप्रकाशितायामध्यायशतसंमितायां
वैयास(सि)क्यां संहितायां शाहशरीफपरिणयो नाम द्वितीयोऽध्यायः ॥२॥

This is the second chapter named Shahashareephaparinayah of 'Anupurana',
Shivabharata (like the Bharata composed by Vyasa),
consisting of hundred chapters, about the Sun dynasty,
composed by Kavindra Paramananda Nivasakar.

॥ अथ तृतीयोऽध्यायः ॥

Chapter Three

कवीन्द्र उवाच -

अथ विठ्ठलराजे स्वे पितृव्येऽपि दिवंगते ।
 नृपनीतिविधिज्ञेन मातुर्वचनवर्तिना ॥१॥
 महावीरेण धीरेण शाहराजेन धीमता ।
 राज्यमारः स हि महान्दध्रे वत निजे भुजे ॥२॥

Kavindra said:

1-2 Later, when his uncle Vithoji Raja too passed away, Shahaji Raja who was well versed in politics, obediently followed his mother's orders, was very accomplished, valorous, and wise, took on the great responsibility of the kingdom.

संभः खेलश्च मल्लश्च मम्बो नागश्च पर्शुकः ।
 त्र्यम्बकश्चापि कर्कश्च भ्रातरः सोदरा अमी ॥३॥
 पुत्रा विठ्ठलराजस्य सुत्रामसमविक्रमाः ।
 मालभूपात्मजौ शाहशरीफौ च प्रभाविणौ ॥४॥

3-4 The sons of Vithoji Raja, Sambhaji, Khelaji, Mallaji, Mambaji, Nagoji, Persoji, Tryambakji and Bakkaji, were all mighty like Indra. And Maloji Raja had two powerful sons, Shahaji and Sharifji.

एते क्षोणिजये सक्ताः शक्ताः समरकर्मणि ।
 निजामस्य प्रियकराः कराकृष्टशरासनाः ॥५॥
 पर्वतप्रांशुवपुषः सहस्रांशुसमत्विषः ।
 भूयसा भुजसारेण भूरिणाऽभिजनेन च ॥६॥

सैन्येन च गुणैश्चान्यैरनन्यसमतेजसः ।
परं न गणयामासुरम्बरस्य मते स्थिताः ॥७॥

5-7 Eager to conquer territories and subdue the earth, capable of winning battles, doing what was dear to the Nizam, always armed with a bow, tall like the mountains, brilliant as the sun, having tremendous prowess due to their large family, army and other qualities, they are incomparably lustrous; all these brothers followed Malik Ambar and did not care about the enemy.

एकदाऽन्तःपुरादाप्तभृत्यामात्यनिषेवितम् ।
निजामशाहमास्थानीमेत्य सिंहासने स्थितम् ॥८॥
दृष्ट्वा यादवराजाद्याः प्रणिपत्य यथाक्रमम् ।
प्रचलन्ति स्म तरसा सर्वे स्वं स्वं निवेशानम् ॥९॥

8-9 Once when Nizam Shah came from the inner chambers with his trusted servants and ministers to the assembly hall and sat on the throne, Jadhavrao and all the other sardars, paid obeisance to him in an orderly manner and hurried back to their respective camps.

ततः प्रचलतां तेषामन्योन्यस्पर्धिचेतसाम् ।
संमर्दः सुमहानासीदास्थानीतोरुणाद्वहिः ॥१०॥

10 As the kings who competed with each other began to leave, a huge crowd formed at the door of the assembly hall.

तत्र वेत्रधरैर्द्वारादुत्सारितजनाः पुरः ।
परिपीनोन्नतस्कन्धाः संनद्धाः पृथुवक्षसः ॥११॥
किरीटिनः कुण्डलिनः कवचच्छन्नविग्रहाः ।
मुक्तामणिमयोदारहाराः केयूरधारिणः ॥१२॥
सुलक्षणाः क्षोणिभुजः पद्ममत्रायतेक्षणाः ।
स्वैः स्वैः सैन्यैः परिवृताः पुरुः प्रोच्छ्रायितध्वजैः ॥१३॥

हयानन्ये गजानन्ये याप्ययानानि चापरे ।
समारुह्याप्रतिहतप्रभावाः संप्रतस्थिरे ॥१४॥

11-14 The ushers present there began to move the people, and those kings with unlimited power, some on horseback, some on elephants, some seated in palanquins, began to make their way out. Their shoulders were tall and broad. They had broad chests and they were (always) ready. The eyes of those virtuous kings were long like lotus buds, they wore crowns and earrings, large necklaces of pearls and bracelets on their forearms, and armour on their bodies; they were surrounded by their respective armies, and in front of them their flags had been set up.

ततः खण्डार्गलारव्यस्य नृपस्याग्रेसरः करी ।
मर्दयन्नन्यसैन्यानि प्रचचाल बलाद्वली ॥१५॥

15 At that time an attacking powerful elephant from the army of one King Khandargala (Khandagale) set out with great speed, trampling the armies of the others.

पदे पदेऽङ्कुशायातैर्निषिद्धोऽपि निषादिना ।
स सिन्धुरः सैनिकानां चकार कदनं महत् ॥१६॥

16 The mahout tried to restrict him with a goad but the elephant thoroughly pounded the soldiers.

तं मृन्दन्तमनीकानि गर्जन्तमकुतोभयम् ।
प्रलयाम्मोधरनिभं रोध्दुं शेकुर्न केचन ॥१७॥

17 Nobody could stop that elephant who seemed like the black cloud of apocalypse, as it roared fearlessly and trampled armies underfoot.

अथ यादवराजस्य दत्तवर्मादिभिः सुतैः ।
न सेहे गर्जतस्तस्य गर्जः प्रतिगजैरिव ॥१८॥

18 The roar of one elephant is not tolerated by another elephant from a different flock; similarly, the roar of this elephant could not be tolerated by Jadhavrao's son, Dattaji.

ततो दत्तसमादिष्टाः सुमटास्तं मदोत्कटम् ।
निजघ्नुः शरनिस्त्रिंशकुन्ततोमरशक्तिभिः ॥१९॥

19 Then, on Dattaji's command, brave warriors started attacking that intoxicated elephant in rut, with arrows, swords, spears, iron clubs and swords.

स भिन्नवर्मा बहुभिर्घोरकर्मा मदद्विपः ।
विकर्षन्पुष्करेणोच्चैः सहसा हयसादिनः ॥२०॥
करेण कांश्चिदादाय क्षिपन्कांश्चिदपातयत् ।
कांश्चिन्निपात्य चरणैस्तत्तलैर्निष्पिपेष च ॥२१॥

20-21 Even when that intoxicated elephant in rut, who had done horrible deeds, had been stabbed by many, it continued to pull horsemen with the tip of its trunk and threw them to the ground and pulled many down with its legs and trampled them underfoot.

दत्तवर्माऽथ तं दृष्ट्वा स्वसैन्यस्य परामवम् ।
तं दन्तिनमभीयाय हर्यक्ष इव लक्षयन् ॥२२॥

22 Seeing his army being defeated in this manner, Dattaji attacked the elephant with his eyes focussed on it like a lion.

तदा तेनाऽऽतिरभसात्स वताऽऽयुधसादितः ।
विधुन्वानः स्वमूर्धानं रराण रणमूर्धनि ॥२३॥

23 Later, he brought the mighty elephant under control with heavy blows of his weapon and the elephant wailed, and shaking his head went towards the forefront of the battlefield.

ततो विठ्ठलराजस्य संभखेलाबुभौ सुतौ ।
खण्डार्गलस्य साहाय्यं विधातुं समुपस्थितौ ॥२४॥

24 At that time two sons of Vithoji, Sambhaji and Kheloji, ran to the aid of Khandargala (Khandagale).

तौ तं लोहितलिप्ताङ्गं धातुमन्तमिवाचलम् ।
पर्यपालयतां तत्र दत्तराजवशं गतम् ॥२५॥

25 They began to save the elephant, who was caught in the clutches of Dattaji, who was bleeding profusely and looked like a mountain full of red metals.

दत्तराजस्तु तं हित्वा विहस्तं मदहस्तिनम् ।
अनुजं प्रतिजग्राह संभराजं महाभुजम् ॥२६॥

26 Then Dattaji left the intoxicated elephant whose trunk was broken and attacked the younger brother, the mighty Sambhaji.

तयोः कुपितयोस्तत्र द्वन्द्वयुद्धे समुद्यते ।
आवर्तः सुमहानासीद्योधानामभिधावताम् ॥२७॥
हस्ताहस्ति ततो युद्धमुभयोः सेनयोरभूत् ।
दत्तवर्माणमभ्येते संभे जम्भारितेजसि ॥२८॥
यादवानां तदद्वाऽपि सांबन्धिकमलक्षयन् ।
ररक्ष पक्षं संभस्य भ्राता शाहमहीपतिः ॥२९॥

27-29 While a duel ensued between the two angry men, a lot of warriors rushed there causing a huge crowd. Then there was a fierce combat between the two armies. When Sambhaji, as valorous as Indra, attacked Dattaji Jadhav, Shahaji Raja disregarded his relationship with Jadhav and went to the aid of his brother Sambhaji.

ततश्चर्मधरस्तत्र दत्तराजः प्रतापवान् ।
व्यधत्त मण्डलाग्रेण परिवेषमिवात्मनः ॥३०॥

30 Then, the mighty Dattaji, with his shield in hand, swung his curved sword around as if creating a halo around himself.

तस्मिन्नाकस्मिके युद्धे शूराणां संनिपेतुषाम् ।
क्ष्वेडितास्फोटितभरैर्बभूवुर्बधिरा दिशः ॥३१॥

31 All the directions were numbed by the roars and the sound of thumping forearms of all the warriors gathered in this unexpected battle.

तदा स्वमण्डलाग्रेण मण्डलानि वितन्वता ।
ननृते तेन वीरेण रणरङ्गे महीयसि ॥३२॥

32 Then that brave Dattaji danced all over that immense battlefield as he swung his bent sword.

लुठस्तु वरवीराणां सकिरीटेषु मूर्धसु ।
असिभिः खण्ड्यमानेषु सकोदण्डेषु बाहुषु ॥३३॥
कृपाणबाणपरशुप्रासभिन्नेषु वर्मसु ।
शितचक्रनिकृत्तेषु सशरेषु करेषु च ॥३४॥
तुरङ्गमत्तमातङ्गपत्रिसंघातजन्मभिः ।
स्फुटं रुधिरधाराभिः शान्तेषु रणरेणुषु ॥३५॥
ध्वजांशुकपरीतासु समराजिरभूमिषु ।
शराचितशरीरेषु नरेषु निपतत्सु च ॥३६॥
तेन यादववीरेण धीरेणामित्रघातिना ।
संभराजं समासाद्य विभिदे मित्रमण्डलम् ॥३७॥

33-37 The crowned heads of great warriors began to roll; swords cut off arms along with the bows they wielded, armours were cut to pieces by swords, arrows, axes, and spears; and sharpened round weapons cut the hands holding the arrows; arrows pierced the bodies of horses and intoxicated elephants in rut and the dust (of the battle) settled down due to the blood flowing from their wounds caused by multitudes of daggers. The battlefield was covered by flags; arrows pierced bodies and men started falling; at that time the courageous Yadava, destroyer of enemies, was confronted by Sambhaji, and was killed.

तमप्रतिमकर्माणं दत्तवर्माणमाहवे ।
 शृण्वानः संभनिहतं यादवेन्द्रः स्वमात्मजम् ॥३८॥
 पुरो गच्छन्नर्धपथादतिरोषारुणेक्षणः ।
 परावृत्तो महाराजः संभराजजिघांसया ॥३९॥

38-39 Jadhavrao had gone ahead and when he heard the news that his son Dattaji who had done exceptional deeds had been killed by Sambhaji, his eyes turned crimson with rage and he turned back from halfway with the intention of killing Sambhaji.

तस्मिन् रोषसमाविष्टे यादवानामधीश्वरे ।
 सपर्वतवनद्वीपा वसुधा समकम्पत ॥४०॥

40 On seeing Jadhavrao enraged, the earth, the mountains, the forests and the islands shuddered.

असुतोऽप्यधिको येन हतो जाल्मेन मे सुतः ।
 तमहं निहनिष्यामि करिष्यामि समीहितम् ॥४१॥

41 "I will take my revenge by killing the evil one who killed my son whom I loved more than my life."

इत्यमर्षवशीभूतं श्वशुरं सुरविक्रमम् ।
 स्वपक्षरक्षणाङ्गाक्षी शाहराजोऽभ्ययुध्यत ॥४२॥

42 Shahaji, to protect his people, fought against his father-in-law, an enraged Jadhavrao, as brave as the gods.

युध्यमानममुं वीक्ष्य जामातरमरिंदमः ।
 जघान साहसी शाहं भुजगेन्द्रसमे भुजे ॥४३॥

43 The brave Jadhavrao, who destroyed his enemies, saw that his son-in-law was fighting against him, and he struck at Shahaji's arm, huge like the serpent king Vasuki.

शाहस्तेनासिपातेन श्रयन्मूर्छां महीयसीम् ।
कथंचिदपि धैर्येण धारयामास जीवितम् ॥४४॥

44 The blow of the sword was so terrible that Shahaji fainted, and with great courage he barely managed to save his life.

ततः खेलं पराभूय न्यकृत्यान्यांश्च पार्थिवान् ।
निर्जित्य च निजामस्य श्यामाननमयीं चमूम् ॥४५॥
गाढमुष्टिर्गाढमुष्टिं समुद्यम्य स यादवः ।
संरब्धोऽभ्यपतत्तूर्णं संभं समरदुर्जयम् ॥४६॥
ततः संभः प्रसन्नास्यः परं परिहसन्निव ।
अरं व्यापारयामास करं कौक्षेयके निजे ॥४७॥

45-47 At that time, after defeating Kheloji, other kings and Nizam's army of Siddis⁴ an enraged strong-fisted Jadhavrao, raised his sword and rapidly marched upon Sambhaji who was invincible on the battlefield. Then a smiling Sambhaji quickly put his hand to his sword as if mocking the enemy.

तयोस्तदाऽभवद्भुद्धं मिथो विस्पर्धमानयोः ।
साध्वसावहमन्येषां मत्तयोर्द्विपयोरिव ॥४८॥

48 Like two intoxicated elephants in rut having a fierce war with each other, a war took place between them that struck terror into the hearts of the people.

ततोऽसिपातान् बहुशः सोढ्वा संभस्य यादवः ।
तं जगत्यां जितारातिरसिनैव न्यपातयत् ॥४९॥

49 Jadhavrao, who had conquered many enemies endured many blows of Sambhaji's sword and then felled him with the sword itself.

⁴ Siddis are Abyssinians and Africans who came to India in the medieval era and worked as soldiers

तं सुतस्य निहन्तारं निपात्य वसुधातले ।
तेन यादववीरेण वैरनिर्यातनं कृतम् ॥५०॥

50 Jadhavrao took revenge by bringing Sambhaji, who had killed his son, down on the ground.

तदा यादवराजेन महाराजेन संयति ।
सुते विठ्ठलराजस्य बत ज्येष्ठे निपातिते ॥५१॥
तत्र प्रतिक्रियां कांचिदपि कर्तुमशक्नुवत् ।
निजामस्याखिलं सैन्यमवसन्नमजायत ॥५२॥

51-52 Alas! When Jadhavrao killed the eldest son of Vitthal Raja in battle, the entire army of Nizam Shah could not put up any resistance, and they lost courage.

युग्मम् -

स्वामिनाऽथ निजामेन सान्त्वयित्वा निवारिते ।
ते सेने प्रसमोद्भृते निवृत्ते कलहान्मिथः ॥५३॥
रणाङ्गणादुपादाय वर्ष्मणी संभदत्तयोः ।
शोचमाने हतोत्साहं स्वं स्वं शिबिरमीयतुः ॥५४॥

53-54 Those two armies, which were extremely angry, were consoled and calmed down by their lord Nizam Shah, were dissuaded from fighting with each other; they mourned the deaths and dejectedly returned to their respective camps with the bodies of Sambhaji and Dattaji.

विषण्णमनसः सर्वे खेलकर्णादयोऽनुजाः ।
ततस्तमन्वशोचन्त ज्येष्ठं भ्रातरमात्मनः ॥५५॥

55 Khelkarna and Sambhaji's other younger brothers were distressed and mourned the death of their elder brother.

सुतस्य कारयामास यादवः कार्यमुत्तरम् ।
 भ्रातुर्ज्येष्ठस्य विधिवत्खेलकर्णस्तदुत्तरम् ॥५६॥

56 Jadhavrao performed the funeral rites for his son and Khelkarna performed the funeral rites for his elder brother in accordance with the prescribed rituals.

सांवन्धिकस्य महतः सुतरां विरुद्धं स्पर्धिष्णुभिर्मृशबलैर्यदभूद्धि युद्धम् ।
 तद्यादवेन सुधिया हृदि सावलेपे जानीमहे किमपि चिन्तयताऽनुतेपे ॥५७॥

57 It seems to us that when his haughty heart thought about the war which he fought against the competing Bhosales which went against his close relatives, he repented.

इन्यनुपुराणे सूर्यवंशे निवासकरकवीन्द्रमरमानन्दविरचितायामध्यायशतसंमितायां
 वैयास(सि)क्यां संहितायामाकस्मिकास्कन्दनं नाम तृतीयोऽध्यायः ॥३॥

This is the third chapter named Aakasmikaaskandanam of 'Anupurana',
 Shivabharata (like the Bharata composed by Vyasa),
 consisting of hundred chapters, about the Sun dynasty,
 composed by Kavindra Paramananda Nivasakar.

॥ अथ चतुर्थोऽध्यायः ॥

Chapter Four

कवीन्द्र उवाच -

अथो विठ्ठलराजस्य पुत्रेष्वद्भुतकर्मसु ।
 खेलकर्णप्रभृतिषु प्रभुणा पक्षपातिना ॥१॥
 प्रभूतामिजनं भूरिवलौघपरिवारितम् ।
 प्रतिपक्षज्यानिपरं पविपाणिमिवापरम् ॥२॥
 अतीव दुर्धरतरं जानता यादवेश्वरम् ।
 निजे हृदि निजामेन न्यधीयत परं छलम् ॥३॥

Kavindra said:

1-3 Nizam Shah was a sympathiser of the extremely valorous sons of Vitthal Raja like Khelkarna and others. He realised that Jadhavrao, who had a large family, and was surrounded by a huge protective army, was intent on destroying the opposition, as if he was almost another Indra, was extremely invincible and so the Nizam planned a major deceit.

तस्य दुर्भञ्चितं बुद्ध्वा यादवानां धुरंधरः ।
 प्रस्थाय स महाबाहुर्दिल्लीश्वरमुपाश्रयत् ॥४॥

4 On realising Nizam Shah's evil intention, the greatly powerful and superior Jadhavrao went and aligned with the Emperor of Delhi.

निजामविषयं हित्वा गतो यदुपतिर्यदा ।
 येदिलोऽन्तरमासाद्य तदेव मुमुदे तदा ॥५॥

5 When Jadhavrao left the kingdom of Nizam Shah, Adil Shah perceived this as an opportunity and was mighty pleased.

स हि पूर्व निजामेन पराभूतः पदे पदे ।
तदा ताम्राधिपतिना सार्धं संधिं स्वयं व्यधात् ॥६॥

6 Because earlier, when he had been defeated by Nizam Shah time and again, he himself had signed a treaty with the Mughal Emperor.

चिरस्पर्धी निजामस्य दिल्लीपतिरुदारधीः ।
येदिलस्येहितं सद्यः प्रतिजज्ञे प्रतापवान् ॥७॥

7 The magnanimous and brave Emperor of Delhi, long envious of Nizam Shah, readily agreed to grant Adil Shah's wishes.

जहानगीरस्ताम्राणामधिपस्तीव्रविक्रमः ।
इभरामहितार्थाय प्रजिघाय पताकिनीम् ॥८॥

8 The mighty Mughal Emperor Jahangir sent an army to help Ibrahim Adil Shah.

तां वै ताम्राननमयीं प्रतिपद्य पताकिनीम् ।
येदिलस्तृणयामास निजामं निजवैरिणम् ॥९॥

9 No sooner than the Mughal army arrived, Adil Shah felt that his enemy Nizam Shah was very insignificant.

ततः शाहनरेन्द्रेण शरीफेण च धन्विना ।
खेलकर्णेन वीरेण वर्णनीयगुणश्रिया ॥१०॥
बलिना मल्लराजेन राज्ञा मम्बाभिधेन च ।
नागराजाह्वयेनापि नागराजसमौजसा ॥११॥
तथा परशुरामेण त्र्यम्बकेण च भूभृता ।
कक्काख्येनापि संग्रामविख्यातभुजतेजसा ॥१२॥
चाहुबाणेन हम्मीरराजेन विजितद्विषा ।
मुधाभिधेन च फलस्थानाधिपतिना तथा ॥१३॥

नृसिंहराजप्रमुखैर्निषादैः समरोन्मुखैः ।
 तैरेवान्यैश्च बहुभिर्बल्लाळत्रिपदादिभिः ॥१४॥
 तथा विठ्ठलराजेन काण्टिकेनानुभाविना ।
 दत्ताजीनागनाथेन मम्बेन य यशस्विना ॥१५॥
 द्विजातिना नृसिंहेन पिंगळोपाभिधाभृता ।
 जगदेवतनूजेन सुन्दरेण च भूभुजा ॥१६॥
 तथा सारथिना खानयाकुतेनाभिमानिना ।
 मनसूरेण शूरेण सुरूपेणोग्रकर्मणा ॥१७॥
 तथा जोहरखानेन हमीदेन च दर्पिणा ।
 आतसेन च वीरेण हुताशनसमत्विषा ॥१८॥
 बर्बरणाम्बरमणिप्रतापेनाम्बरेण च ।
 तत्सुतेनोग्रगतिना फत्तेखानेन मानिना ॥१९॥
 सुतैरामदखानस्य तथाऽतिगुणविश्रुतैः ।
 अन्यैरपि महासैन्यैः समन्तादभिरक्षितः ॥२०॥
 विद्विषद्वृन्दविध्वंसी स्वबाहुबलदर्पितः ।
 परं न गणयामास निजामो ज्वलनोपमः ॥२१॥

10-21 Nizam Shah was protected on all sides by Shahaji Raja, Sharifji equipped with a bow, Khelkarna, brave and endowed with remarkable virtues, strong Mallarao, Mambaji Raja, Nagojirao as powerful as an elephant, Persoji, Tryambakraj, Kakka who was known in wars for the prowess of his arms, Hambirrao Chavan who ever defeated his enemies, Mudhoji Phaltankar, eminent Nrusinharaja and others eager to wage war, Ballal Tripad and many other generals, also Vitthalraj Kante, having great prowess and experience, Dattaji Naganath, victorious Mambaji, Nrusinha Pingale Brahmin, Sundarraaj, the son of Jagdev, proud Yakut Khan the charioteer, brave, handsome and aggressive Mansoor Khan, Johar Khan, haughty Hamid Khan, bright like Agni, brave Asad Khan, valorous like the sun Ambar Khan Barbar, his son proud and quick Fatte Khan, Adam Khan's sons, known for their many qualities and other great generals. In those circumstances, Nizam Shah, destroyer of hordes of enemies, conceited about his physical prowess, fiery as Agni, did not consider his enemy worth taking cognisance of.

येदिलः स तु दिल्लीन्द्रं सहायं समुपाश्रयन् ।
 स्वयं निजामशाहेन सार्धं योद्धुमधैहत ॥२२॥
 जलालश्च जहानश्च खज्जीरश्च सिकन्दरः ।
 करमुल्लाखलेलश्च सुजानश्च हि सामदः ॥२३॥
 एते बहादुरयुता म्लेच्छाः सर्वे प्रतापिनः ।
 राजा दुदाभिधानश्च संपरायपरायणः ॥२४॥
 उदारामश्चाग्रजन्मा ख्यातः क्षात्रेण कर्मणा ।
 दादाजी विश्वनाथश्च भारद्वाज इवाऽऽजिषु ॥२५॥
 राघवश्चाचलश्चापि जसवन्तबहादुरौ ।
 एते यादवराजस्य सुताः स च महामुजः ॥२६॥
 सर्वे लश्करखानेन सेनाधिपतिना समम् ।
 दिल्लीन्द्रेणाभ्यनुज्ञाताः संप्राप्ता दक्षिणां दिशम् ॥२७॥

22-27 Yet Adil Shah started making preparations to help the Emperor of Delhi wage war against Nizam Shah. Jalal Khan, Jahan Khan, Khanjeer Khan, Sikandar Khan, Karmulla Khaleel Khan, Sujan Khan, Samad Khan, all these valiant Mlecchas⁵ came with Bahadur Khan. War veteran Dudaraj, Udaram Brahmin known for his military deeds, in battle valiant like Bharadwaj, Dadaji Vishwanath, Raghav, Achal, Jaswant and Bahadur, the sons of Jadhavrao and mighty Jadhavrao himself, along with General Lashkar Khan, left for the south on the orders of the Emperor of Delhi.

अव्याहताशुगमनाः पवना इव पुष्करम् ।
 आचक्रमुर्निजामस्य नीवृतं कृतविक्रमाः ॥२८॥

28 Just as the unrestricted and swiftly-moving air invades the sky, those mighty generals conquered the territories of the Nizam.

मुस्तफाख्यो मसूदश्च फरादश्च दिलावरः ।
 सरजायाकुतश्चापि खैरतश्च तथाऽम्बरः ॥२९॥

⁵ According to V. S. Apte's dictionary, a Mleccha is a 'barbarian; non-Aryan; not speaking Sanskrit language; not conforming to Hindu or Aryan institutions; a foreigner in general; an outcaste; a very low man; a sinner or wicked person'. *The Practical Sanskrit-English Dictionary*, p. 882

अङ्कुशश्चेति यवना अन्येऽप्यतुलविक्रमाः ।
 इभरामस्य बहवः सुहृदश्चानुजीविनः ॥३०॥
 द्विजन्मा दुंढिनामा च तज्जातिश्चापि रुस्तुमः ।
 घाण्टिकाद्याश्च बहवो महाराष्ट्रा महीभुजः ॥३१॥
 मुल्लामहंमदं नाम पुरस्कृत्य प्रभाविणम् ।
 येदिलानीकपतयोऽप्यथाऽऽजगमुर्यथाक्रमम् ॥३२॥

29-32 Mustafa Khan, Masood Khan, Farad Khan, Dilawar Khan, Sarjyasakut Khan, Khairat Khan, Ambar Khan, Ankush Khan, these Yavanas and many other extremely valorous friends and servants of Adil Shah, as also a Brahmin named Dhundiraj, Rustum of Adil Shah's caste, and Maratha kings like Ghatge who were Adil Shah's sardars set out in an orderly manner under the leadership of Mulla Mohammed.

अथ ताम्रानुत्तरतस्तथा दक्षिणतः परान् ।
 अभियातानभीयाय निजामप्रहितोऽम्बरः ॥३३॥

33 Later, when the Mughals came from the north and Adil Shah's army marched from the south, Ambar sent by Nizam Shah went on the offensive.

तं पर्यवारयंस्तत्र शाहवर्मादयो नृपाः ।
 तारकासुरसंग्रामे महासेनमिवामराः ॥३४॥

34 Just as the gods rallied around Kartikeya in the battle with Tarakasura, so Shahaji and many other kings rallied around Malik Ambar.

ततोऽभूद्भैरवं युद्धमम्बरस्य परैः सह ।
 पिशाचभूतवेतालनिशाचरसुखावहम् ॥३५॥

35 Then there was a fierce battle between Malik Ambar and his enemies; and therefore, there was a profusion of fiends, ghosts, goblins, and night prowlers.

धावद्धयखुरोद्धूतधूलिधूसरमण्डलः ।
चण्डांशुरन्वभूद् व्योम्नि तदा घनवटावृतिम् ॥३६॥

36 The hooves of the galloping horses raised a lot of dust which covered the sun in the sky and at that time it seemed as if the sun was concealed by clouds.

श्रेणी धरणिरेणूनां भृशमभ्रंकषा बभौ ।
निःश्रेणिरिव वीराणां सद्यो चामारुरुक्षताम् ॥३७॥

37 The dust flying from the earth became a huge line that reached the clouds, and it seemed like a ladder for the immediate ascension of heroes to heaven.

हेषाभिरथ वाहानां कुञ्जराणां च गर्जितैः ।
सिंहनादेन वीराणां भेरीणां निनदेन च ॥३८॥
शरासनानां सज्जानां टङ्कारेण महीयसा ।
स्फुरन्तीनां पताकानां मर्मरेण च भूयसा ॥३९॥
घनगम्भीरकण्ठानां पाठैश्च जयवन्दिनाम् ।
प्रसभं प्रतिदध्वान परिपूरितमम्बरम् ॥४०॥
प्रधावतामथान्योन्यं शूराणां शस्त्रधारिणाम् ।
पदाघातेन महता शतधा वसुधाऽभवत् ॥४१॥

38-41 The sky reverberated with the sounds of the neighing of horses, cries of elephants, the lion-like roars of brave warriors, the sounds of the kettledrums, the loud twangs of taut bows at readiness, the loud flapping of the flags fluttering in the wind, and the proclamations of the bards in their deep loud voices; and the earth was torn asunder by the force of the brave warriors rushing upon each other.

हन्तालक्षितसंपातैर्निशातैर्नतपर्वभिः ।
शरैः शिरांस्यपात्यन्त योधिभिः प्रतियोधिनाम् ॥४२॥

42 Alas! The warriors of one party cut off the heads of their enemies with sharp, suddenly drawn arrows.

शोणितक्लिन्नकेशानि तत्र शोणेक्षणानि च ।
दष्टाधराणि शूराणां शिरांसि क्षितिमाययुः ॥४३॥

43 The heads of valiant warriors whose hair was drenched in blood, whose eyes had turned red, and who were gnashing their teeth, began to fall to the ground.

दन्तावलानां दन्तेषु दम्भोलिदृढमूर्तिषु ।
योधानां गाढमुष्टीनां निपेतुर्गाढमुष्टयः ॥४४॥

44 The strong-fisted warriors began to strike blows of their swords on the tusks of the elephants, which were as hard as thunderbolts.

असिना प्रतियोद्धारं विधाय सपदि द्विधा ।
निपपात क्षणादूर्ध्वमपमूर्धकलेवरम् ॥४५॥

45 Moments after cutting the body of an opponent in two, the headless body of that brave warrior would fall to the ground.

किरन्तो रुधिरं भूरितरं सह मदाम्भसा ।
बभूवुः शरशताविद्धतटाः करदिनां कटाः ॥४६॥

46 Hundreds of arrows pierced the temples of elephants and blood and rut flowed profusely.

नराश्वकरिकीलालमयीं वीचिमतीमनु ।
महानिद्रां महावीराः श्रान्ता इव सिषेविरे ॥४७॥

47 Alongside the rivers of blood of men, horses, and elephants, mighty heroes went into a deep sleep of rest due to their extreme tiredness.

कृतहस्तैः कुन्तहस्तैर्वीरेर्विध्वस्तसादिनः ।
भूरिसंरम्भसंतप्ताः सप्तयः परिवभ्रमुः ॥४८॥

48 As the riders were killed by warriors who were skilled marksmen with spears, the horses got very agitated and ran helter-skelter.

ततः शाहशरीफाभ्यां खेलेन च महौजसा ।
 श्यामाननैश्च यवनैरम्बरप्रियकारिभिः ॥४९॥
 तथा हम्मीरराजाद्यैर्महार्वीरैः प्रतापिभिः ।
 क्षुरप्रचक्रनिस्त्रिंशकुन्तपट्टिशपाणिभिः ॥५०॥
 हन्यमानमशेषेण ताम्राननबलं महद् ।
 रयाद् भयातुरं भेजे जिजीविषु दिशो दश ॥५१॥

49-51 Later, Shahaji and Sharifji, mighty Kheloji, dark-faced Siddis who were eager to fulfil Malik Ambar's wishes, as well as Hambirrao and other brave warriors with bows, spears, lances, swords, and belts in their hands, slaughtered the vast army of the Mughals who got scared and started running impetuously in every direction to save their lives.

अथापयातामालोक्य तां वै ताम्रपताकिनीम् ।
 येदिलस्यापि पृतना कान्दिशीकतमाऽभवत् ॥५२॥

52 On seeing the Mughal army flee in all directions, Ibrahim Adil Shah's army too tried to run away but struggled.

मत्तैर्दन्तावलैर्दृप्तस्ताम्रास्यो मनचेहरः ।
 द्रवतस्तस्य सैन्यस्य स्वयं पार्ष्णिग्रहोऽभवत् ॥५३॥

53 On the strength of an intoxicated elephant in rut, a haughty Mughal by the name of Manchehar began to guard the rear of the fleeing army.

तमन्तरा स्थिरं दर्पादन्तरायं जयश्रियाम् ।
 पुरः पन्थानमावृत्य स्थितं विन्ध्यमिवापरम् ॥५४॥
 दृष्ट्वा शाहशरीफाद्याः सर्वे भृशबलान्वयाः ।
 चक्रिरे विक्रमपराः संप्रहर्तुमुपक्रमम् ॥५५॥

54-55 He arrogantly stood in the middle, as if he was another Vindhya mountain blocking the way. Seeing him like that, standing in the way of victory, Shahaji, Sharifji, and all the mighty Bhosales started slaughtering.

महामहीधराकारकरिप्राकारवर्तिना ।
तेन ते समयुध्यन्त गुरुगर्वेण वर्मिणः ॥५६॥

56 The brave Bhosale men wearing armours, started fighting that extremely arrogant Manchehar who had taken shelter behind a wall of elephants as huge as great mountains.

भ्रामयन् भल्लमभ्रान्तस्तीव्रमभ्रान्तमानसः ।
तज्जघान गजानीकं शरीफः संगरोद्धतः ॥५७॥

57 Then the unflinching Sharifji excited by the war, with a steadfast mind, killed the army of the elephants with his sharp spear.

त्रिशूलकाण्डकोदण्डगदापरिघधारिणः ।
तमग्रयायिनं धीरं रुरुधुर्गजयोधिनः ॥५८॥

58 Armed with tridents, bows, arrows, and cudgels, the elephant contingent stopped Sharifji who came forward to attack.

तं युध्यमानमभितः क्रुध्यन्तमभिमामिनम् ।
शरीफं पातयामासुस्ततस्ते निशितैः शरैः ॥५९॥

59 Later they struck down the proud and agitated Sharifji who fought with their sharp arrows on all sides.

तस्मिन्नवरजे वीरे विध्वस्तपरकुंजरे ।
सपत्नशरनिर्भिन्ने गते वीरगतिं प्रति ॥६०॥
तरसा खेलकर्णाद्यैर्भ्रातृभिः परिवारितः ।
शाहः क्रुद्धोऽभिदुद्राव ससैन्यं मनचेहरम् ॥६१॥

60-61 After having destroyed the enemy's elephants, Shahaji's younger brother, pierced by the enemy's arrows, fell to the ground. Shahaji saw this, and along with many of his brothers like Khelkarna, rapidly marched upon Manchehar and his army.

ततः प्रासवरत्रासपराहतमदद्विषः ।
प्रतापी ताम्रवदनः स पराचीनतां ययौ ॥६२॥

62 Then that mighty Mughal, seeing his intoxicated elephant retreating in fear of the enemy's spears, himself retreated.

अपक्रामति संग्रामात्तस्मिन्नच्छिन्नकुञ्जरे ।
सैनिकास्तु निजामस्य सिंहनादान् वितेनिरे ॥६३॥

63 When he started fleeing from the battle with the surviving elephant, Nizam Shah's army began to roar.

तदोदीचीमपार्चीं च प्राचीमपि च रंहसा ।
संश्रित्य विद्रवन्ति स्म ते निजामस्य विद्विषः ॥६४॥

64 Then the Mughals began to flee quickly, some to the north, some to the west, and some to the east.

ततः प्रसन्नमनसः शाहराजादयो नृपाः ।
द्रवतस्ताननुद्रुत्य सर्वान्निजगृह्णन्ति ॥६५॥

65 Later, very delighted, Shahaji Raja and other kings chased the fleeing enemy and captured them by force.

रयादथाऽऽनीय रणप्रचण्डान् प्रसह्य संदानितबाहुदण्डान् ।
ताम्राननेकानपरांश्च वीरान् चक्रुः समु(मू)ह्याऽऽशु पुरोऽऽम्बरस्य ॥६६॥

66 Many Mughals who did terrible deeds in the battle, and many other brave men were forcefully shackled, and brought in front of Malik Ambar.

इति जितरिपुरम्बरः प्रतापी भृशबलबाहुबलावलम्बनेन ।
पटहरवविमिश्रतूर्यघोषैः सपदि जगाम निजामदर्शनार्थम् ॥६७॥

67 In this way, with the help of Bhosale's power, valorous Malik Ambar immediately went to meet Nizam Shah amidst the loud sounds of drums and horns.

दिल्लीन्द्रस्य प्रतापाद्भुतविभवभृतः सैन्यमन्यैरजय्यं
 सद्यस्तद्येदिलस्याप्यतुलबलमथोज्जासयित्वा जवेन ।
 बन्दीकृत्योरुदर्पानपि च युधि चमूनायकानुग्रकर्मा
 सेनानीरम्बरोऽसौ भृशबलसहितस्तं निजामं नमाम ॥६८॥

68 After handing a resounding defeat to the invincible army of the valiant and extremely prosperous ruler of Delhi, as well as to the extremely powerful army of Adil Shah, and after imprisoning the haughtiest generals, the fierce commander Malik Ambar, along with Bhosale, paid obeisance to Nizam Shah.

इत्यनुपुराणे सूर्यवंशे निवासकरकवीन्द्रपरमानन्दविरचितायामध्यायशतसंमितायां
 वैयास(सि)क्यां संहितायां निजामप्रकर्षो नाम चतुर्थोऽध्यायः ॥४॥

This is the fourth chapter named Nijaamaprakarshah of 'Anupurana', Shivabharata (like the Bharata composed by Vyasa), consisting of hundred chapters, about the Sun dynasty, composed by Kavindra Paramananda Nivasakar.

॥ अथ पञ्चमोऽध्यायः ॥

Chapter Five

कवीन्द्र उवाच -

अथ विठ्ठलराजस्य खेलकर्णादयः सुताः ।
धीरेण धर्मराजेन धृतराष्ट्रात्मजा इव ॥१॥
प्रसभं शाहराजेन स्पर्धमानाः पदे पदे ।
द्विषन्त इव विद्वेषं दायादत्वाददर्शयन् ॥२॥

Kavindra said:

1-2 Just as the sons of Dhritarashtra were envious of the cool-headed Dharmaraj, Vithoji Raja's sons, Khelkarna and others started despising Shahaji Raja like an enemy at every step due to strife among the cousins.

ते मन्त्रिणं निजामस्य म्लेच्छमम्बरनायकम् ।
स्वशेमुषीविशेषेण वशीकृतमहीतलम् ॥३॥
श्रयणीयं संश्रयन्तः स्पृहयन्तः श्रियेऽन्वहम् ।
न सेहिरे महाबाहुं शाहं सूर्यसमौजसम् ॥४॥

3-4 Nizam Shah conquered the earth with his extraordinary intelligence. His Prime Minister was worth seeking succour from, and therefore the sons of Vithoji, who constantly wished that they should obtain wealth, sought refuge with Malik Ambar. Shahaji, brilliant like the sun, seemed to them like a thorn in their flesh.

तमन्तर्मेदमुद्भूतमात्मीयकुलसंभवम् ।
परिज्ञायेद्भित्तज्ञेन सुधिया शाहवर्मणा ॥५॥
तमम्बरं निजामं च दायादांस्तांश्च दुर्मदान् ।
पटुनाऽऽत्मप्रतापेन न्यक्कृत्य निकृतिस्थितान् ॥६॥

स्वीयसैन्यसमेतेन निकेतेन जयश्रियाम् ।
 महासंनाहयुक्तेन महोत्साहेन मानिना ॥७॥
 स्कन्धविन्यस्तकुन्तेन शकुन्तेशानशक्तिना ।
 आनीयताचिरेणैव निजदेशः सदेशताम् ॥८॥

5-8 Wise Shahaji who was a mind-reader realised that a divide had developed in his family. He was disgusted with his first cousins who were conspiring against Malik Ambar, Nizam Shah and himself. And with great enthusiasm and self-respect, mighty like Garuda, victorious Shahaji, with a spear on his shoulder, with his army, which was the abode of victory, and with readiness to wage a huge war, speedily left for his jagir.

तं प्रस्थितं प्रभावेण स्थितं जनपदे निजे ।
 नैव मन्त्री निजामस्य वशीकर्तुं शशाक सः ॥९॥

9 Nizam Shah's minister could not at all subdue Shahaji who had left thence and lived in great luxury in his jagir.

तदा तेन विना तिग्मद्युतिनेव द्युमण्डलम् ।
 अपि प्राज्यं निजामस्य राज्यं तन्न व्यराजत ॥१०॥

10 Just as the sky looks unadorned without the sun, the Nizam's kingdom though prosperous lost its glory because of Shahaji's departure.

येदिलस्तमथोद्दीक्ष्य भेदयोग्यमनेहसम् ।
 अमुं शाहं महाबाहुं महोत्साहं महाशयम् ॥११॥
 साहाय्यार्थं समानाय्य महाभृत्यैर्महामतिः ।
 स्पर्धी निजामशाहस्य स्वं दुर्धर्ममन्यत ॥१२॥

11-12 Noble Adil Shah, who was competing with Nizam Shah, thought that this was a suitable time to bring about a divide, and through his sardars brought the strong-armed, very enthusiastic, clever and large-hearted Shahaji to his aid, and began to consider himself invincible.

येदिलस्तमथाऽऽसाद्य दवानल इवानिलम् ।
ववृधे वैरिसैन्यानि विपिनानि विनिर्दहन् ॥१३॥

13 Just as a strong wind helps a forest fire to destroy many forests and grow stronger, so Adil Shah, with the help of Shahaji, destroyed the enemy's army and flourished.

तपन्नात्मप्रतापेन परितस्तपनोपमः ।
स जिगाय महाबाहुरुदारग्रहमम्बरम् ॥१४॥

14 Just as the sun that shines everywhere with its radiance dominates the sky full of beautiful planets, strong-armed Shahaji conquered the noble-minded Malik Ambar with his valour.

गतिमुत्कर्षिणीं विभ्रत् प्रभञ्जन इव द्रुमम् ।
वद्धमूलं निजामस्य भुजदम्भं वभञ्ज सः ॥१५॥

15 Just as a raging storm brings down a firmly rooted tree, a flourishing Shahaji broke Nizam Shah's pride in his own prowess.

ततस्तेनेभरामेण तस्मै विध्वस्तविद्विषे ।
मन्ये संतुष्य शाहाय निजमर्धपदं ददे ॥१६॥

16 Later, Ibrahim Adil Shah was happy and gave half his powers to Shahaji Raja who destroyed his enemy.

विरुद्धमिमरामस्य समृद्धजनसेवितम् ।
मुधाभिधं फलस्थानपुराधिपतिमुद्धतम् ॥१७॥
प्रतिप्रस्थाय संनाहशाली शैलमिवोन्नतम् ।
स भूपः प्रसभं भूरिप्रमावं पर्यभावयत् ॥१८॥

17-18 Having been served by important people, tall as a mountain, extremely brave and conceited Mudhoji Phaltankar was against Ibrahim Shah, so Shahaji Raja attacked him with full battle-readiness and defeated him completely.

निर्जित्य केरलान् क्रूरकर्मा कार्णाटकानपि ।
स कोषमिभरामस्य पुपोष बहुतोषकृत् ॥१९॥

19 By conquering Karnataka and Kerala, the mighty Shahaji added to the treasures of Ibrahim Shah and greatly pleased him.

सोऽन्यानपि नृपानुग्रान् निगृह्य निजनीतिभिः ।
तद्राज्यमिभरामस्य रामराज्यमिवाकरोत् ॥२०॥

20 He also brought other powerful kings under his command with his conspiracies and made the kingdom of Ibrahim Shah like the kingdom of Ram.

तमिन्दुसुन्दरमुखी सुदती यदुवंशजा ।
उपाचरन्महाराजं गौरीव वृषभध्वजम् ॥२१॥

21 Just as Parvati served Shankara, Jijai, born in the Jadhav family, with a face as beautiful as the moon and having beautiful teeth, served Shahaji Maharaj.

सा भृशं विभ्रमवती प्रसादाभिमुखी सती ।
देवी सफलयामास पत्युस्तत्तदभीप्सितम् ॥२२॥

22 She was a very charming, cheerful and virtuous queen who fulfilled every desire of her husband.

तस्य तस्यामजायन्त पुत्राः षट् शुभलक्षणाः ।
तेषां मध्ये शंभुशिवौ द्वावेवान्वयवर्धनौ ॥२३॥

23 She bore him six promising sons. Of them, only Shambhu and Shivaji perpetuated the lineage.

शिवस्तु वैष्णवं तेजोऽवतीर्य क्षोणिमण्डलम् ।
समस्तभूमृतां नेता विनेता प्रतिभूमृताम् ॥२४॥

[यथा समजनिष्टायं जगदानन्दवर्धनः ।]
तथाऽहमभिधास्यामि शृणुत द्विजसत्तमाः ॥२५॥

24-25 I am going to narrate how Shivaji, in part an incarnation of Vishnu on the earth, took birth and became the leader of all kings and the conqueror of hostile kings; increasing the happiness of the world, listen to that, O distinguished Brahmins.

पुरा पुरारिमाराध्य तीव्रेण तपसाऽन्वहम् ।
निषेधाच्छ्रुतिशास्त्राणां कालः कलिरवर्धत ॥२६॥

26 Earlier, by praying to Lord Shankar and following religious austerity daily, Kalikal pleased the Lord and by getting the Vedas banned, became stronger.

हितावहमसाधूनां साधूनामहितावहम् ।
दैत्यास्ततस्तमासाद्य पापीयांसमनेहसम् ॥२७॥
छद्मिनो म्लेच्छरूपेण देवभूदेवविद्विषः ।
अवातरन्वसुमतीमधिविप्लावहेतवः ॥२८॥

27-28 Later, taking advantage of that time which was favourable to the evil and hostile to the virtuous, deceitful, extremely destructive demons who despised gods and Brahmins, descended on the earth in the form of Mlecchas.

प्रतीचीं ककुभं तावदुदीचीं तदनन्तरम् ।
जगृहुस्ते बलात् प्राचीमपाचीमपि दुर्ग्रहाम् ॥२९॥

29 First they forcefully conquered the West, then North, East and finally even the invincible South.

तेषां निजनयज्ञानां न यज्ञानां प्रवृत्तयः ।
तथाऽपि तिष्यस्य बलाद् भृशं बवृधिरे श्रियः ॥३०॥

30 Those who knew their righteous duties had no inclination towards them; however, due to the influence of the Kali Yuga, their wealth greatly increased.

उत्थाप्य स्थापिताः केचित् केचिद्युद्धे निपातिताः ।
बलिभिस्तैस्ततः प्रायः क्षत्रियाः क्षीणतां गताः ॥३१॥

31 The mighty Mlecchas bestowed kingdoms on many of them and destroyed many of them. Since then, probably all Kshatriyas have perished.

ततो विश्वंभरा देवी म्लेच्छभारभरार्दिता ।
प्रत्यपद्यत लोकेशं शरण्यं शरणैषिणी ॥३२॥

32 At that time, due to the harassment by the Mlecchas, Goddess Earth went to the great Lord Brahma to seek his protection.

परितापेन महता मलिना नलिनासनम् ।
सा ववन्दे त्रयस्त्रिंशत्कोटिर्त्रिदशवन्दितम् ॥३३॥

33 Earth, who had become lustreless and miserable because of the terrible afflictions, worshipped the great Lord Brahma, who was worshipped by thirty-three crore gods.

निवेदयित्री निर्वेदवती स्वेदमनेकधा ।
सा निबद्धाञ्जलिपुटा प्रोवाच परमेष्ठिनम् ॥३४॥

34 The despondent Earth folded her hands and with the intention of expressing her many sorrows said to Lord Brahma:

त्वं पिता सर्वलोकस्य त्रयीधर्मस्थितिप्रियः ।
लोकेश मां तमोम्भौधौ मज्जन्तीं किमुपेक्षसे ॥३५॥

35 "O Lord Brahma, you are the Father of three worlds and protecting the Vedic religion is dear to you, so why do you neglect me when I am drowning in this ocean of sorrows?!

त्वया विरचितं विश्वं विरिञ्चे यच्चराचरम् ।
दनुजैर्म्लेच्छतनुभिः तदद्य बत सीदति ॥३६॥

36 O Lord Brahma, the animate universe that you have created is sinking due to the demons in the form of Mlecchas, alas!

ये हताः प्रथमं देवैर्दुर्मदास्त्रिदशद्विषः ।
ते मां तुदन्ति तिष्येऽस्मिन्नुपेत्य म्लेच्छरूपताम् ॥३७॥

37 The evil demons, whom the gods had destroyed earlier, are tormenting me in this Kali Yuga by assuming the form of Mlecchas.

दुष्टदैत्यान्तके कृष्णे निजं धामाधितिष्ठति ।
बुद्धावतारे भगवत्यपि मौनावलम्बिनि ॥३८॥
दुर्जना यवनास्तात वृजिनानि वितन्वते ।
त्रातारं नाधिगच्छामि नियच्छेयं कथं व्यथाम् ॥३९॥

38-39 Lord Krishna, the destroyer of evil demons, has gone to heaven and Lord Buddha is silent. At such a time these evil Yavanas have started committing sins and I have no saviour. How do I wipe out this sorrow?

नाऽऽहूयन्ते दिविषदो न हूयन्ते हुताशनाः ।
न वेदा अप्यधीयन्ते नाभ्यर्च्यन्ते द्विजातयः ॥४०॥
न सत्राणि प्रवर्तन्ते तथैव च मखक्रियाः ।
न दानानि विधीयन्ते विहीयन्ते व्रतानि च ॥४१॥
खिद्यन्ते साधवः सर्वे भिद्यन्ते धर्मसेतवः ।
म्लेच्छधर्माः प्रवर्धन्ते हन्यन्ते धेनवोऽपि च ॥४२॥
सज्जना यान्ति विलयं व्रजन्ति क्षत्रियाः क्षयम् ।
प्रादुर्भूतमिदानीं मे यवनेभ्यो महद्भयम् ॥४३॥

40-43 No one invokes the gods; no one offers oblations into the fire; people have stopped studying the Vedas; the Brahmins are no longer respected. There is a digression from performance of satra and sacrificial rituals; donations and vows are no longer being undertaken; the virtuous are suffering; religious regulations are being broken; the religion of the Mlecchas is flourishing; cows too are being slaughtered; saints are perishing. Kshatriyas are on the decline. In this manner, the Yavanas have given me a lot to fear about.

विहसन्ति तथा सर्वे मां म्लेच्छवशवर्तिनीम् ।
स्थितां तथागतमुखे श्रुतिं श्रुतिविदो यथा ॥४४॥

44 Just as those who are well versed in the Vedas mock the Vedas mouthed by a fool, all the people are deriding me as I am in the possession of the Mlecchas.

उदभूत् पूर्वदेवेभ्यो भयं मम यदा यदा ।
तदा तदा प्रभवता भवता ह्यविताऽस्म्यहम् ॥४५॥

45 Whenever I was afraid of the demons, every time O powerful one you have protected me."

इदं निगद्य जगती जगतीनामधीश्वरम् ।
बभूव तूष्णीमित्युष्णं निश्चसन्त्यश्रुलोचना ॥४६॥

46 After having spoken to Lord Brahma thus, Earth, with brimming eyes, sighed and remained motionless.

पितामहस्तामालोक्य विहस्तामस्थिरां स्थिराम् ।
एवमाश्वासयामास विश्वविश्वासवासभूः ॥४७॥

47 Lord Brahma, in whom the faith of the Universe resided comforted the distressed and unsettled Earth thus:-

पितामह उवाच -

मा भैषीर्भीरु भव्यं ते भविताऽऽशु वसुंधरे ।
स्वस्था स्वं स्थानमास्थाय स्थिरे स्थिरतरा भव ॥४८॥

Lord Brahma said,

48 "O timid Earth, do not be afraid; very soon you will be freed from these miseries; stay well and steady in your place.

मया पुरा मुरारातिस्त्वन्निमित्तं दयाम्बुधिः ।
प्रार्थितः परया भक्त्या स्वयमेतदुवाच माम् ॥४९॥

49 Earlier, I prayed with great devotion for you to Vishnu, the sea of compassion, who killed the demon Mura. Then He Himself said to me:

विष्णुरुवाच -

विधे विधेहि मा चिन्तामवधेहि वचो मम ।
भवतोऽभिमतं तावदचिरेण भविष्यति ॥५०॥

Vishnu said:

50 'O Lord Brahma, do not worry, listen to me; the thing you desire will happen soon.

मालवर्मात्मजः शाहवर्मा यः पार्थिवोत्तमः ।
दाक्षिणात्यो महाराजः कृतकर्मा सुलक्षणः ॥५१॥
तरसा मारुतसमस्तेजसा तपनोपमः ।
वर्बर्ति विश्वविजयी पुण्यात्मा पृथुविक्रमः ॥५२॥
तस्य भार्या महासाध्वी जिजूर्विजयवर्धिनी ।
नन्दिनी यादवेन्द्रस्य जागर्ति जगतीतले ॥५३॥

51-53 The son of Maloji, Shahaji Maharaj, who is fortunate, meritorious, skilful, swift like the wind, bright like the sun, conqueror of the world, and valiant, is the finest king of the south; his wife, Jadhavrao's daughter, the very chaste, fortunate, Jijabai is vigilant in life.

सा मां तेजोमयं देवी स्वोदरे धारयिष्यति ।
तत्पुत्रतां प्रपद्याहं करिष्यामि तव प्रियम् ॥५४॥

54 That queen will bear me in her womb, and as her son I shall do whatever pleases you'.

स्थापयिष्यामि धर्मस्य मर्यादां भुवि शाश्वतीम् ।
 यवनान् सादयिष्यामि पालयिष्यामि देवताः ॥५५॥
 पुनः प्रवर्तयिष्यामि सप्ततन्त्रादिकाः क्रियाः ।
 क्षेमं गवां विधास्यामि स्थितिं चापि द्विजन्मनाम् ॥५६॥
 प्रतिज्ञायेति भगवान् सत्यलोकाय मां विभुः ।
 समनुज्ञातवान् भद्रे स्वयं भूतभविष्यवित् ॥५७॥

55-57 O virtuous lady, after promising me that he would set everlasting bounds of religion on earth, exterminate the Yavanas, protect the gods, restart sacrificial and other rites, protect cows and Brahmins, the Lord, the knower of the past and the future, gave his consent to me to go to Satyaloka."

अभिधायेति वसुधां समाधाय पितामहः ।
 विससर्ज स्वयं साऽपि स्वकं लोकमलोकत ॥५८॥

58 Saying thus Lord Brahma satisfied Earth and asked her to go to her universe, which she did.

तां वाचं भूतधात्री त्रिभुवनसुहितां हृत्समाधेर्विधात्रीं
 वैधात्रीं न्यस्य चित्ते तमभिमतमथानेहसं प्रेक्षमाणा ।
 म्लेच्छच्छद्रासुरेभ्योऽभ्युदितमतितरामुज्झती भीतिभारं
 हन्त ब्रह्मर्षिदेवद्विजकुलसहिता निर्भरं नन्दति स्म ॥५९॥

59 Hearing the most auspicious and heart-pleasing words of Lord Brahma, she cast away the fear arising from the demon-like Mlecchas, and along with Brahmarshi, gods and Brahmins and their clans, happily waited for the favourable time.

हरिरपि भुवमुच्चैर्भूरिभारायमाणत्रिदशरिपुसहस्राक्रान्तरूपामजस्त्रम् ।
सपदि सदयचित्तस्त्रातुकामः समग्रां बत निरुपममूर्तिर्मानुषं भावमैच्छत् ॥६०॥

60 The compassionate and incomparable Vishnu, wished to appear in the form of a beautiful human being to quickly liberate Earth, infested with thousands of demons, from her extreme suffering.

इत्यनुपुराणे सूर्यवंशे निवासकरकवीन्द्रपरमानन्दविरचितायामध्याशतसंमितायां
वैयास(सि)क्यां संहितायां भगवत्प्रतिज्ञानं नाम पञ्चमोऽध्यायः ॥५॥

This is the fifth chapter named Bhagavatpratidnyanam of 'Anupurana ,
Shivabharata (like the Bharata composed by Vyasa),
consisting of hundred chapters, about the Sun dynasty,
composed by Kavindra Paramananda Nivasakar.

॥ अथ षष्ठोऽध्यायः ॥

Chapter Six

कवीन्द्र उवाच -

अथो विविक्षुस्तत्कुक्षिं स्वयं योगेश्वरो हरिः ।
शाहपत्न्यै प्रसन्नात्मा स्वमात्मानमदर्शयत् ॥१॥

Kavindra said:

1 Yogeshwar Vishnu, who desired to be born to Shahaji's wife, Jijabai, was pleased and gave her his darshan.

सैकदा सुतनुः स्वप्ने दिविषद्वृन्दवन्दितम् ।
शङ्खचक्रगदापद्मपाणिं श्यामं चतुर्भुजम् ॥२॥
श्रीवत्सवक्षसं कण्ठविनिवेशितकौस्तुभम् ।
वैजयन्तीकृतावासं पीतकौशेयवाससम् ॥३॥
विलसद्रत्नमुकुटं स्फुरन्मकरकुण्डलम् ।
मन्दस्मितोल्लसद्गण्डं प्रसन्नमुखमण्डलम् ॥४॥
पुण्डरीकायतदृशं सुनसं शुभलक्षणम् ।
प्रतिप्रतीकलावण्यलीलानिलयमद्भुतम् ॥५॥
समाश्लिष्टं कमलया शोभितं वनमालया ।
सर्वदेवमयं देवं सर्वाभरणभूषितम् ॥६॥
वज्ररेखाध्वजच्छत्रचिह्निताङ्घ्रिसरोरुहम् ।
बाललीलाधरं देवी स्वाङ्गस्थितमलोकत ॥७॥

2-7 It was as follows: Once, that beautiful queen saw Lord Vishnu worshipped by a multitude of gods, in the form of a child, sitting in her lap. He had a dark complexion and in his four hands he held a conch, discus,

mace and lotus; on his breast there was a symbol by the name of Srivatsa; he wore the Kaustubha gem around his neck, and a Vaijayanti garland was lying on his chest; he was wearing a garment of yellow silk; his head was adorned by a jewel-studded crown; makara earrings glittered in his ears; a gentle smile shone on his face; he had a pleasant face; he had long and red eyes like lotuses; he had a beautiful nose and was blessed with auspicious characteristics; all his body parts personified beauty and grace; Lakshmi was sitting very close to him; a garland adorned his neck; he is the Supreme god, adorned with all ornaments; his lotus-like feet had symbols of thunderbolts, lines, a flag and parasol.

ततोऽचिरेण सा गर्भे पत्नी शाहमहीपतेः ।
प्रभविष्णुं महाविष्णुमंशमूर्तिमदीधरत् ॥८॥

8 Soon after, Shahaji's wife bore in her womb an incarnation in part of the mighty Vishnu.

महता महसा तेन निजगर्भगतेन सा ।
व्यभाद्विभाकरेणेव शरदम्भोदमण्डली ॥९॥

9 Just as the autumn clouds shine on their union with the sun, she began to glow due to the brilliance in her womb.

तं वै तेजोमयं गर्भं तदा विभ्राणया तया ।
यादवेन्द्रस्य सुतया भूषितं बत भूतलम् ॥१०॥

10 Jadhavrao's daughter who bore that lustrous being in her womb brought grace to the earth.

अथोद्यद्दोहदरसा गर्भभारभरालसा ।
अमंस्त पृथुलश्रोणी भारमाभरणानि सा ॥११॥

11 Later, when she became pregnant, the heaviness slowed her down, and even her jewels became too heavy for her.

तदाननं पाण्डिमानं दधानमतुलं तदा ।
उपाहसत्प्रसादेन शारदं शशिमण्डलम् ॥१२॥

12 At that time, her exceedingly fair face even outdid the sheer whiteness of the pure white moon of autumn.

न तच्चित्रं श्रिता यत्सा सुतनुस्तनुगौरवम् ।
देवो जगद्गुरुर्यस्याः साक्षात्कक्षिमवीविशत् ॥१३॥

13 What wonder was it then that the body of the charming one, whose womb Lord Vishnu entered, became heavy!

परिपाण्डुमुखीं सत्त्ववतीमथ सखीजनः ।
तामज्ञासीत्पार्थसेवी देवीमन्यादृशीमिव ॥१४॥

14 The pregnant queen with a very pale, whitish face seemed very different to her companions who stayed with her and served her.

अथाध्यासनमद्रीणां द्विपानां द्वीपिनां तथा ।
स्वर्णसिंहासने स्थैर्यं सितच्छत्रतलेऽपि च ॥१५॥
केतनोन्नमनं चोच्चैश्चारुचामरवीजनम् ।
श्रुतिर्दुन्दुभिशब्दानां कृतिः संगरकर्मणाम् ॥१६॥
धारणं काण्डकोदण्डशक्तिनिस्त्रिंशवर्मणाम् ।
प्रसाधनं पर्वतानां साधनं विजयश्रियाम् ॥१७॥
महानादेष्वभिरतिधर्मस्य स्थापने मतिः ।
समभूवन्नमून्यस्यां दोहदानि दिने दिने ॥१८॥

15-18 She felt various kinds of longing every day – to ride elephants and tigers, ascend forts, to sit steady on a golden throne under a white parasol, to raise a flag high, to have beautiful chowries waved, to hear the sounds of battle drums, to wield a bow and arrow, spear, don an armour and fight wars, capture forts, to achieve victory and glory, to make large donations, to establish religion, and so on.

ततः कुमारभृत्यासु कुशलाभिरहर्निशम् ।
 कुलशीलसमृद्धाभिर्वृद्धाभिः समुपासिते ॥१९॥
 चित्तानुसारिभिर्नित्यमत्यर्थं हितकारिभिः ।
 जनैः सहचरीणां च लब्धवर्णैर्निषेविते ॥२०॥
 गर्भिणीपरिचर्यायां प्रौढैः पीयूषपाणिभिः ।
 आप्तैर्भिषग्मिरश्रान्तमधिदेहलि संश्रिते ॥२१॥
 सुधालेपोल्लसद्भित्तिनिर्मिते स्वस्तिकाद्भुते ।
 स्फुरद्वितानपर्यन्तलुलन्मौक्तिकजालके ॥२२॥
 प्रत्यग्रपल्लवोपेते विकीर्णश्वेतसर्षपे ।
 सद्यः सलिलसंपूर्णसुवर्णकलशान्विते ॥२३॥
 द्वारदेशोभयप्रान्तलिखितोचितदैवते ।
 परितः स्थापितानेकदीप्तमङ्गलदीपके ॥२४॥
 विहितौपयिकद्रव्यसंग्रहे सूतिकागृहे ।
 दिव्यतेजोमयी देवी दिव्यरूपा व्यराजत ॥२५॥

19-25 Later, the queen, glowing with divine splendour and beauty settled in the maternity chamber. Old women of noble descent and extremely skilled in midwifery sat there day and night; she was surrounded by virtuous companions who always did as per her wish and who took great care of her; very trustworthy vaidyas having excellent expertise and experienced in the treatment of pregnant women, incessantly waited at the door; swastikas were drawn on whitewashed walls that glistened; nets of pearls swung from the sides of the white ceiling of the maternity chamber, it had been decorated with fresh tender foliage; white mustard seeds were strewn everywhere; golden urns filled with fresh water were placed there; suitable deities were drawn on either side of the door; many gleaming auspicious lamps were placed all around, all appropriate items had been collected.

भूवाणप्राणचन्द्राब्दैः संमिते शालिवाहने ।
 शके संवत्सरे शुक्ले प्रवृत्ते चोत्तरायणे ॥२६॥
 शिशिरर्तौ वर्तमाने प्रशस्ते मासि फाल्गुने ।
 कृष्णपक्षे तृतीयायां निशि लग्ने सुशोभने ॥२७॥

अनुकूलतरैस्तुङ्गसंश्रयैः पञ्चभिर्ग्रहैः ।
 व्यञ्जिताशेषजगतीस्थिरसाम्राज्यवैभवम् ॥२८॥
 अपारलावण्यमयं स्वर्णवर्णमनामयम् ।
 कमनीयतमग्रीवमुन्नतस्कन्धमण्डलम् ॥२९॥
 अलिकान्तमिलत्कान्तकुन्तलाग्रविराजितम् ।
 सरोजसुन्दरदृशं नवकिंशुकनासिकम् ॥३०॥
 सहजस्मेरवदनं घनगम्भीरनिःस्वनम् ।
 महोरस्कं महाबाहुं सुषुवे साऽद्भुतं सुतम् ॥३१॥

26-31 In Shalivahana Shaka 1551, in the Samvatsara named Shukla, in the summer solstice, in the winter, on the night of the third day of the Hindu month of Phalgun, when the five exalted planets representing the glory of the empire of the whole earth were in the ascendant, she gave birth to an extraordinary son. He was immensely beautiful, he had a golden complexion, a healthy body, exceedingly graceful neck, and high shoulders; he looked charming because of the beautiful curls on his forehead; his eyes were as beautiful as lotuses, his nostrils like fresh flame of the forest flowers, his face naturally smiling, his sound as thick as a cloud, his chest was broad and his arms long.

तदा मुदा मानुषाणां सुराणां च सहस्रशः ।
 समं दुन्दुभयस्तस्य नादेन नदतोऽभवन् ॥३२॥
 वादित्राण्यप्यवाचन्त विविधानि गृहे गृहे ।
 प्रसीदन्ति स्म हरितः समस्ताः सरितस्तथा ॥३३॥
 शनैः शनैस्तथा वाता वाताः सुरभिशीतलाः ।
 हुतं हविरुपादत्त प्रसन्नश्च हुताशनः ॥३४॥

32-34 As soon as he wailed loudly, announcing his arrival, the gods and men rejoiced and thousands of kettledrums boomed. Various types of musical instruments were played in every house. Directions and rivers cleared up and became pleasing; fragrant and cool winds blew gently and Agni (the Lord of Fire) was pleased and accepted the offerings.

श्रुतिः स्मृतिर्धृतिर्मेधा कान्तिः शान्तिः क्षमा दया ।
 नीतिः प्रीतिः कृतिः कीर्तिः सिद्धिः श्रीश्च सरस्वती ॥३५॥
 तुष्टिः पुष्टिश्च शक्तिश्च ह्रीश्च विद्या च संनतिः ।
 तं देवं देवता एताः समेताः पर्यवारयन् ॥३६॥

35-36 Goddesses Shruti (learning), Smruti (memory), Dhruti (courage), Medha (sharpness), Kanti (complexion), Shanti (tranquillity), Kshama (forgiveness), Daya (mercy), Niti (ethics), Priti (affection), Kruti (action), Siddhi (accomplishment), and Goddesses Lakshmi, Saraswati, Tushti (gratification), Pushti (prosperity), Shakti (prowess), Rhi (modesty), Vidya (knowledge) and Sannati (obeisance), all gathered around that god.

योद्धुमद्धा पठानेन दर्याखानेन मानिना ।
 शाहराजे महाराजे प्रयाते विषयान्तरम् ॥३७॥
 अनुग्रहाय देवानां दैत्यानां निग्रहाय च ।
 प्रभुः स जगतां प्रादुरभूद् भृशबलान्वये ॥३८॥

37-38 When Shahaji Maharaj had gone to another province (adjacent to the Sahyadris) to wage a war with haughty Darya Khan Pathan, the Lord of the Universe was born as an avatar in the clan of the Bhosales to destroy the demons and favour the gods.

अतोऽजस्यापि जातस्य जातकर्म तदञ्जसा ।
 व्यधीयत विधिज्ञेन यथाविधि पुरोधसा ॥३९॥

39 Then the priest who was well-versed in the rites immediately performed the jatakarma sacrament for the eternal Lord who was born today.

यः स्वयं सर्वलोकस्य स्थित्यर्थमभवद्विभुः ।
 सूक्तैः सूक्तविदस्तस्याप्याचरन् स्वस्तिवाचनम् ॥४०॥

40 The one who Himself was capable of protecting all the people was showered with blessings by the learned pundits.

तदा तत्रावतीर्णस्य विष्णोर्मानुषवर्ष्मणः ।
तेजोभरेण महता निशाऽपि दिवसायिता ॥४१॥

41 When Vishnu descended in human form, his resplendence made even the night seem like day.

आदित्या वसवो विश्वे रुद्राश्च समरुद्रणाः ।
यक्षाः साध्याश्च गन्धर्वास्तथा विद्याधरा अपि ॥४२॥
नन्दिनीप्रमुखा गावो नागाश्चैरावतादयः ।
सुरर्षयो नारदाद्याः संभूयाप्सरसस्तथा ॥४३॥
इन्द्रोऽग्निर्धर्मराजश्च नैर्ऋतश्च जलेश्वरः ।
पृषदश्चो धनेशश्च महेशश्च दिगीश्वराः ॥४४॥
अष्टाविमेऽश्विनौ देवौ सूर्याचन्द्रमसौ तथा ।
अन्येऽपि च सनक्षत्रा ग्रहाः सुभगविग्रहाः ॥४५॥
घटीमुहूर्ताहोरात्रपक्षमासर्तुवत्सराः ।
युगानि दिव्यादिव्यानि तथा मन्वन्तराणि च ॥४६॥
भुवो भारमपाकर्तुमवतीर्णे जगत्पतौ ।
संनिधाय स्वयं तत्र स्वस्तिवाचनमाचरन् ॥४७॥

42-47 Aditya, Vishwa (Vishwe deva), Vasu, Rudra along with a group of Maruts, Yaksha, Sadhya, Gandharva, Vidyadhara, cows headed by Nandini, Airavat and other elephants; Narad and other Devarshi, all apsaras, Indra, Agni, Yama, Nairrut, Varuna, Vayu, Kubera, and Shankar, the Ashta Dikpal (regents of the cardinal points), Ashwinikumar, the sun and moon, brilliant planets and constellations, Ghati, Muhurta, Ahoratra, Paksha, Masa, seasons, years, human eras, eras of the gods and epochs all came near that Lord of the Universe who had descended to lighten the burden of the earth and blessed him.

गणेशं जन्मदां षष्ठीं देवीं जीवन्तिकामपि ।
स्कन्दं नारायणं वंशं बलदेवं च लाङ्गलम् ॥४८॥
शरासनं शरान् खड्गं विविधान्यायुधानि च ।
तत्तन्मन्त्रैः समभ्यर्च्य सूतिकाग्रहमन्तरा ॥४९॥

प्रयतः पञ्चमे षष्ठेऽप्यष्टमे नवमेऽहनि ।
 रक्षन्तु बालमित्युक्त्वा प्रणम्य च पुरोहितः ॥५०॥
 क्षेत्रपालाय भूतेभ्यो राक्षसेभ्यो गृहाद्बहिः ।
 बलीनदाद्योगिनीभ्यो दिक्पालेभ्योऽप्यनेकधा ॥५१॥

38-51 Lord Ganapati, goddess of birth Shashthi Devi, Jeevantika, Kartik Swami, Narayan, Murli (flute), Balram, plough, bow, arrow, sword, and various types of weapons and implements were worshiped with appropriate mantras by the priests on the fifth, sixth, eighth and ninth days in the house where the child was born; they prayed that this baby may be protected, and offered many types of religious offerings to guardian deities, ghosts, demons, Yoginis, and regents of the eight cardinal points.

त्रिजगज्जागरूकस्य जाते षष्ठीप्रजागरे ।
 जने जनिविशेषेण दशमेऽह्नि महात्मनः ॥५२॥
 ताम्रपर्ण्यथ कावेरी तुङ्गभद्रा मलापहा ।
 कृष्णा ककुद्भती वेणा नीरा भीमरथी तथा ॥५३॥
 गोदावरी च गायत्री प्रवरा वञ्जुला पुनः ।
 पूर्णा पयोष्णी तापी च नर्मदा च महानदी ॥५४॥
 क्षिप्रा चर्मण्वती मद्रा यमुना वेत्रवत्यपि ।
 भागीरथी चन्द्रभागा गोमती गण्डकी तथा ॥५५॥
 इरावती विपाशा च शतदुश्च सरस्वती ।
 वितस्ता सरयूश्चापि तमसा च बधूसरा ॥५६॥
 सिन्धुघर्घरशोणाद्यैर्नदैर्निःश्रेयसप्रदैः ।
 पुष्कराद्यैः सरोमिश्च सागरैश्च समन्विताः ॥५७॥
 अलक्षितेन रूपेण नद्यः पुण्यतमा इमाः ।
 तदा तस्याभिषेकाय सोत्सवाः समुपागमन् ॥५८॥

52-58 On the sixth day after the birth of the guardian of three worlds, the puja for his protection was performed, on the tenth day, Tamraparni, Kaveri, Tungabhadra, Malaprabha, Krishna, Koyana, Venna, Neera, Bhima, Godavari, Gayatri, Pravara, Vanjula, Purna, Payoshni, Tapi, Mahanadi, Kshipra, Chambala, Madra, Yamuna, Vetravrat, Bhagirathi, Chandrabhaga,

Gomati, Gandaki, Iravati (Ravi), Vipasha (Beas), Shattadru (Sutlej), Saraswati, Vitasta (Jhelum), Sarayu, Tamasa, Vadhusara, these extremely sacred rivers, Sindhu, Gharghar, Shon and other great rivers of salvation, Pushkar and other lakes and oceans, all gathered together with great joy, in invisible form, to bathe the great soul.

देवसेना शची स्वाहा समृद्धिः सर्वमङ्गला ।
 अदितिर्विनता संज्ञा सावित्री चाप्यरुन्धती ॥५९॥
 तां युक्तां तत्र बालेन तेनाप्रतिममूर्तिना ।
 प्रसूतिकामस्नपयन् मिलिताः कुलयोषितः ॥६०॥

59-60 Devasena, Shachi, Swaha, Samruddhi, Parvati, Aditi, Vinata, Sandhya, Savitri, Arundhati, these noble women gathered together and bathed the extremely beautiful child and also its mother.

जननीं रजनीरागरञ्जिताञ्शुकधारिणीम् ।
 अलङ्कारवतीमङ्गविनिवेशितबालकाम् ॥६१॥
 दिनश्रियमिवोदारां नवोदितदिवाकराम् ।
 नीराजनाभिः सुभगाः सुभ्रुवः समभावयन् ॥६२॥

61-62 The mother of the child, who was dressed in yellow, was adorned with ornaments, who held the child in her lap and who was glowing like day-lustre at sunrise. Married women waved lamps around her in adoration.

यतः शिवगिरेर्मूर्ध्नि जातः स पुरुषोत्तमः ।
 ततः प्रसिद्धा लोकेऽस्य शिव इत्यभिधाऽभवत् ॥६३॥

63 As this greatest of men was born on Shivgiri, he became famous by the name "Shiv" among the people.

करिष्यत्येष बलवानिह कर्मातिमानुषम् ।
 म्लेच्छान्निहत्य महतीं कीर्तिं विस्तारयिष्यति ॥६४॥
 जित्वाऽवाच्यांश्च पाश्चात्यान् प्राच्यांश्च भुजतेजसा ।
 तथोदीच्यांश्च विजयी स्वराज्यं संविधास्यति ॥६५॥

साहसी सागरमपि वश्यतामानयिष्यति ।
 बली बलैर्दिगन्तेभ्यां बलीनानाययिष्यति ॥६६॥
 प्रभावी गिरिदुर्गाणि वनदुर्गाणि चाप्ययम् ।
 तथा सलिलदुर्गाणि स्थलदुर्गाणि गोप्स्यति ॥६७॥
 बत दिलीपतेर्मूर्ध्नि प्रतापेन तपन्नयम् ।
 निजं चरणमाधाय जगदाज्ञापयिष्यति ॥६८॥

64-68 This very capable boy will perform extraordinary deeds for these people; he will destroy the Mlecchas and spread his incomparable fame; he will conquer the south, west, east and north with his strength and this victorious son will establish Swarajya.

This daring child will establish his rule even on the seas, and with the help of his army will collect tributes from all directions. This valorous son will protect mountain forts, sea forts, forest forts, and land forts. And the special thing is that with his bravery he will defeat the Emperor of Delhi and will rule over the whole world.

सुदुर्गमेषु मार्गेषु गहनेषु गिरिष्वपि ।
 सरित्सु च समुद्रेषु यस्याप्रतिहता गतिः ॥६९॥
 स एष पाण्ड्यद्रविडलाटककर्णाटकेरलान् ।
 करहाटवैराटान्ध्रमालवाभीरगुर्जरान् ॥७०॥
 आर्यावर्ताश्च दुर्मेच्छकृतावर्तमाननेकशः ।
 कुरुजाङ्गलसौवीरधन्वसौराष्ट्रकोसलान् ॥७१॥
 बाह्लीकमद्रगान्धारत्रिगर्तानर्तसैन्धवान् ।
 कलिङ्गकामरूपाङ्गवङ्गकाम्बोजकेकयान् ॥७२॥
 पारसीकान् शिबीन् शाल्वान्पुलिन्दारट्टवर्बरान् ।
 काश्मीरमत्स्यमगधविदेहोत्कलटङ्गणान् ॥७३॥
 किरातकाशिपाश्चालचेदीनपि च कुन्तलान् ।
 स्वशांश्च शूरसेनांश्च हूणान् हैमवतानपि ॥७४॥

उण्ड्रान्पुण्ड्रान् ललित्थांश्च महितेन स्वतेजसा ।
चिरजीवी विनिर्जित्य महाराजो भविष्यति ॥७५॥

69-75 This brave king whose progress remains unhindered through inaccessible paths, remote mountains, rivers and oceans, with his brilliant valour will conquer Pandya, Dravid, Lat, Karnat, Kerala, Karhat, Vai (Vairat), Andhra, Malwa, Abhir, Gujarat, and Aryavarta, ravaged by evil Mlecchas, Kurujangal (Hastinapur), Sauvira (Multan), Dhanva (Marwar), Saurashtra (Kathewad), Kosala (Ayodhya), Balhik, Madra, Kandahar, Trigarta, Dwarka, Sindh, Kalinga, Kamarup (Assam), Anga (Bihar), Vanga (Bengal), Cambodia, Kekaya, Iran, Shibi, Shalva, Pulinda, Aratta, Barbar, Kashmir, Matsya, Magadha, Videha, Utkala, Tanka, Kirat, Kashi, Panchal, Chedi, Kuntal, Khash, Shursen, Hun, Haimavat, Undra, Pundra, Lalittha and will be the Maharaj for a long time.

यथा पृथुरभूत्पूर्वं यथा राजा पुरुरवाः ।
अम्बरीषोऽपि च यथा शिबिश्चौशीनरो यथा ॥७६॥
यथाऽजनिष्ट मांधाता यथा च निषधाधिपः ।
यथा बभूव भरतो यथा भूपो भगीरथः ॥७७॥
हरिश्चन्द्रः स च यथा रामो दाशरथिर्यथा ।
यथा च मिथिलाधीशो ययातिर्नहुषो यथा ॥७८॥
यथा धर्मधनो राजा धर्मराजो युधिष्ठिरः ।
भविष्यति तथैवायं शाहराजसुतः शिवः ॥७९॥
मध्येसमं दैवविदः सर्वसिद्धान्तपारगाः ।
एवमस्य कुमारस्य जन्मवेलामवीवदन् ॥८०॥

76-80 Shivaji, the son of Shahaji will become like Pruthu, Pururava, Ambarish, Ushinara's son Shibi, Mandhata, Nal, Bharat, Bhagiratha, Harishchandra, Dasharath's son Ram, Janak, Yayati, Nahush, virtuous Yudhishtir, all earlier kings who were great. Expert astrologers well versed in astrology predicted this in the jataka of this boy in the sabha.

प्रचीयमानावयवव्यक्तविग्रहभूषणम् ।
स्थितिप्रवीणलावण्यलब्धसौभाग्यवैभवम् ॥८१॥

विचित्रमणियुक्ताभिर्मुक्ताभिर्मञ्जुलात्मना ।
 विभ्राजमानं हैमेन मुकुटेन शिरःस्पृशा ॥८२॥
 लीलाचलाचलं भाले हैमं चलदलच्छदम् ।
 दधानं विस्फुरन्मुक्तामणिसूत्रान्तलम्बितम् ॥८३॥
 अनर्घ्यहीरकिर्मीरपद्मरागमरीचिभिः ।
 संभृतश्रीभरोदग्रे विभ्राणं भुजभूषणे ॥८४॥
 गुरुत्मद्रत्नसंपृक्तसाग्रव्याघ्रनखश्रिया ।
 विन्यस्तया भ्राजमानं कृष्णकाचमणिस्रजा ॥८५॥
 सद्रत्ननिकरोदश्चत्काश्चनप्रतिमात्मिकाम् ।
 देवीं जीवन्तिकानाग्रीमाविभ्राणं भुजान्तरे ॥८६॥
 प्रवालनीलसंमिश्रसुवर्णमणिनिर्मिते ।
 बलये ललिताकारे कलयन्तं करद्वये ॥८७॥
 वताऽऽगन्दमयं दिव्यसूत्रसंबद्धमध्यमम् ।
 विस्फुरद्गुल्फवलयं विलसन्मणिनूपुरम् ॥८८॥
 विदग्धाभिः स्वयं स्निग्धलोचकाश्चितलोचनम् ।
 भालान्तरालविन्यस्तचित्रकज्जलचित्रकम् ॥८९॥
 कमनीयतमस्वर्णकञ्चुकावृतविग्रहम् ।
 धात्र्यः स्मेरमुखं प्रीतास्तं बालं पर्यपालयन् ॥९०॥

81-90 Later as he put on baby fat, he began to look cute. Due to the fact that he had everlasting beauty he looked extraordinarily attractive; a beautiful long gold head-dress studded with various types of jewels and pearls, shone on his head; the gold leaf hanging at the end of the glistening pearl necklace would move on his forehead as he played; the large and excessively rich armlets on his upper arms shone with the radiant rays of precious diamonds and variegated rubies set in them; a pointed tiger-nail studded with jewels like topaz was strung in a necklace of black beads and that adorned his neck; a golden image of Jivantika Devi, impressive among a bunch of jewels, would be lying on his chest; around his wrists would be bracelets with golden beads, coral and sapphire put together; Wow! He was joy personified! Around his waist was a divine and comfortable silk cord; on his legs were gleaming rings and glittering jewel-studded anklets; knowledgeable women applied soft and cooling collyrium in his eyes; in

the middle of the forehead, they would apply a beautiful dark mark; he would be dressed in a very beautiful golden vest; the midwives used to take care of such a cheerful child with great love.

अन्तर्बहिश्चरोऽप्येष बहिर्विहितनिष्क्रमः ।
व्यधादसूर्यपश्यायाः शिशुः सूर्यस्य दर्शनम् ॥९१॥

91 That son of the queen consort who had not been seen by the sun—in spite of the fact that he was all-pervading, was taken outside and made to see the sun.

उपवेशनमप्यन्नप्राशनं च यथाविधि ।
अस्य राजकुमारस्य क्रमेण समजायत ॥९२॥

92 The prince's rituals of seating and first feeding of solid food were carried out as per the prescribed rituals and in an orderly manner.

दर्याखानं शरैर्भित्त्वा नीत्वा निरबलेपताम् ।
विजयी शाहराजोऽपि शिवं गिरिमथाव्रजत् ॥९३॥

93 Later, victorious after piercing Darya Khan with his bows and crushing his pride, Shahaji Raja too came to Shivgiri.

स तत्र सोदरं शंभोरम्मोजसमलोचनम् ।
व्यलोकत मुदोपेतः सदोदितपराक्रमः ॥९४॥

94 Shahaji Raja, who always performed feats of bravery, looked at lotus-eyed Shivaji, the younger brother of Sambhaji, with great joy.

गाः काश्चनानि करिणस्तुरगांश्च राजा रत्नानि च प्रमुदितो व्यतरत्तदानीम् ॥
सद्यो यथाऽत्र निरमुच्यत भूरिकालं सर्वोऽर्थिनामपि जनोऽन्यजनार्थनाभ्यः ॥९५॥

95 At that time, the king was delighted and distributed so many cows, mohurs, elephants, horses and gems that immediately thereafter all the supplicants had no need to beg or plead with anyone else for a long time.

अथ धरणिमघोनः सूनुरुच्चैर्धरित्रीमधि सरसिजहस्तः संचरल्लोकबन्धुः ॥
निखिलतिमिरहारी बालसूर्योपमानः प्रसन्नममृत शोभां वर्धमानः क्रमेण ॥९६॥

96 Just as the real sun (friend of the people), showers his rays on the lotuses and develops them (making people happy), and moves (very) high above the earth, that prince like the child sun grew slowly while banishing all darkness, and turned very beautiful as he began to grow.

इत्यनुपुराणे सूर्यवंशे निवासकरकवीन्द्रपरमानन्दविरचितायामध्यायशतसंमितायां
वैयास(सि)क्यां संहितायां शिवराजप्रभवो नाम षष्ठोऽध्यायः ॥६॥

This is the sixth chapter named Shivarajprabhavah of 'Anupurana',
Shivabharata (like the Bharata composed by Vyasa),
consisting of hundred chapters, about the Sun dynasty,
composed by Kavindra Paramananda Nivasakar.

॥ अथ सप्तमोऽध्यायः ॥

Chapter Seven

कवीन्द्र उवाच -

अथ तं शिशुरूपेण ललन्तं ललितद्युतिम् ।
न जानीतः स्म पितरावमानुषमुरुक्रमम् ॥१॥

Kavindra said:

1 Those parents did not understand that the beautiful child was not an ordinary human being but Vishnu.

अवतीर्णः क्षोणितलं क्षोणीभारापनुत्तये ।
विहरन् बालरूपेण शाहराजनिकेतने ॥२॥
जनयित्रीं जनं चापि रञ्जयन् निजया श्रिया ।
अचेष्टत स सर्वात्मा तत्र तत्तद्विचेष्टितम् ॥३॥

2-3 In order to eradicate the burden of the earth, Vishnu, the Supreme Soul, had taken an avatar on earth as a child in the family of Shahaji Raja and he pleased his mother and other people by his grace, and began to perform various kinds of leela there.

सुत्रामकाङ्क्षितं कर्तुं दितेः पुत्राननेकशः ।
संगरे संगरे हत्वा चतुर्बाहुरुदायुधः ॥४॥
यः श्रान्त इव निद्राति मध्ये दुग्धमहोदधेः ।
जननीस्तन्यपानाय व्यतानीद्रुदितानि सः ॥५॥

4-5 Weapon-wielding Vishnu, who had killed demons on many occasions to do the desired work of Indra, who when tired would sleep in the ocean of milk, cried for his mother's milk!

शिशुलीलाधरो रिङ्गन्स हरिन्मणिभूमिषु ।
प्रतिबिम्बितमात्मानं बलेनाऽऽदातुमैहत ॥६॥

6 The child while playing around crawled on a floor of emerald, saw his reflection in it, and tried to catch it by force.

जानुभ्यां रिङ्गतस्तस्य पदाम्बुजतलत्विषा ।
पद्मरागश्रियं प्रापुः प्राङ्गणस्थाः सितोपलाः ॥७॥

7 When he crawled on his knees, the redness of the skin on the soles of his feet would make the crystal stones in the courtyard seem like rubies.

धूलिधूसरिताङ्गस्य रिङ्गतोऽस्य गृहाङ्गणे ।
रञ्जयामास जननीं मणिमञ्जीरसिञ्जितम् ॥८॥

8 As he crawled in the courtyard of the mansion, his body would get covered with dust, and the tinkling sound of the jewel-studded anklets would amuse his mother.

स लीलातरलस्तत्र रिङ्गन्मणिमयेऽङ्गणे ।
बताऽऽत्मप्रतिबिम्बेन प्रास्पर्धत पदे पदे ॥९॥

9 While playing in the bejewelled courtyard, the child would crawl rapidly and compete with his reflection.

अपिबन्यत्प्रसादेन सुधां सर्वे सुधान्धसः ।
अहो सोऽपि मुदं प्रापदाम्बाद्य मृदुलां मृदम् ॥१०॥

10 By his grace all the gods were able to partake of nectar but he himself used to enjoy eating soft soil, isn't it a wonder?

छलयन् यो बलिं लोकांस्त्रीन्ललङ्घे त्रिभिः क्रमैः ।
बतालङ्घत यत्नेन स देवो गेहदेहलीम् ॥११॥

11 The god who deceived Bali and conquered the three worlds in three steps now had to take efforts to cross the threshold!

सप्तानामपि लोकानां योऽवलम्बः स्वयं प्रभुः ।
उदतिष्ठदहो धृत्वा सोऽपि धात्रीकराङ्गुलिम् ॥१२॥

12 The Lord who is Himself the support of the seven worlds would hold the finger of the midwife to get up!

धवलोपलवद्भासु भित्तिषु प्रतिविम्बितम् ।
बिम्बमंशुमतो वीक्ष्य तर्जन्यग्रेण दर्शयन् ॥१३॥
आदाय निजहस्तेन मह्यं देहीत्यहो रुदन् ।
स मुग्ध इव मौग्ध्येन मातरं पर्यहासयत् ॥१४॥

13-14 On seeing the reflection of the sun on the crystal wall, he would point his finger at it and say 'You should take it in your hand and give it to me' and he would start crying and because of his demand, his mother would laugh at him.

स्वहस्तपुष्करोद्धूतधूलिधूसरमस्तकम् ।
उद्भिद्यमानदन्ताग्रकुन्दकुड्रमलभूषितम् ॥१५॥
ललन्तं निलयद्वारि द्विरदस्येव शावकम् ।
विनेतुमागता धात्री विलोक्य स्तिमिताऽभवत् ॥१६॥

15-16 Just as an elephant calf who has just sprouted tusks, sprinkles dust on his head with the tip of his trunk, this child, whose white teeth like jasmine buds were just beginning to erupt, sprinkled dust on his head with his palms and was playing in front of the door of the house. The midwife who came to discipline him was stunned by that sight.

स धात्रीकरतालीभिः संवर्धितकुतूहलः ।
कुरुते स्म स्मेरमुखो लास्यलीलामनेकधा ॥१७॥

17 When the midwife started clapping, he would be amused and he laughed, danced and played in many different ways.

अपाठयद्विधातारं निगमान्यः सलक्षणान् ।
सोऽपि धात्रीमुखात्तत्तन्नामधेयमपीपठत् ॥१८॥

18 He who taught the Vedas to Lord Brahma, used to learn various new words from the midwife.

उत्तार्योत्तार्य तरसा स्वरसात्स समर्धुकः ।
व्यश्राणयदलंकारान् धात्रीभ्यः स्वशरीरतः ॥१९॥

19 He (Vishnu) who fulfilled the desires of others, when happy, would hastily remove the jewels on his person and distribute them among the midwives.

अनादृत्य पितुस्तांस्तान् द्विपान्दृष्ट्वांस्तथा हयान् ।
प्रभुर्मन्तुममन्तुं च बह्वमंस्त स मृन्मयान् ॥२०॥

20 He had full right to approve or disapprove of the many elephants and horses that his father owned but he preferred elephants and horses made of clay.

स्पृहयालुः शिखण्डेभ्यः शोभमानशिखण्डकः ।
अन्वधावदहो डिम्भः स खण्डानि शिखण्डिनाम् ॥२१॥

21 That child looked charming with his locks, and he used to run after the flock of peacocks to collect their feathers!

शिखिनां च शुकानां च पिकानां च रुतान्यसौ ।
विकुर्वाणोऽनुकुर्वाणस्तत्तद्भ्रमकरोऽभवत् ॥२२॥

22 He imitated the sounds of peacocks, parrots and cuckoos so exactly that it seemed as if the birds themselves were calling out.

स एष किल कुर्वाणः शिशुः शार्दूलशब्दितम् ।
पार्श्ववर्ती स्नेहपात्रीमपि धात्रीमभीषयत् ॥२३॥

23 He would stand close by and suddenly roar like a tiger, and scare even his loving midwife.

अभ्रान्तोऽपि भ्रमरवद् भ्रमिं भ्रान्तः कदाचन ।

हृष्टो हय इव हेषामहेषत कदाचन ॥२४॥

24 He did not have any misapprehensions, but at times he would buzz around like a bee; when he was very happy, he would at times neigh like a horse.

उच्चैरुदचरदन्तिवृंहितानि कदाचन ।

[कदा च सिंहनिनदान्दप्तः सिंह इवाकरोत्] ॥२५॥

25 At times he wailed loudly like an elephant. At times he roared like a wild lion.

पूरयद्भिर्धरां द्यां च गभीरमधुरस्वरैः ।

सोऽभिमानपरो भेरीमन्वकार्षीत् कदाचन ॥२६॥

26 His solemn and melodious voice would reverberate through the skies and the earth and at times he would smartly make a sound like the kettledrums.

मृतकूटान्यपि तुङ्गानि कारयन् स किशोरकैः ।

इमानि मम दुर्गाणीत्यवोचत कदाचन ॥२७॥

27 Sometimes he would make the children build high peaks of mud and would say, "These are my fortresses."

निलीनः सन्ननः कोणे दृङ्निमीलनकेलिषु ।

अन्विष्य सखिभिः स्पृष्टो हसति स्म कदाचन ॥२८॥

28 At times, while playing the game of hide-and-seek he would hide in a corner of the palace and when his companions found him, he would laugh.

पातितं पाणिना हस्तादुत्पतन्तं मुहुर्मुहुः ।
अताडयत् पातयितुं कन्दुकं च कदाचन ॥२९॥

29 Sometimes when a ball that had fallen from his hands would keep on bouncing, he would hit it with his hands to knock it down.

आत्मनोत्पातितं दूरात् पतन्तं व्योममण्डलात् ।
कन्दुकं कृष्णसाराक्षः पश्यन्नवहितोन्मुखः ॥३०॥
नृत्यन्निव पदद्वन्द्वतलताडितभूतलः ।
प्रोत्तानिताभ्यां पाणिभ्यामग्रहीत्स कदाचन ॥३१॥

30-31 When the ball that was thrown high into the sky fell down, he looked up at it attentively and caught it by raising his hands and as if while dancing on the ground.

दृष्टो हरति यस्तूर्णं जन्मिनां जननभ्रमम् ।
अभ्रामयदहो दारुभ्रमरं स कदाचन ॥३२॥

32 He, whose darshan would free men and animals from the cycle of life and death, himself sometimes spun circles with a wooden spinning top.

प्रतिषिद्धोऽपि धात्रीभिस्तर्जनीतर्जनादिना ।
शाहसिंहशिशुस्तां तां शिशुलीलां व्यगाहत ॥३३॥

33 Even when the midwives forbade him by cautioning him with a forefinger, Shahaji's son would indulge in his games.

मुङ्क्ष्वेत्युक्तोऽपि नाभुङ्क्त पिबेत्युक्तोऽपि नापिबत् ।
अनुनीय स धात्रीभिः शेष्वेत्युक्तोऽपि नास्वपत् ॥३४॥

34 He would not eat when asked to eat, he would not drink when asked to drink, and even when the midwives sang lullabies he did not sleep.

तत्तत्वेलावसक्तात्मा स आत्मा जगतः परः ।
समाहूतो जनन्याऽपि व्यधाद्दूरमपक्रमम् ॥३५॥

35 The Supreme Soul of the universe, who was engaged in these games, ran far away even if his mother called out to him.

यत्र यत्राब्रजद्बाललीलारसवशः शिवः ।
तमन्वपालयंस्तत्र तत्र देवाः सवासवाः ॥३६॥

36 Wherever Shivaji went while playing his childhood games, Indra and all the other gods protected him.

यः श्रीमान् करुणानिधिः सुमनसामाधारभूतः स्वयं
संजातः किल शाहभूपभवने हर्तुं धरित्रीभयम् ।
वेदान्तैः पठितः पुराणपुरुषः ख्यातः पुराणेषु
यस्तं प्राप्य श्रियमावभार महतीं बाल्याभिधानं वयः ॥३७॥

37 The mighty Vishnu (Puranapurusha)⁶, a sea of compassion, the support of the gods, depicted in the Vedanta text, well known in the Puranas, who took birth as an avatar in the house of Shahaji Raja, became lustrous in his childhood.

इत्यनुपुराणे सूर्यवंशे निवासकरकवीन्द्रपरमानन्दविरचितायामध्यायशतसंमितायां
वैयास(सि)क्यां संहितायां शिशुलीलावर्णनं नाम सप्तमोऽध्यायः ॥७॥

This is the seventh chapter named Shishuleelavarnanam of 'Anupurana', Shivabharata (like the Bharata composed by Vyasa), consisting of hundred chapters, about the Sun dynasty, composed by Kavindra Paramananda Nivasakar.

॥ अथ अष्टमोऽध्यायः ॥

Chapter Eight

मनीषिण ऊचुः -

शिवनेरिगिरौ जातः शिवराज इति त्वया ।
परमानन्द संप्रोक्तमसित नस्तत्र संशयः ॥१॥

The pundits said:

1 O Paramananda, you said that Shivaji Raja was born on the Shivneri fort but we doubt that.

स हि शैलो निजामस्य प्रियकारी महायशः ।
प्रतापी प्रथितो लोके धारागिरिरिवापरः ॥२॥
अभूदागमनं तत्र यथा शाहमहीपतेः ।
तथा कथय नः सर्व भट्टगोविन्दनन्दन ॥३॥

2-3 O son of Bhatt Govinda, tell us everything about how Shahaji Raja arrived there, because that fort was Nizam Shah's favourite, successful and strong fort and was popularly known as another Devgiri.

कवीन्द्र उवाच -

सुधामिवातिमाधुर्यवतीं पुण्यवतीमिमाम् ।
कथां शाहनरेन्द्रस्य शृणुत द्विजसत्तमाः ॥४॥

Kavindra said:

4 O best of Brahmins, listen to the story of Shahaji Raja, which is as sweet and holy as nectar.

अस्तंगतेऽम्बरमणिप्रतापे बरिऽम्बरे ।
 निर्मन्त्रिणि निजामे च स्थितिसंजातसंशये ॥५॥
 दिवंगते दैवयोगादिभरामेऽनुभाविनि ।
 तत्सुते महमूदे च दृष्टे तत्पदवर्तिनि ॥६॥
 सैन्ये साहिजहानस्य दिल्लीन्द्रत्वमुपेयुषः ।
 दक्षिणां दिशमादातुमवलेपादुपागते ॥७॥
 प्रतनेनानुबन्धेन निजामोपचिकीर्षया ।
 शाहराजो महाबाहुर्विजयाहं पुरं जहौ ॥८॥

5-8 Malik Ambar Barbar was as majestic as the sun and when he died Nizam Shah could not find another good chief minister, and doubts arose as to how his reign would last. Also, as fate would have it, the clever Ibrahim Adil Shah passed away and was succeeded by his haughty son Mahmud Shah. Here, Shah Jahan became the Emperor of Delhi and his army came with a great deal of overconfidence to conquer the south. At such a time, keeping in mind his very old relations with Nizam Shah, powerful Shahaji left Bijapur and came to Nizam Shah to help him.

अथ यादवराजोऽपि हित्वा ताम्रानुयायिताम् ।
 पक्षपाती निजामस्य धारागिरिमुपागमत् ॥९॥

9 Later, Jadhavrao, who was attached to Nizam Shah too left the Mughals and joined Nizam Shah at Daulatabad.

अत्रान्तरे निजामस्य भृशं विश्रम्भभाजनम् ।
 वंश्यो विश्वासराजस्य शिवभक्तो महाव्रतः ॥१०॥
 तनयः सिद्धपालस्य सुप्रसिद्धोऽतिवैभवः ।
 शिवनेरिगिरिस्थायी नृपतिर्विजयाह्वयः ॥११॥
 वराय शंभुराजाय शाहराजसुताय वै ।
 जयन्तीमात्मतनयामनुरूपाममन्यत ॥१२॥

10-12 Meanwhile, Vijayaraj, the son of Siddhapala, of the family of Vishvas Raja, who was a devotee of Lord Shankar, was accomplished, well-known and very prosperous, and most trusted by Nizam Shah, used to

stay on the Shivneri fort. He felt that his daughter, Jayanti, was suitable for Shahaji's son, Sambhaji.

शाहराजोऽपि संबन्धं तं सुश्लाघ्यतमं भुवि ।
संविचिन्त्य स्नुषात्वेन जयन्तीं तमयाचत ॥१३॥

13 Shahaji Raja also felt that the proposal was excellent and he asked him for Jayanti's hand in marriage for his son.

ततो विजयराजस्य शाहराजस्य चोभयोः ।
अभूद्यथोक्तसंबन्धसुप्रयुक्तो महोत्सवः ॥१४॥

14 Next, a grand ceremony befitting the relationship between Vijayaraj and Shahaji Raja, took place.

विश्वासराजवंश्यानां भूपानां भूरितेजसाम् ।
तथा भृशबलानां स समवायो महानभूत् ॥१५॥

15 A marriage party consisting of the most brilliant kings, the descendants of Vishvas Raja as well as the Bhosales, gathered together.

स तयोः श्लाघ्यगुणयोर्जयन्तीशंभुराजयोः ।
शिवनेरिगिरावासीत्पाणिग्रहमहो महान् ॥१६॥

16 The marriage ceremony of Jayanti and Sambhaji, a couple with admirable qualities, was held at Shivneri fort with great fanfare.

अथो कतिपयाहोभिस्तं समाप्य महोत्सवम् ।
तस्यैव च गिरेर्मूर्ध्नि स्वजनेन समन्विताम् ॥१७॥
संबन्ध्यनुमतः पत्नीमन्तर्वत्नीं निधाय ताम् ।
प्रतस्थे शाहनृपतिर्दर्याखानजिगीषया ॥१८॥

17-18 Some days after that ceremony, with the consent of Vijayaraj, Shahaji left his pregnant wife and some family members behind at Shivneri, and left to conquer Darya Khan.

शिवनेरिगिरौ ह्यासीच्छाहस्याऽऽगमनं यथा ।
तथा कथितवानस्मि किमथ श्रोतुमिच्छथ ॥१९॥

19 I narrated how Shahaji Raja arrived at Fort Shivneri. What else would you like to hear?

मनीषिण ऊचुः -

सद्यो दिल्लीश्वरं हित्वा पक्षपातिन्युपागते ।
महाव्रते महाराजे यदुराजे महाभुजे ॥२०॥
अभिक्रमपरैस्ताम्रमुखैर्योद्धुं समुद्यते ।
अभीप्समानः स्वाभीष्टं निजामः किमचेष्टत ॥२१॥

The pundits said:

20-21 Accomplished and powerful Jadhavrao suddenly parted ways with the Emperor of Delhi and came to the aid of Nizam Shah and was ready to wage war with the Mughals. At such a time, what did Nizam Shah do to achieve his goal?

कवीन्द्र उवाच -

अथ दैवान्निजामस्य विषयाविष्टचेतसः ।
हन्त दुर्मन्त्रिणो योगाज्जज्ञे मतिविपर्ययः ॥२२॥

Kavindra said:

22 Unfortunately addicted to sensual pleasures, Nizam Shah got together with evil ministers, and his good sense left him.

तस्य मत्तस्य सविधे ययौ साधुरसाधुताम् ।
प्रियवादपरोऽत्यर्थमसाधुरपि साधुताम् ॥२३॥
विपरीतदृशा तेन गुरवोऽपि लघूकृताः ।
गुणोपेताश्च गुरवो नीताः शीघ्रमगौरवम् ॥२४॥

23-24 That haughty Sultan failed to recognise the truly good and

bad; he felt that the virtuous were vile and the extremely vile who agreed with everything he said and flattered him, he considered virtuous. As he started seeing everything opposite, he looked down upon the elderly and considered them insignificant. And he lost all respect for the qualities of mature advisors.

अव्यवस्थितचित्तस्य मत्तस्य मधुनाऽन्वहम् ।
अवद्यवादिनस्तस्य बत राष्ट्रमहीयत ॥२५॥

25 The kingdom of Nizam Shah, who was fickle and would get drunk every day and then use abusive language, went on the decline.

अथ प्रणन्तुमायातमतीवप्रतिभान्वितम् ।
निजामो यादवाधीशमवमेने सुदुर्मतिः ॥२६॥

26 (In such a state) when the most brilliant Jadhavrao once visited him to pay his respects, the stupid Nizam Shah insulted him.

अवज्ञातो निजामेन महामानी महामनाः ।
यदुराजस्तदा वीररसावेशवशोऽभवत् ॥२७॥

27 Such an insult by Nizam Shah made the very proud and self-respecting Jadhavrao very angry.

अथ सेनाधिपतयो हमीदायाः सुदुर्मदाः ।
दुर्मन्त्रिते निजामेन पूर्वमेव प्रबोधिताः ॥२८॥
साभिमानं परावर्तमानं मत्तमिव द्विपम् ।
आस्थानीतोरणोपान्ते रुरुधुर्यादिवेश्वरम् ॥२९॥

28-29 Nizam Shah had already told his evil generals like Hamid and the others about his evil plan. Jadhavrao, who like an enraged elephant, was leaving, was surrounded by them at the entrance of the hall.

स तत्र बहुभिर्युध्यन् सपुत्रामात्यवान्धवः ।
प्रत्युद्यातः सुरगणैः सुरलोकमलोकत ॥३०॥

30 There, along with his sons, ministers, and brothers, he fought against many people, and made his way to heaven.

यथा मेरोर्विपर्यासः पातो भानुमतो यथा ।
यथा ह्यन्तः कृतान्तस्य दाहः पत्युरपां यथा ॥३१॥
तथा यादवराजस्य तदा तत्र बतात्ययः ।
सप्तानामपि लोकानामभूदत्यहितावहः ॥३२॥

31-32 Like the toppling of Mount Meru, the falling of the Sun, or the end of Yama or the burning of Varun, Jadhavrao's end there was very detrimental to all the seven worlds.

तदवस्थमथ श्रुत्वा श्वशुरं यादवेश्वरम् ।
शाहो निजामसाहाय्याद्विरराम महायशाः ॥३३॥

33 When the renowned Shahaji heard about what had happened to his father-in-law Jadhavrao, he stopped assisting the Nizam.

अथ तापीतटात्तूर्णमेत्य ताम्रपताकिनी ।
अधिष्ठितं निजामेन धारागिरिमवेष्टयत् ॥३४॥

34 Later, the Mughal army rushed along the banks of the Tapi river and besieged Nizam Shah's capital, Daulatabad.

समु(मू)ह्य स्वां महामानी तदानीमेव येदिलः ।
पृतनां प्रेषयामास लुब्धो धारागिरिं प्रति ॥३५॥

35 At the same time the very proud and greedy Adil Shah gathered his army and sent it to Daulatabad.

सैन्यं साहिजहानस्य महमूदस्य चान्वहम् ।
अयुध्येतां मिथस्तत्र धारागिरिजिघृक्षया ॥३६॥

36 The armies of Shah Jahan and Mahmud Adil Shah fought against each other daily with the desire of acquiring Daulatabad.

स्वयं निजामशाहोऽपि धारागिरिशिरःस्थितः ।
तदा ताभ्यामपि द्वाभ्यामनीकाभ्यामयुध्यत ॥३७॥

37 Nizam Shah himself also started fighting with both those armies from the top of Devgiri.

ततोऽतिबलिभिस्ताम्रबलैर्युध्यद्भिरञ्जसा ।
महमूदस्य चानीकैर्निजामः पर्यभूयत ॥३८॥

38 Later, Nizam Shah was mainly defeated by the extremely powerful forces of the Mughals, and by the forces of Mahmud Adil Shah.

ततः स तेन शैलेन सैन्येन विविधेन च ।
यथाजातेन च तथा फत्तेखानेन मन्त्रिणा ॥३९॥
परिग्रहेण सर्वेण कोषेण च महीयसा ।
ममज्ज सहितस्तत्र ताम्राननबलाण्वि ॥४०॥

39-40 Then that fort, a varied army, the foolish minister Fatte Khan, and Nizam Shah along with all his family and abundant treasures, were swept away by the sea of the Mughal army.

मनीषिण ऊचुः -

यस्याशीतिसहस्राणि तुरगाणां तरस्विनाम् ।
अशीतिरद्विदुर्गाणां चतुर्भिरधिका पुनः ॥४१॥
स्थले जले च यस्याऽऽसन् बत दुर्गाण्यनेकशः ।
समृद्धो विषयो यस्य वशे विद्वेषिदुर्ग्रहः ॥४२॥
येन येदिलशाहस्य दिल्लीन्द्रस्य च मानिनः ।

पदे पदे बलं सर्वं जीवग्राहं व्यसृज्यत ॥४३॥
 यस्याऽऽकस्मिकझम्पस्य श्येनस्येवोत्पतिष्यतः ।
 प्रभावेण न्यलीयन्त परिपन्थिविहंगमाः ॥४४॥
 स निजामस्तदा येन हेतुना विलयं गतः ।
 शुश्रूषमाणान् नः सर्वान् कवीन्द्र तमुदीरय ॥४५॥

The pundits said:

41-45 Nizam Shah had 80,000 mighty horses, eighty-four mountain forts, sea forts and land forts; he possessed a prosperous and invincible country, had defeated the armies of Adil Shah and the haughty Emperor of Delhi at every step; who, when he swooped like a falcon, would scare enemy birds into hiding. We wish to hear what caused the destruction of this Nizam Shah, so please tell us.

कवीन्द्र उवाच -

समस्तपालनपरे पितर्युपरतेऽम्बरे ।
 भवितव्यानुसारेण फत्तेखानोऽल्पचेतनः ॥४६॥
 अमात्यतां निजामस्य प्रतिपद्य प्रतापवान् ।
 तापयामास जनतां कृतान्त इव निष्कृपः ॥४७॥

Kavindra said:

46-47 Fatte Khan's father Malik Ambar used to look after everyone and after his death, his mean-minded and brave son fortuitously became Nizam Shah's Prime Minister; and the merciless like Yama (the god of death) Fatte Khan started tormenting the people.

निजामस्तस्य मन्त्रेण हमीदस्य च दुर्भतेः ।
 यदाप्रभृति राजन्यं यदुराजं न्यघातयत् ॥४८॥
 शाहराजप्रभृतयस्तदाप्रभृति भूभृतः ।
 सर्वे विमनसो भूत्वा म्लेच्छाश्च पृतनाभृतः ॥४९॥
 अविश्रम्भदमर्षाच्च साध्वसाच्च समाकुलाः ।
 शिश्रियुर्येदिलं केऽपि केऽपि दिल्लीन्द्रमश्रयन् ॥५०॥

केचिच्च क्रूरमनसो विरुद्धत्वमुपपाचरन् ।
तटस्थमिव चाऽऽत्मानं बत केचिददर्शयन् ॥५१॥

48-51 On his advice and that of the evil Hamid Khan, Nizam Shah had Jadhavrao killed and from then on Shahaji and all the other kings like him and Mleccha chiefs were disgusted with Nizam Shah. Many joined Adil Shah as they lost faith, were enraged and were fearful, many others went to the Emperor of Delhi to seek refuge, many cruel people resisted and many even showed that they were neutral.

तेन तेन तदा तस्य दुर्नयेन दुरात्मनः ।
अवृष्टिरजनिष्टोच्चैरनिष्टाय शरीरिणाम् ॥५२॥

52 Due to many such misdeeds of that wicked Nizam Shah, there was a terrible drought and the people began to suffer greatly.

चिरस्य विषये तस्य न वर्षं वर्षा यदा ।
सस्यं सुदुर्लभमभूत्स्वर्णं तु सुलभं तदा ॥५३॥

53 The lack of rain in his lands for a long time made grain expensive and gold cheap.

प्रस्थमात्राणि रत्नानि विनिमय्य धनीजनः ।
कथंचन समादत्त कुलत्थान्प्रस्थसंमितान् ॥५४॥

54 Rich people somehow managed to get a measure of grain by exchanging a measure of jewels.

आहारामावतोऽत्यर्थं हाहामूताः परस्परम् ।
पशून्च पशवो जक्षुर्मानुषा अपि मानुषान् ॥५५॥

55 As they did not get anything to eat, there was turmoil and the animals ate animals and humans ate humans.

तेनावर्षेण महता परचक्रागमेन च ।
अमावेन च मौलानामनीकस्य च भूयसः ॥५६॥

अनुक्षणं क्षीयमाणस्ताम्रास्यैरनुभाविभिः ।
धृतो धारागिरिपतिः फत्तेखानश्च दुर्मतिः ॥५७॥

56-57 Because of that terrible drought, because of the foreign invasion, lack of old, traditional ministers and an insufficient army, Nizam Shah became weaker by the minute and he along with the evil Fatte Khan fell into the hands of the Mughals.

अनुकूलेन कालेन सर्वं धत्तेऽनुकूलताम् ।
प्रतिकूलेन तेनैव सकलं प्रतिकूलताम् ॥५८॥

58 When the period is favourable, everything turns out well, and when the times are adverse, everything goes wrong.

यस्यानुकूलो भगवान् काल एष सनातनः ।
अनायासेन सिध्यन्ति तस्य कार्याणि देहिनः ॥५९॥

59 When the lord that is Primordial Time is favourable for a person, all his tasks are accomplished effortlessly.

जनिः सत्ता च वृद्धिश्च विपाकोऽपचयोऽपि च ।
क्षयश्च षडमी भावविकाराः कालनिर्मिताः ॥६०॥

60 The six states of origin, existence, growth, maturity, decay and destruction are conditions created by Time itself.

जयः पराजयो वाऽपि वैरं मन्त्रिवलाबले
सविद्यत्वमविद्यत्वमुदारत्वं कदर्यता ॥६१॥
प्रवृत्तिश्च निवृत्तिश्च स्वातन्त्र्यं परतन्त्रता ।
समृद्धिरसमृद्धिश्च जायन्ते कालपर्ययात् ॥६२॥

61-62 Victory or defeat, enmity, ministerial counsel or lack thereof, knowledge or ignorance, generosity or miserliness, activity or retirement, freedom and non-independence, prosperity and poverty arise from the vicissitudes of time.

मृत्युर्जन्म वयश्चापि तिस्रोऽवस्थाश्च तस्य ताः ।
कालादेव प्रवर्तन्ते तथा यज्ञादिकाः क्रियाः ॥६३॥

63 Birth, life, and death, are due to Time; similarly, sacrificial rites are also conducted because of Time.

न कालेन विना बीजं न कालेन विनऽङ्कुरः ।
न कालेन विना पुष्पं न कालेन विना फलम् ॥६४॥
न कालेन विना तीर्थं न कालेन विना तपः ।
न कालेन विना सिद्धिर्न कालेन विना जयः ॥६५॥
न कालेन विना भान्ति शशाङ्कशुचिभास्कराः ।
न कालेन विना वृद्धिमवृद्धिं चैति सागरः ॥६६॥
न कालेन विना गङ्गामाजहार भगीरथः ।
न कालेन विना कार्कलास्यान्मुक्तो नृगो नृपः ॥६७॥
न कालेन विना रामो निजघान दशाननम् ।
न कालेन विना लङ्का प्रतिपेदे विभीषणम् ॥६८॥
न कालेन विना कृष्णो गोवर्धनमदीधरत् ।
न कालेन विना पार्थो वैकर्तनमजीघतत् ॥६९॥
सुखानामसुखानां च काल एव हि कारणम् ।
कालमेवेश्वरं मन्ये सर्गस्थित्यन्तकारिणम् ॥७०॥

64-70 Without Time there is no seed, without Time there is no germination, without Time there is no flower, without Time there is no fruit, without Time there is no pilgrimage, without Time there is no austerity, without Time there is no accomplishment, without Time there is no victory, without Time the moon, Agni and the sun do not shine, without Time there are no tides of the sea—there are no ebbs and flows, without Time, Bhagirath did not bring the Ganges, without Time, Nrigaraja did not escape from being a lizard, without Time, Ram did not kill Ravan, without Time, Bibhishan did not attain Lanka, without Time, Krishna did not lift the Govardhan mountain, without Time, Arjun did not kill Karna. Time is the cause of happiness and unhappiness so I consider Time to be the Supreme Lord, the cause of creation, existence and dissolution.

संगरे भङ्गमासाद्य निजक्ष्मो विलयं गतः ।
 लब्ध्वा देवगिरिं दैत्यो दिलीन्द्रो मुदमागतः ॥७१॥
 तथा येदिलशाहोऽपि सैन्यभङ्गाद्विलज्जितः ।
 तदेतदखिलं कालाज्जातं जानीत भो द्विजाः ॥७२॥

71-72 Nizam Shah was defeated and destroyed in the war; O scholars, please understand that it was only because of Time that the demon-like Emperor of Delhi rejoiced after attaining Devgiri and Adil Shah was embarrassed by the way his army was destroyed.

निरुध्य धारागिरिदुर्गमुग्रं ताम्राननस्तत्र धृते निजामे ।
 गताभिमाना विहितापयाना बभूव सेना किल येदिलस्य ॥७३॥

73 When the Mughals captured Nizam Shah by besieging the mighty fort of Devgiri, Adil Shah's troops, shorn of their pride, withdrew from it.

इत्यनुपुराणे सूर्यवंशे निवासकरकवीन्द्रपरमानन्दविरचितायामध्याशतसंमितायां
 वैयास(सि)क्यां संहितायां [निजामविलयो] नाम अष्टमोऽध्यायः ॥८॥

This is the eighth chapter named [Nijaamavilayah] of 'Anupurana', Shivabharata (like the Bharata composed by Vyasa), consisting of hundred chapters, about the Sun dynasty, composed by Kavindra Paramananda Nivasakar.

॥ अथ नवमोऽध्यायः ॥

Chapter Nine

कवीन्द्र उवाच -

अथ देवगिरिं प्राप्य दिल्लीन्द्रे मुदितात्मनि ।
दुर्मदे महमूदे च सन्नसैन्ये विषादिनि ॥१॥
शाहो निजामशाहस्य शैलदुर्गाण्यनेकशः ।
शिवनेरिमुखान्याशु बलेन वशमानयत् ॥२॥

Kavindra said:

1-2 Later, while the Emperor of Delhi was rejoicing on having acquired Devgiri and the haughty Mahmud Shah was grieving over the defeat of his army, Shahaji Raja quickly took over Shivneri and many other forts of Nizam Shah, forcibly and on his own strength.

गोदावरीं महापुण्यां प्रवरां च प्रभाविणीम् ।
नीरां क्षीरधिसक्षीरां भीमां भीमरथीमपि ॥३॥
श्रितं जनपदं सर्वं समाक्रम्य क्रमेण च ।
स्ववशे स्थापयामास सद्यः सह्यं च पर्वतम् ॥४॥

3-4 Also, he successively conquered the whole region along the banks of the most holy (virtuous) Godavari, Pravara, Nira rivers, having water as sweet as the sea of milk, and terrible Bhima river, and immediately brought the Sahyadris under his control.

शक्रप्रस्थस्य शक्रेण विरुद्धोऽयमभूद्यदा ।
महाराजममुं मेजुर्महाराष्ट्रनृपास्तदा ॥५॥
घाण्टिकाः काण्टिकास्तद्वद्रोकपाटाश्च काङ्कटाः ।
तोमराश्चाहुबाणाश्च महिताश्च महद्रिकाः ॥६॥

खराटाः पाण्डरास्तद्व्याघ्रघोरफटादयः ।
तदा शाहनेन्द्रेण पृतनापतयः कृताः ॥७॥

5-7 When Maratha kings such as Ghatge, Kante, Gaikwad, Kank, Thomre, Chavan, Mohite, Mahadik, Kharate, Pandhre, Wagh, Ghorpade and others saw that Shahaji was against the Emperor of Delhi, they joined hands with him and Shahaji made them commanders.

अथ शाहजयापेक्षी जहानगिरनन्दनः ।
समं येदिलशाहेन सद्यः संधिमयोजयत् ॥८॥
ततो राजतुरासाहं शाहं युधि जिगीषतोः ।
तयोः समभवत्सीमा भीमा नाम महानदी ॥९॥

8-9 Later, Shah Jahan immediately signed a treaty with Adil Shah with the intent of conquering Shahaji, and the both of them who wanted to conquer Shahaji, decided that the Bhima river would be the boundary between their two kingdoms.

मनीषिण ऊचुः -

शाहः साहिजहानस्य सेनया येदिलस्य च ।
साहसी सिंहविक्रान्तः कति वर्षाण्ययुध्यत ॥१०॥
कथं च संधिमकरोत्ताभ्यां द्वाभ्यामपि प्रभुः ।
कवीन्द्र भवतः श्रोतुमिदमीहामहे वयम् ॥११॥

The pundits said:

10-11 For how many years did Shahaji, who was mighty and brave like a lion, fight with the army of Adil Shah and Shah Jahan? How did he sign a treaty with both of them? We wish to hear this from you, O Kavindra.

कवीन्द्र उवाच -

शाहः साहिजहानस्य येदिलस्य च सेनया ।
अयुध्यत समास्तिस्रः सहस्रकरविक्रमः ॥१२॥

Kavindra said:

12 Shahaji, as majestic as the sun, fought against the armies of Shah Jahan and Adil Shah for three years.

ततो स्वप्नपतिः स्वप्ने धूर्जटिस्तेन वन्दितः ।
तद्दृशौ दशनोद्योतैर्दीपयंस्तमवोचत ॥१३॥

13 Then he saw Lord Shankar, the lord of dreams, in his dream and he paid obeisance to the Lord; his eyes were filled with the great light emanating from the Lord's teeth, and the Lord said to him:

धूर्जटिरुवाच -

अतीवदुर्जयो लोके दिल्लीन्द्रोऽसौ महाद्युतिः ।
तस्मादायोधनावेशाद्विरम् त्वं महामते ॥१४॥
यदनेन पुरा चीर्णं तपस्तीव्रं दुरात्मना ।
तद्यावदस्त्यसौ तावन्न विनाशमुपैष्यति ॥१५॥
सर्वेऽपि यवनास्तात पूर्वदेवान्वया इमे ।
देवांश्च भूमिदेवांश्च विद्विषन्ति पदे पदे ॥१६॥
यो हन्तुं यवनानेतानेतां भुवमवातरत् ।
स एष भगवान् विष्णुः शिवसंज्ञः शिशुस्तव ॥१७॥
करिष्यत्यचिरेणैव तदेतत्त्वच्चिकीर्षितम् ।
तस्मादनेहसं कंचित्प्रतीक्षस्व महाभुज ॥१८॥

Lord Shankar said:

14-18 "The brilliant Emperor of Delhi is quite invincible on earth; therefore, O wise king, give up this battle. This evil man will not be destroyed until the virtue acquired by his previous penance is exhausted. All these Yavanas are descendants of Asuras and they hate the gods and Brahmins at every step, that is to the core. Lord Vishnu, who has descended on earth to destroy these Yavanas, is your son named Shiva. He will bring about your desired task soon. So, O mighty one, you wait for some time."

एवमुक्तवति प्रीतिमति देवे कपर्दिनि ।
प्राबुध्यत प्रसन्नात्मा प्रभाते पृथिवीपतिः ॥१९॥

19 When Lord Shankar said this, the king woke up in a happy state of mind.

ततो निजामविषयं शाहः स्वविषयं विना ।
दिल्लीन्द्राय ददौ कंचिद्दूयेदिलाय च कंचन ॥२०॥

20 At that time, Shahaji, after keeping aside his territory from what remained of the Nizam Shah's kingdom, gave some provinces to the Emperor of Delhi and some to Adil Shah.

हठशीलोऽपि तं शाहः प्रहाय हठमात्मनः
व्यधाद्येदिलताम्राभ्यां संधिं त्रिनयनाज्ञया ॥२१॥

21 Although Shahaji was obstinate by nature, he kept his obstinacy aside and as per Lord Shankar's orders entered into a treaty with the Emperor of Delhi and Adil Shah.

ततो निजामविषयं संप्राप्य मुदितात्मसु ।
परावृत्तेषु ताम्रेषु पराक्रमणकारिषु ॥२२॥
असमर्थमिवाऽऽत्मानं मन्यमानो महामतिः ।
तदिदं चिन्तयामास येदिलो निजचेतसि ॥२३॥
समर्थः समराम्भोधौ निजामो यैर्निमज्जितः ।
तेऽमी ताम्राननाः प्रायो मज्जयिष्यन्ति मामपि ॥२४॥
तस्मादमुं महाबाहुं मालवर्मात्मजं नृपम् ।
सहाय्ये स्वे निधास्यामि विधास्यामि विधित्सितम् ॥२५॥

22-25 After getting the territories of Nizam Shah the Mughals who invaded enemy territories, turned back at that time; the wise Adil Shah began to feel that he was weak and he thought to himself that 'the powerful Mughals who drowned Nizam Shah in a sea of battle would probably destroy me too; so, I should take the help of mighty Shahaji and get my desired work done.

पूर्वमस्यैवावलम्बादिभरामः पिता मम ।
 विध्वस्तारातिरध्यास्त निर्विशङ्कः स्वमानसम् ॥२६॥
 सहसाऽवमतः सोऽयं मतिमन्दतया मया ।
 मामुपेक्ष्य गतो मानादिभरामादनन्तरम् ॥२७॥
 महामानी महाबाहुरसौ शाहमहीपतिः ।
 कृत्वा मदधिकं स्नेहभिर्भरामेण वर्धितः ॥२८॥

26-28 Earlier, my father Ibrahim Shah took the help of Shahaji to destroy the enemy and was free of any anxiety. But after his death, suddenly I committed the folly of insulting him and that proud Shahaji left me. Ibrahim Shah loved this proud, great and mighty Shahaji more than me and helped him rise suitably'.

इति चेतसि संचिन्त्य महमूदो महाद्युतिः ।
 अमात्यान् प्रेषयामास सद्यः शाहनृपं प्रति ॥२९॥

29 With these thoughts in mind, the mighty Mahmud Shah immediately sent his ministers to Shahaji.

अनुनीतः स तैस्तत्र मन्त्रिभिर्मन्त्रवेदिभिः ।
 प्रतिजज्ञे महाबाहुर्येदिलस्य सहायताम् ॥३०॥

30 The ministers, skilled in counselling, persuaded Shahaji and the mighty Shahaji too promised to support Adil Shah.

अथ शाहमहीपालमवलम्ब्यावलम्बदम् ।
 बत प्रतिपदं लेभे महमूदो महामुदम् ॥३१॥

31 As Mahmud Shah received the support of helpful Shahaji at every step, he rejoiced greatly.

अथो फरादखानस्य सुतं समरधूर्वहम् ।
 नखिलानीकिनीमान्यं सेनान्यं रणदूलहम् ॥३२॥

बलिना शाहराजेन महाराजेन संयुतम् ।
प्रतापी प्रेषयामास जेतुं कर्णाटनीवृतम् ॥३३॥

32-33 Then the mighty Mahmud sent commander Randulla Khan, son of Farad Khan, the beloved of all the army and the chief of the troops, to conquer the province of Karnataka with the mighty Shahaji.

तदा फरादखानेन याकुतेनाङ्कुशेन च ।
हुशेन्यम्बरखानेन मसूदेन तथा पुनः ॥३४॥
प्रवारघाण्टिकेङ्गालगाढघोरफटादिभिः ।
सुभटैः सहितैस्तैस्तैः प्रतस्थे रणदूलहः ॥३५॥

34-35 Then Randulla Khan marched with great warriors like Farad Khan, Yakut Khan, Ankush Khan, Hussain Ambar Khan, Masaud Khan and also Pawar, Ghatge, Ingle, Gadhe, Ghorpade, and others.

अथ सेनाधिपतिना सार्धं तेन महामनाः ।
बली भृशबलो राजा प्राप कर्णाटमण्डलम् ॥३६॥

36 With that general, the ambitious Shahaji Raja Bhosale also went to Karnataka.

ततो बिन्दुपुराधीशं वीरभद्रं महौजसम् ।
वृषपत्तनपालं च प्रसिद्धं केङ्गनायकम् ॥३७॥
कावेरीपत्तनपतिं जगद्देवं महाभुजम् ।
श्रीरङ्गपत्तनेन्द्रं च क्रूरं कण्ठीरवाभिधम् ॥३८॥
तञ्जापुरप्रभुं चापि वीरं विजयराघवम् ।
तथा तञ्जीपरिवृढं प्रौढं वेङ्कटनायकम् ॥३९॥
त्रिमल्लनायकाहं च मधुरानाथमुद्धतम् ।
पीलुगण्डाखण्डलं च विकटं वेङ्कटाह्वयम् ॥४०॥
धीरं श्रीरङ्गराजं च विद्यानगरनायकम् ।
प्रसिद्धं तम्मगौडं च हंसकूटपुरेश्वरम् ॥४१॥

वशीकृत्य प्रतापेन तथाऽन्यानपि पार्थिवान् ।
शाहः संतोषयामास सेनान्यं रणदूलहम् ॥४२॥

37-42 With his valour Shahaji subdued the king of Bindupur (Bednur), the mighty Virbhadra, the king of Vrushapattan the famous king Kenganaik, strong King Jagaddev of Kaveripattana, cruel King Kanthirao of Srirangapattana, brave King Vijayaraghav of Thanjavur, venerable King Venkatanaik of Tanji (Chanji), King of Madurai, the conceited Trimalnaik, impudent King Venkatappa of Piluganda, brave King Srirangaraja of Vidyanagar (Vijayanagar), the famous King Tammagauda of Hanskuta (Hospet), and other kings. This satisfied Commander Randulla Khan.

कृत्वाऽथ वीरसंहारकारि युद्धमहर्दिवम् ।
युद्धशौण्डात् किम्पगौण्डात् गृहीतं सुमनोहरम् ॥४३॥
रणदूलहखानेन पारिबर्हमिवापितम् ।
सोऽध्यास्त विजयी राजा विङ्गरूळाभिधं पुरम् ॥४४॥

43-44 Then, after fighting day and night in a war that exterminated many brave men, the very beautiful city of Bangalore, was taken from Kimpagouda who was very skilled in warfare. Randulla Khan then gave Bangalore to Shahaji, as a gift, and the victorious king began to live there.

अथ तस्मिन् पुरवरे पटुप्राकारगोपुरे ।
सुधावदातसौधाग्रपताकोल्लिखिताम्बरे ॥४५॥
तत्तत्कारुकलाकीर्णरम्यहर्म्यमयान्तरे ।
विटङ्कस्थितबंहिष्ठपारावतकृतस्वरे ॥४६॥
वातायनोत्पतन्नीलकण्ठकूजितपूजिते ।
विस्तीर्णापणविन्यस्तपण्यवस्तुसमन्विते ॥४७॥
प्रतिसद्मोल्लसत्कूपे विकसद्दीर्घदीर्घिके ।
नैकशृङ्गाटकोदञ्जलयन्त्रोच्छलज्जले ॥४८॥
प्रफुल्लनिष्कुटकुटच्छायच्छन्नमहीतले ।
भित्तिविन्यस्तसच्चित्रलुभ्यल्लोकविलोचने ॥४९॥

नानावर्णाश्मसंबद्धस्निग्धसुन्दरमन्दुरे ।
 विसंकटपुरद्वारकूटकुट्टिममण्डिते ॥५०॥
 चयाट्टमस्तकन्यस्तनालायन्त्रसुदुर्गमे ।
 समीकनिपुणानीकप्रकरप्रतिपालिते ॥५१॥
 समन्तादतलस्पर्शपरिखावारिभासुरे ।
 अपारसागराकारकासारपरिशीलिते ॥५२॥
 अनिलोल्लासितलताललितोद्यानमण्डले ।
 कनकाचलसंकाशदेवतायतनाश्रिते ॥५३॥
 संवसन् वासवसमः स एष नृपसत्तमः ।
 निजैः परिजनैः सार्धं विविधं मुदमाददे ॥५४॥
 स कदाचिन्मृगयया कदाचित् साधुसेवया ।
 कदाचिदर्चया शंभोः कदाचित् काव्यचर्चया ॥५५॥

45-55 The walls and boundaries of that city were very strong. The pennants atop the pure whitewashed palaces pierced the sky; the city had enchanting mansions filled with all kinds of art and sculptures; countless pigeons would be cooing in the aviaries; peacocks flying through the windows looked delightful; in the wide market areas of the city, items for sale would be displayed; every house there had a well; that city had beautiful, spacious wells, and many chowks with fountains sprinkling water; the ground would be covered with the shade of the blossoming trees in the house gardens; people would be fascinated by the exquisite paintings drawn on the walls of the mansions; there were beautiful and glossy stables built of multi-coloured stones; at the entrance it was adorned with arches made of stone; it had become extremely inaccessible because of the cannons mounted at the top of its bastions. It was guarded by an army of skilful warriors; it was adorned by a surrounding moat of deep terrifying water; it was graced by a lake as vast as the immense ocean; it had beautiful gardens in which creepers swayed with the wind; the city was adorned with temples as high and lustrous as the Meru mountain; that great man like Indra, who lived in

this city, enjoyed various kinds of happiness with his family and near and dear ones.

कदाचिन्नर्तकीनृत्यदर्शनोत्सवलीलया ।
 कदाचिन्नैकविधया शरसंधानशिक्षया ॥५६॥
 कदाचिदायुधागारविन्यस्तायुधवीक्षया ।
 कदाचिदात्मसंग्राह्यतत्तत्सैन्यपरीक्षया ॥५७॥
 कदाचित् पुष्पितोद्दामनगरोद्यानयात्रया ।
 कदाचित् सारसाक्षीभिः शृङ्गाररसदीक्षया ॥५८॥
 कदाचिद्योगशास्त्रोक्तकलया योगमुद्रया ।
 प्रभुस्तत्तद्रसमयं समयं समनीनयत् ॥५९॥

56-59 The king used to indulge in all kinds of pastimes, sometimes hunting, at times service of saints, sometimes the worship of Lord Shankar, at times discussion with poets, sometimes the joy of watching the dance of the dancers, sometimes various kinds of archery, sometimes inspecting the weapons kept in the armoury, sometimes testing all kinds of troops that should be employed, at times walking in the fragrant city gardens, sometimes enjoying the company of beautiful women, and at times yoga postures according to the science of yoga.

जननी शंभुशिवयोस्तत्र यादवनन्दिनी ।
 जग्राह हृदयं पत्युः शुद्धान्ते सुमहत्पि ॥६०॥

60 Although Shahaji had many wives, Jadhavrao's daughter (Jijabai), the mother of Shambhu and Shivaji, had captured her husband's heart.

हलिना हरिणा चापि वसुदेवो यथाऽन्वहम् ।
 व्यराजत तथा शाहः शंभुना च शिवेन च ॥६१॥

61 Just as Vasudev was always adorned by Balaram and Krishna, Shahaji was adorned by Shambhuji and Shivaji.

स तु शंभोः कनीयांसं गरीयांसं गुणश्रिया ।
बहु मेने महाराजः शिवशर्माणमात्मजम् ॥६२॥

62 Shivaji was younger than Shambhuji but had greater qualities; Shahaji loved him very much.

यदाप्रभृति संजातः स एष तनयः शिवः ।
तदाप्रभृति शाहस्य समृद्धाः सर्वसंपदः ॥६३॥

63 From the time Shivaji was born, Shahaji's prosperity continued to increase.

अतिष्ठन् द्वारि बहुशो मन्दराचलसुन्दराः ।
विजिताम्भोरुहरुचो मदवारिमुचो गजाः ॥६४॥

64 Many elephants as beautiful as the Mandar mountain, whose skin had outdone the complexion of lotuses, whose temples oozed rut would be standing at his door.

आसन्सहस्रशश्चापि मन्दरायां मनोहराः ।
वाता इवाऽऽशुगतयः सैन्धवा समरोधुराः ॥६५॥

65 His stables had thousands of beautiful horses, swift as the wind and strong in battles.

ववृधे चाधिकं कोषस्तोषेण सह नित्यशः ।
प्रतापः पप्रथेऽत्यर्थं प्रभावश्च दिने दिने ॥६६॥

66 Along with his happiness, his wealth kept on increasing continually. His power and the dread of him increased day by day.

दुर्ग्रहाण्यपि दुर्गाणि सुग्रहत्वं प्रपेदिरे ।
वजयः सर्वदेवाऽऽसीत् स्वप्नेऽपि न पराभवः ॥६७॥

67 Forts, which were difficult to conquer, were also easily won by him; he would always win and even in his dreams he remained undefeated.

पुष्पाणां च फलानां च सस्यानां चाभिवृद्धयः ।
साधनेन विना सिद्धिर्भूयः सर्वाश्च सिद्धयः ॥६८॥

68 Flowers, fruits and grains flourished, and all his wishes began to be fulfilled without any resources.

एवं समृद्धतां नीतः पुराणपुरुषात्मना ।
सुतेन तेन सुतरां मुमुदे मालनन्दनः ॥६९॥

69 In this manner, Maloji's son (Shahaji), who flourished due to the advent of Vishnu in the form of his son, would be very happy to see him.

ततस्तं तनयं वीक्ष्य सगुणं सप्तहायनम् ।
लिपिग्रहणयोग्योऽयमिति भूपो व्यचिन्तयत् ॥७०॥

70 When that boy endowed with many qualities turned seven, the king felt that he was now ready to learn the alphabet.

स तं पुत्रं मन्त्रिपुत्रैः सवयोमिः समन्वितम् ।
न्यवेशयत गुर्वङ्गे मेधाविनमलोहलम् ॥७१॥

71 Along with the sons of the ministers, who were of the same age, the intelligent and articulate son was placed in the Guru's lap.

आख्याति लिखितुं यावदाचार्यो वर्णमादिमम् ।
तावद्द्वितीयमप्येष विलिख्य तमदर्शयत् ॥७२॥

72 When Guruji asked him to write the first letter, he would also write and show the second letter.

सर्वासामपि विद्यानां द्वारभावमुपागताम् ।
लिपिं यथावदखिलां ग्राहयामास तं गुरुः ॥७३॥

73 Guruji taught him all the letters of the alphabet which are the gateway to all knowledge.

तमथ सहजमेधाशालिनं सुस्वभावं नृपमृगपतिशावं वागगम्यानुभावम् ।
गुरुरुपचितचित्तः शिक्षितानां समूहे द्रुतधृतलिपिविद्यं वीक्ष्य वैलक्ष्यमूहे ॥७४॥

74 When that prince, naturally intelligent, good-natured, and indescribably impressive, learnt the alphabet so quickly among all the students, the Guru was very proud and he realised that this was an extraordinary boy.

इत्यनुपुराणे सूर्यवंशे निवासकरकवीन्द्रपरमानन्दविरचितायामध्यायशतसंमितायां
वैयास(सि)क्यां संहितायां कर्णाटविजयो नाम नवमोऽध्यायः ।

This is the ninth chapter named Karnatavijayah of 'Anupurana',
Shivabharata (like the Bharata composed by Vyasa),
consisting of hundred chapters, about the Sun dynasty,
composed by Kavindra Paramananda Nivasakar.

॥ अथ दशमोऽध्यायः ॥

Chapter Ten

कवीन्द्र उवाच -

शिववर्मा यदा वर्षं द्वादशं प्रत्यपद्यत ।
तदा नृपः शाहवर्मा नियोगेन पिनाकिनः ॥१॥
अभुं शंभुकनीयांसमाहूय शिवलक्षणम् ।
अर्कद्युतिमुदर्कज्ञः पुण्यदेशेश्वरं व्यधात् ॥२॥

Kavindra said:

1-2 When Shivaji was in his twelfth year, the far-sighted brilliant Shahaji Raja called Shambhu's younger brother, who was virtuous and as bright as the sun, and as per the order of Lord Shankar, handed over the authority of the Pune province to him.

मनीषिण ऊचुः -

यथाऽऽदेशाद्भगवतो देवस्य त्रिपुरद्विषः ।
पुण्यदेशं प्रति नृपः प्रेषयामास तं शिवम् ॥३॥
यथा च पुण्यविषयं प्राप्तः स पितुराज्ञया ।
कवीन्द्र परमानन्द तथा त्वमभिधेहि नः ॥४॥

The pundits said:

3-4 Tell us, O best of poets, Paramananda, how Shivaji was sent to Pune province by King Shahaji by the order of Lord Shankar, and how he obeyed his father and went to Pune province.

कवीन्द्र उवाच -

एकदाऽभ्यर्च्य भवने भगवन्तं वृषध्वजम् ।
 शयानः सुखशय्यायां सुकृती शाहभूपतिः ॥५॥
 प्रसन्नपञ्चवदनं दशहस्तं त्रिलोचनम् ।
 मन्दाकिनीजलस्निग्धजटाजूटमनोहरम् ॥६॥
 शीतांशुकलोत्तंसं त्रिपुण्ड्रललितद्युतिम् ।
 हरिन्मणिनिभग्रीवं सरीसृपविभूषणम् ॥७॥
 वराभयप्रदं वीरं विविधायुधधारिणम् ।
 द्वीपिचर्मोत्तरासङ्गं द्विपचर्माधराम्बरम् ॥८॥
 निदानं सर्वमुक्तीनां निधानं सकलश्रियाम् ।
 योगिनं योगिनामिन्द्रमिन्द्रोपेन्द्रादिवन्दितम् ॥९॥
 समस्तलोकसहितं सहितं गिरिकन्यया ।
 अपश्यद्विस्मितः स्वप्ने पुरस्तान्निपुरद्विषम् ॥१०॥

Kavindra said:

5-10 Once, after worshipping Lord Shankar, the virtuous Shahaji was resting on his royal bed. He was astonished to see the Tripurari Shankar, one who has five pleasant faces, ten hands and three eyes, who looks charming because his locks of hair glisten as they are bathed by the waters of the Ganges, whose head bears the crescent moon, whose forehead is adorned by the Tripundra, whose throat is deep green like emeralds, who wears serpent ornaments, who wields various weapons, who has wrapped tiger skin around him and who is dressed in elephant skin, one who bestows favours and grants impunity, and is brave, the primordial cause of all liberation, who is saluted by Indra, Vishnu, and all other gods, who is the reservoir of all wealth, who is the greatest of the yogis. Shahaji was astonished to see this Tripurari Shankar with all the regions and Parvati in front of his eyes in his dream.

दृष्ट्वा तमीश्वरं साक्षात्स्वयं समभिवन्द्य सः ।
पुरो बद्धाञ्जलिपुटस्तिष्ठति स्मातिनिर्वृतः ॥११॥

11 On seeing Lord Shankar Himself, Shahaji paid obeisance to him and stood in front of him with his hands joined in great joy.

ततः स भगवान् भर्गः स्वभक्तमवनीश्वरम् ।
वचनेनानुजग्राह निरवग्रहशक्तिभृत् ॥१२॥

12 Then Lord Shankar, having unrestrained power, blessed his devotee Shahaji Raja and said:

ईश्वर उवाच -

सूर्यवंश्य महाबाहो शहाराज महामते ।
समाकर्णय मद्वाचमिमां कुशलमस्ति ते ॥१३॥
य एष भ्राजतेऽभ्यर्णे कनीयांस्तनयस्तव ।
तमेनं लक्षणोपेतमवेहि पुरुषोत्तमम् ॥१४॥
वर्धमानः क्रमेणैव त्वत्पुत्रोऽयमुरुक्रमः ।
समाक्रम्यावनीं सर्वा यवनान्निहनिष्यति ॥१५॥
इयं भगवती देवी गिरिजा भक्तवत्सला ।
समये समयेऽभ्येत्य तमिमं पालयिष्यति ॥१६॥
हर्ता धरित्रीभारस्य संहर्ता प्रतिभूभृताम् ।
मद्भक्त एष सर्वेषामप्यधृष्यो भविष्यति ॥१७॥
तस्मादमुं महाबाहुं महाशयशिवाह्वयम् ।
पुण्यदेशाधिपत्येन महनीयेन योजय ॥१८॥

Lord Shankar said:

13-18 "O powerful and intelligent Shahaji, descendant of the Sun dynasty, listen to me. In it lies your welfare. Know that your younger son who is sitting next to you, is Lord Vishnu. Your virtuous and valorous

son will grow up and conquer the entire earth and destroy the Yavanas. Parvati Devi, gracious to her devotees, will approach from time to time and protect him. This devotee of mine will relieve the earth of her burden, destroy enemy kings and will be invincible to all. Therefore, O ambitious king, hand over the great responsibility of the Pune province to mighty Shiva."

तमित्युक्त्वा महेशानस्तदा मुक्तामयीं स्रजम् ।
तस्य राजकुमारस्य कण्ठे स्वयमयोजयत् ॥१९॥

19 After saying this, Lord Shankar Himself placed a pearl necklace around the prince's neck.

एवमाविर्भवद्भारदभरे देवे कपर्दिनि ।
प्राबुध्यत धरापालो मुहूर्ते ब्रह्मदैवते ॥२०॥

20 In this way when Lord Shankar's heart was overflowing with affection, the king woke up during the early part of the day.

विशिष्टः स्वेन तपसा विस्मयाविष्टमानसः ।
तामेव मूर्तिमीशस्य ध्यायन्नेष मुहुर्मुहुः ॥२१॥
प्रातः प्रभाकरं नाम प्रभाकरसमप्रभम् ।
पुरोहितं समानाय्य शशंस स्वप्नमात्मनः ॥२२॥

21-22 He (the king), who was preeminent due to his own austerities, was astonished, and meditating repeatedly on the image of the same Lord Shankar, at dawn he called a priest named Prabhakar, who was as bright as the sun, and told him about his dream.

अथानुमोदितस्तेन प्रहृष्टेन पुरोधसा ।
पुण्यदेशाधिपत्येन शाहः शिवमयोजयत् ॥२३॥

23 Then that delighted priest (with great joy) having given his consent, Shahaji sent Shivaji to be the chief of the province of Pune.

अथ तस्मिन्नाधिपत्ये पित्रा दत्ते प्रतापिना ।
प्रयातुकामः स्वं राष्ट्रं शिवराजो व्यराजत ॥२४॥

24 On receiving the governorship given by his mighty father, Shivaji Raja, who wished to go to his own province started looking very regal.

ततः कतिपयैरेव गजवाजिपदातिभिः ।
मौलैराप्तैरमात्यैश्च ख्यातैरध्यापकैरपि ॥२५॥
विरुदैश्च ध्वजैरुच्चैः कोषेणापि च भूयसा ।
तथा परिजनैरन्यैरनन्यसमकर्मभिः ॥२६॥
समवेतममुं शाहभूपतिः शोभने दिने ।
प्राहिणोत्पुण्यदेशाय पुण्यकारिणमात्मजम् ॥२७॥

25-27 Then, Shahaji Raja sent that pious son to Pune province along with some elephants, horses and foot soldiers, old and reliable ministers, famous teachers, symbols of titles, high flags, abundant wealth, as well as other relatives who had done extraordinary deeds, on an auspicious day.

ततः कतिपयैरेष दिनैर्दिनकृदन्वयः ।
अयादेशं महाराष्ट्रं तस्मात् कर्णाटमण्डलात् ॥२८॥

28 Then after a few days Shivaji Raja of the Sun dynasty left from Karnataka for Maharashtra.

स शक्तित्रितयोपेतः समेतः सैन्यसंचयैः ।
शिवः स्वया श्रिया सार्धं पुण्याह्वं पुरमासदत् ॥२९॥

29 Shivaji reached the city of Pune armed with the three powers – Prabhushakti (regal power), Mantrashakti (power of good counsel), and Utsahashakti (power of energy) and an army and the royal treasury.

चक्रप्रियकरः सद्यः समुल्लासितमण्डलम् ।
नावेदयदमुं लोकबन्धुं लोको व्यलोकत ॥३०॥

30 Just as the sun is a friend and well-wisher of the Chakravaka bird,

Shivaji would bring about the welfare of the nation and would immediately illuminate the nation; he was seen by the people, but they did not realise who he was.

ततोऽनुकूलप्रकृतिः कुर्वन् प्रकृतिरञ्जनम् ।
अवर्धत क्रमेणैष विक्रमी यशसा सह ॥३१॥

31 Later, with the help of favourable ministers, he brought joy to the subjects and the valorous Shivaji slowly grew, and with that grew his success.

महाराष्ट्रो जनपदस्तदानीं तत्समाश्रयात् ।
अन्वर्थतामन्वभवत् समृद्धजनतान्वितः ॥३२॥

32 Then under his rule the people of Maharashtra became prosperous and the name 'Maharashtra' became significant.

श्रयन्तः प्रश्रयोपेतं गुरवस्तं गुणैः सह ।
अनन्यनिष्ठमनसः समगच्छन् कृतार्थताम् ॥३३॥

33 All the Gurus who taught him, lived with him, were in his service, and were solely devoted to him, felt fulfilled as the modest and meritorious Shivaji became adept in all the arts and sciences taught by them.

श्रुतिस्मृतिपुराणेषु भारते दण्डनीतिषु ।
समस्तेष्वपि शास्त्रेषु काव्ये रामायणे तथा ॥३४॥
व्यायामे वास्तुविद्यायां होरासु गणितेष्वपि ।
धनुर्वेदचिकित्सायां मते सामुद्रिके पुनः ॥३५॥
तासु तासु च भाषासु छन्दःसु च सुभाषिते ।
चर्यास्त्रिभरथाश्वानां तथा तल्लक्षणेष्वापि ॥३६॥
आरोहणे प्रतरणे चङ्क्रमे च विलङ्घने ।
कृपाणचापचक्रेषु प्रासपट्टिशशक्तिषु ॥३७॥

युद्धे नियुद्धे दुर्गाणां दुर्गमीकरणेषु च ।
 दुर्लक्ष्यलक्ष्यवेधेषु दुर्गमाभिगमेष्वपि ॥३८॥
 इङ्गितेषु च मायासु विषनिर्हरणादिषु ।
 तत्तद्रत्नपरीक्षायामवधाने लिपिष्वपि ॥३९॥
 प्रवीणः स स्वयं तांस्तान् गुरून् गुरुर्यशोभरैः ।
 अयोजयद्भृशं तत्तत् प्रत्यभिज्ञानवान् विभुः ॥४०॥

34-40 Scriptures, codes of law, sacred works, Mahabharat, politics, all sciences, Ramayana, poetry, exercises, architecture, astrology, complete science of archery, as well as Samudrika, various languages, science of prosody, elocution, the art of riding elephants, horses and chariots, their characteristics, ascending and descending, galloping, jumping, sword, bow and discus, spear, belt and shakti, battle and hand combat, making forts inaccessible, shooting difficult targets, escaping from inaccessible princely states, understanding hints, magic, making poison ineffective, gemology, and attentiveness in writing—he became proficient in all these branches of knowledge, sciences, and arts and brought great success to all his teachers.

स एष यौवनारम्भे दधानोऽभिनवां श्रियम् ।
 व्यभाद्यथा वासन्तविभवे सुरभूरुहः ॥४१॥

41 As the trees of gods are adorned with the glory of spring, so Shivaji shone with the new-found radiance of youth.

तमुलङ्घितकौमारमुद्भवन्नवयौवनम् ।
 मीनकेतनलावण्यश्रीविलासमनोहरम् ॥४२॥
 सती शीलवती रम्यरूपा चातिगुणोज्ज्वला ।
 अभजद्भूपतिं भार्या प्रवारकुलसंभवा ॥४३॥

42-43 He had just stepped into youth from childhood and looked charming as he was endowed with good looks like Madan, the god of love. He got a chaste and modest, delightful and beautiful, extremely virtuous wife⁷, from the Pawar family.

पूर्वजन्मप्रणयिनी स इमां वरवर्णिनीम् ।
लब्ध्वा मुदमुपादत्त श्रीकृष्ण इव रुक्मिणीम् ॥४४॥

44 Just as Krishna was very happy when he got Rukmini, Shivaji (Vishnu) was overjoyed when he got this beautiful woman who had been his wife in a previous birth.

प्रादुर्भवत्प्राग्भवसंस्तवाभ्यां
मिथोऽनुकूलत्वमुपागताभ्याम् ॥
अधत्त ताभ्यामथ दंपतीभ्यां
संभूय शोभां महतीं त्रिवर्गः ॥४५॥

45 As this couple, who had known each other in previous births, reunited, there arose love between them, then Dharma (duty), Artha (wealth) and Kama (sensual pleasures), the three principal objects of human life came together in this couple and they looked lovely.

इत्यनुपुराणै सूर्यवंशे निवाकरकवीन्द्रपरमानन्दविरचितायामध्यायशतसंमितायां
वैयास(सि)क्यां संहितायां शिवराजस्य पुण्यदेशेश्वरत्वप्रदानं नाम दशमोऽध्यायः ॥१०॥

This is the tenth chapter named Punyadesheshvaratvapradanam of 'Anupurana', Shivabharata (like the Bharata composed by Vyasa), consisting of hundred chapters, about the Sun dynasty, composed by Kavindra Paramananda Nivasakar.

॥ अथ एकादशोऽध्यायः ॥

Chapter Eleven

मनीषिण ऊचुः

संप्रेष्य पुण्यविषयं सनयं तनयं शिवम् ।
शाहराजः किमकरोत्कर्णाटविषये वसन् ॥१॥

The pundits said:

1 What did Shahaji Raja do in Karnataka after sending his wise son Shivaji to the province of Pune?

कथं च महमूदोऽपि तस्मिन् विजितविद्विषि ।
प्रसिद्धायोधनोत्साहे शाहे स्वयमवर्तत ॥२॥

2 And how did Mahmud Shah behave with Shahaji, who had conquered enemies and whose enthusiasm for battles was famous?

कवीन्द्र उवाच

षाड्गुण्यस्य प्रयोगेण तत्तन्मन्त्रबलेन च ।
वशी चकार सकलं शाहः कर्णाटमण्डलम् ॥३॥

Kavindra said:

3 Shahaji brought the entire province of Karnataka under his control by using the six modes of royal policy, namely alliance, war, attack, maintaining a post against the enemy, seeking protection, and strategy, and with various types of counselling.

प्रसूनमिव संप्राप्य प्रणयी प्रणतिस्पृशा ।
शिरसा प्रतिजग्राह जगद्देवोऽस्य शासनम् ॥४॥

4 Jagaddeva (of the Cauvery town) surrendered, bowed down and accepted his authority like bearing a flower on his head.

दुर्धर्षोऽपि विधेयोऽस्य बभूव मधुराधिपः ।
प्रतिपेदे महाशूरपतिरप्यस्य वश्यताम् ॥५॥

5 Even the invincible king of Madura obeyed his command. The king of Mysore too accepted his control.

रणदूलहस्वानेन खलेनापहतं बलात् ।
भद्रासनं स्वमध्यास्त वीरभद्रोऽस्य संश्रयात् ॥६॥

6 Virbhadra's throne had been forcibly taken by the wicked Randulla Khan, but he was reinstated as the king under the patronage of Shahaji.

तं तं मन्त्रं तत्र तत्र प्रयुञ्जानस्य धीमतः ।
बहवोऽस्यानुभावेन जहुर्यवनजं भयम् ॥७॥

7 Clever Shahaji devised various plans for various occasions and under his influence many shed the fear of the Yavanas.

शाहराजस्य मन्त्रेण भवन्नन्यसुदुःसहः ।
सर्वाणि स्वामिकार्याणि चकार रणदूलहः ॥८॥

8 Randulla Khan was very unbearable to others and he started doing all the work of the master in consultation with Shahaji.

अथ कालगतिं प्राप्ते सेनान्यां रणदूलहे ।
कार्णाटकान् नरपतीन् स्ववशीकर्तुमञ्जसा ॥९॥

यं यं सेनापतिं तत्र प्राहिणोत् किल येदिलः ।
स स तत्काङ्क्षिताकाङ्क्षी शाहमेवान्ववर्तत ॥१०॥

9-10 Later, after the death of Commander Randulla Khan, every general who was sent there by Adil Shah to bring the kings of Karnataka under his control immediately started to act as per Shahaji's ways to accomplish the desired task.

ततो भृशबलं भूपं नियन्तुमनयं स्पृशन् ।
इभरामसुतो दर्पान्मुस्तुफारखानमादिशत् ॥११॥

11 At that time, the son of Ibrahim Adil Shah (Mahmud Shah), who resorted to unjust ways, in a fit of pride, asked Mustafa Khan to imprison the Bhosala king.

अथाऽऽनकनिनादेन सागरं प्रतिगर्जयन् ।
जयशब्देन योधानां दिङ्मुखानि प्रपूरयन् ॥१२॥
तरलाभिः पताकाभिस्तडितः परितर्जयन् ।
उदग्रैः शुण्डिशुण्डाग्रैर्मुदिरान् प्रतिसारयन् ॥१३॥
पांसुभिस्तुरगोधूतैः सप्तसप्तिं विलोपयन् ।
वाहिनीनिवहैरध्ववाहिनीः परिशोषयन् ॥१४॥
निम्नोन्नतां वसुमतीमतीव समतां नयन् ।
प्रपेदे सप्रतिभटैर्वृतं कर्णाटनीवृतम् ॥१५॥

12-15 Then the sea thundered with the roar of the battle drums, the shouts of the warriors filled all directions, lightning was threatened by quivering flags, the clouds were set aside by the tips of elephant trunks, the sun was clouded over by the dust raised by the horses, the army groups made the rivers in the path run dry, flattened the high and low lands, and in this manner reached the province of Karnataka which was teeming with enemy warriors.

ततः श्रुत्वा तमायान्तमनेकानीकपान्वितम् ।
प्राप्तसेनापतिपदं येदिलप्रत्ययास्पदम् ॥१६॥

प्रथितं मुस्तुफाखानं महामानं महान्वयम् ।
 कपटानोकहभुवं खुरासानभुवां वरम् ॥१७॥
 अविश्रब्धोऽपि विश्रम्भमात्मनः संप्रदर्शयन् ।
 प्रत्युज्जगाम संरम्भात् ससैन्यः शाहभूपतिः ॥१८॥

16-18 He rose to the rank of general, was trusted by Adil Shah, was the essence of the Khurasan province, which was like a dense forest of deceit. When Shahaji learnt that this conceited and well-known Mustafa Khan, who belonged to a noble family, was coming with a number of commanders, he pretended to have faith in him though in reality he did not trust him, and hurriedly went with his army to meet him.

अथाधिकाधिकं स्नेहं मिथो दर्शयतोस्तयोः ।
 सख्योरिव महाज् जज्ञे पथि संदर्शनोत्सवः ॥१९॥

19 Their meeting was grand and they showed as if they had more and more love for each other and it seemed like the meeting of friends.

उभावपि तदा तत्र वस्त्राण्याभरणानि च ।
 कुञ्जरांस्तुरगांश्चैरन्योन्यमुपजहत्तुः ॥२०॥

20 At that time both of them offered each other generous amounts of clothes, jewellery, elephants, and horses.

तदानीं मुस्तुफानीकनिवेशस्यान्तिके निजाम् ।
 सेनां निवेशयामास भूमृद् भृशबलो बली ॥२१॥

21 Mighty Shahaji Raje Bhosale also encamped his army near Mustafa Khan's army camp.

अद्राक्षीन्मुस्तुफाखानश्छिद्रान्वेषी यदा यदा ।
 सन्नद्धमेव सुतरां शाहराजं तदा तदा ॥२२॥

22 Whenever the censorious Mustafa Khan saw him, he found Shahaji Raja in all readiness.

प्रत्याययितुमात्मानं परिदर्शितसौहृदः ।
स तत्तत्कार्यकरणे शाहमेव पुरो व्यधात् ॥२३॥

23 Mustafa Khan wanted to convince Shahaji that he was trustworthy so he advanced the Raja in all his affairs.

प्रत्युत्थानेन तरसा दूरप्रत्युद्गमेन च ।
हस्ताश्लेषेण हर्षेण हस्तसंधारणेन च ॥२४॥
अर्धासनप्रदानेन संमुखीभवनेन च ।
स्मितपूर्वेण वचसा तथा प्रीतिस्पृशा दृशा ॥२५॥
तत्तन्मन्त्रप्रयोगाणां प्रकाशकरणेन च ।
तेषु तेषु च कार्येषु पुरस्कारेण भूयसा ॥२६॥
अर्हेण परिवर्हेण संस्तवेन स्तवेन च ।
परिहासरसेनोच्चैरध्यात्मकथनेन च ॥२७॥
हिताहितोद्भावेन स्ववृत्तावेदनेन च ।
यवनः सोऽन्वहं तस्मै प्रत्ययं समदर्शयत् ॥२८॥

24-28 Every day that Yavana showed his faith in Shahaji through various ways—by hurriedly rising to receive, by approaching from a distance, by holding hands tightly, by showing happiness, by going hand in hand, by sharing his seat, by facing him, speaking with a smile, by looking at him affectionately, by revealing to him various schemes of counsel, by giving him the lead in all activities, by giving precious gifts, by showing familiarity, by praising him, by jesting a lot, by telling him spiritual things, by arousing his pride in his interests, or by telling him news about himself.

ततः स पृतनापालः समस्तान् पृतनापतीन् ।
आनाय्य न्यायनिपुणो विविक्ते वाक्यमब्रवीत् ॥२९॥

29 Next, the politically astute general called all his army commanders and spoke to them in private.

मुस्तुफाखान उवाच -

यस्यान्नं भुज्यते येन मनुजेनानुजीविना ।
तस्य यो स भवेदात्मा नादसीयः कदाचन ॥३०॥

Mustafa Khan said:

30 "The life of the servant who eats the food of the master, belongs to that master and never to the servant.

न महत्त्वं विना विद्यां न काव्यं प्रतिभां विना ।
कदाचिदपि नाभीष्टं दृष्टं स्वामिकृपां विना ॥३१॥

31 Greatness cannot be achieved without knowledge; no poetry can be created without talent; similarly, without the grace of the master, the desired cannot be achieved.

तस्माद् यः स्वामिनोऽर्थाय त्यजत्यात्मानमात्मनः ।
तमेव धन्यमित्याहुर्नीतितन्त्रविदो जनाः ॥३२॥

32 So the experts in ethics say that blessed is the man who gives his life for the sake of the master.

न बान्धवो न च सखा न संबन्धी न सोदरः ।
न पिताऽप्यनुरोद्धव्यः स्वामिसेवापरात्मभिः ॥३३॥

33 People who are dedicated to their masters should not care about their relatives, friends, near and dear ones, real brothers, moreover, even their father.

यस्मिंस्तुष्टे तुष्टिमेति यस्मिन् रुष्टेऽस्तमेति च ।
तमनन्येन मनसा न विषेवेत कः पुमान् ॥३४॥

34 When he is satisfied, we are happy and when he is unhappy, we feel destroyed. What man will not serve such a master loyally?

सर्वेऽपि वयमेतर्हि नियमे महति स्थिताः ।

संभूय महमूदस्य हिताय प्रयतेमहि ॥३५॥

35 All of us are currently under his complete control, so then let us all strive together for the good of Mahmud.

यद्य स्वामिना स्वेन महमूदेन मानिना ।

निग्राह्यः शाह इति वै संदेश्याऽऽवेदितं मयि ॥३६॥

बली भृशबलो भूपः स यावन्नावबुध्यते ।

तावत्तद्धि विधातव्यमस्माभिः स्वहितार्थिभिः ॥३७॥

36-37 Our proud master Mahmud Shah has conveyed to me today, 'Arrest Shahaji'; we who seek our advantage should do that before the mighty Shahaji Raja Bhosale wakes up.

निशीथिनीमतीत्येमां महत्युषसि संहताः ।

सहिताः सैनिकै स्वैः स्वैस्तन्निगृहीत पार्थिवम् ॥३८॥

38 At the end of the night, before dawn tomorrow, gather with your respective soldiers and capture that king."

इत्थमावेदितास्तेन मुस्तुफेनार्थसिद्धये ।

पृतनापतयः स्वं स्वं शिविरं प्रतिपेदिरे ॥३९॥

39 After Mustafa Khan asked the commanders to complete the task, they went to their respective camps.

मन्त्रमेतमविन्धास्ते निशि यस्याममन्त्रयन् ।

तस्यामेव महोत्पाताः शाहस्य शिविरेऽभवन् ॥४०॥

40 On the same night that the aviddha⁸ made this plan, there were many portents in Shahaji's camp.

8 A Yavana because his ears are not pierced, according to V. S. Apte's dictionary

सप्तयो दृक्पयोऽमुच्चन्नरणन् करुणं गजाः ।
अतर्कितमभज्यन्त क्रूरारवकृतो ध्वजाः ॥४१॥

41 The horses began to cry, the elephants began to whimper, the flags suddenly made a cracking sound and broke.

चक्रिरेऽनाहता एव पटहाः क्रूरमारवम् ।
रजसा सहसाऽऽवर्तं वितेने वातमण्डली ॥४२॥

42 The kettledrums made terrible sounds without being played, suddenly whirlwinds swirled with dust.

अभ्रोदराद्विनैवाभ्रं करकाः परितोऽपतन् ।
विनैवाम्भोधरं व्योम्नः प्रादुरासीदिरंमदः ॥४३॥

43 Hail beat down from cloudless skies; without clouds lightning flashed in the sky.

न प्रदीपनवेलायां प्रदीपाः प्रदिदीपिरे
न प्रसेदुर्मनुष्याणां वदनानि मनांसि च ॥४४॥

44 At sunset lamps did not get lit; the faces and minds of the people were dejected.

अकारि पृतनोपान्ते शिवाभिरशिवो रवः ।
श्वभिरूर्ध्वमुखीभूय चक्रन्दे चातिनिन्दितम् ॥४५॥

45 The female jackals near the army started crying ominously. The dogs raised their heads and began to cry in a terrible manner;

मुहुरभ्यर्णमभ्येत्य घूको घूत्कास्मातनोत् ।
तथा वृकगणः क्रूरमारवं सहसाऽकरोत् ॥४६॥

46 Frequently, owls came extremely close and shrieked, wolves too suddenly began to make a terrible noise;

चकम्पिरे सुमनसां प्रतिमाः प्रतिमन्दिरम् ।
अकस्मादर्धरात्रे च गौश्चक्रन्द निकेतगा ॥४७॥

47 In every temple the idols of the gods started shuddering; in the middle of the night, suddenly the cows started bellowing.

इमान्यासन्निमित्तानि भयशंसीनि भूरिशः ।
तथाऽप्यवहितो नाभूद्भूपः स नियतेर्वशः ॥४८॥

48 Many such ominous incidents took place, but Shahaji Raja unfortunately did not become alert.

सज्जीभूय निजे निजेऽद्य शिबिरे तिष्ठन्त्यनीकाधिपाः
सार्धं यैर्व्यदधानिशार्धसमये मन्त्रं चिरं मुस्तुफः ।
आगत्येति निवेदितं प्रणयिभिः श्रुत्वाऽतिसत्त्वाधिको
दैवायत्ततया न शाहनृपतिश्चक्रे तदात्वोचितम् ॥४९॥

49 Although the spies came and told Shahaji Raja that the generals with whom Mustafa Khan had been conversing for a long time in the middle of the night were ready in their respective camps, the very powerful king unfortunately did not do anything that was immediately needed.

इत्यनुपराणे सूर्यवंशे निवासकरकवीन्द्रमरमानन्दविरचितायामध्यायशतसंमितायां
वैयास(सि)क्यासंहितायां [शाहस्य दुर्निमिताविर्भावो नाम] एकादशोऽध्यायः ॥११॥

This is the eleventh chapter named [Shaahasya Durnimittaarvibhavah] of 'Anupurana', Shivabharata (like the Bharata composed by Vyasa), consisting of hundred chapters, about the Sun dynasty, composed by Kavindra Paramananda Nivasakar.

॥ अथ द्वादशोऽध्यायः ॥

Chapter Twelve

अथ कोकवियोगार्तिहरे बन्धूकभास्वरे ।
 पूर्वपर्वतशृङ्गाग्रमारुरुक्षति भास्करे ॥१॥
 प्रभातसंध्यारागेण रञ्जिते गगनाङ्गणे ।
 तमस्तमीचरमुखप्रयुक्ते ककुभाङ्गणे ॥२॥
 दरान्दोलितपम्पाम्भः कणसंपर्कशीतले
 फुल्लदम्भोरुहामोदमधुरे वाति मारुते ॥३॥
 दिलावरो मसूदश्च सरजा याकुतोऽम्बरः ।
 अदवन्यधिनाथश्च तथा कर्णपुराधिपः ॥४॥
 फरादः कैरतश्चोभौ तथा याकुतसारभिः ।
 आजमो बहुलोलश्च मानी मलिकराहनः ॥५॥
 राघवो मम्बतनयो वेदजिह्वास्करात्मजः ।
 सुतो हैबतराजस्य बल्लालश्च महाबलः ॥६॥
 त्रयोऽप्येतेऽग्रजन्मानः सैनिकाग्र्याः सुदुर्मदाः ।
 प्रवारौ सिद्धमम्बाह्वौ मम्बो भृशबलस्तथा ॥७॥
 अन्येऽप्यनीकपतयः तत्तदन्वयसंभवाः ।
 तदा युद्धमदावेशवशात्मानो महायुधाः ॥८॥
 कम्पयन्त इवाऽऽकाशं पताकापटमण्डलैः ।
 क्षोदयन्त इव क्षोणीं चलैर्हयखुराञ्चलैः ॥९॥
 दिधक्षन्त इवाशेषां त्रिलोकीं तेजसां चयैः ।
 प्राकारमिव कुर्वन्तः परितः प्रवलैर्बलैः ॥१०॥
 पावका इव दीव्यन्तः कृतानत इव निर्भयाः ।
 शिविरं शाहराजस्य रुरुधुर्मुस्तुफाज्ञया ॥११॥

1-11 Destroyer of the sorrow of separation of the Chakravak bird, the

rising sun, resplendent like the Dupari (afternoon) flower, was about to ride atop the mountain peaks; the courtyard of the sky was reddened by the light of dawn; all directions were freed from the fiends of night, as if due to the spray of water from the quivering, fearful Pampa Lake, due to the cool and fragrant blossoming lotuses, a pleasant breeze was blowing. At that time Dilawar Khan, Masood Khan, Sarja Yakut Khan, Ambar Khan, the king of Adavani, the king of Karnarpur, Farad Khan and Kairat Khan, these two, likewise Yakut Khan, Azam Khan and Badlol Khan, proud Malik Rahan Khan, Raghav Mambaji, Vedoji Bhaskar and Haibat Raja's son, extremely strong Ballal, these three most haughty Brahmin sardars, Sidhoji and Mambaji Pawar, Mambaji Bhosale and other sardars of various clans were itching for war. So, they wielded large weapons, making the skies tremble with the crowd of their pennants, crushing the earth with the hooves of their horses, burning the three worlds with their immense lustre, building a wall of the surrounding mighty armies, as bright as Agni and as fearless as Yama, those commanders started besieging the camp of Shahaji Raja on the orders of Mustafa Khan.

असंनाहितमातङ्गमपल्याणितसैन्धवम् ।
 असज्जयोधसंदोहमसुप्तोत्थितनायकम् ॥१२॥
 यामिनीजागरोद्दामक्लमनिद्राणयामिकम् ।
 शिविरं तत्तदातङ्गवशाद्वैहस्त्यमाददे ॥१३॥

12-13 Here in Shahaji's camp, the seats had not been mounted on the elephants, the horses were not saddled, the squads of soldiers were not ready, the commanders had not yet woken up, the guards had fallen asleep as they were fatigued by their late-night watch, so the camp was gripped by all kinds of fear and there was chaos all around.

परिवेषेण महता बिम्बमंशुमतो यथा ।
 शुशुभे प्रतिसैन्येन शाहस्य शिविरं तथा ॥१४॥

14 Shahaji's camp appeared like the sun's reflection affected by a big dark disc due to the presence of the enemy army.

सर्वतस्तस्य सैन्यस्य सागरस्येव गर्जतः ।
 पार्ष्णिग्राहः स्वयमभून्मुस्तुफो बाहिनीश्वरः ॥१५॥

15 General Mustafa Khan himself protected all sides of the rear of the army that roared like the sea.

अथ खण्डजिता चाम्बुजिता मानजिता तथा ।
 सहितो बन्धुभिश्चान्यैः सैनिकैश्च समन्ततः ॥१६॥
 चन्द्रहासधरैश्चापधरैः प्रासधरैरपि ।
 अग्नियन्त्रधरैश्चक्रधरैश्च पुरुषैर्वृतः ॥१७॥
 घोरकर्मा घोरफटो बाजराजो महाभुजः ।
 वाडवो जसवन्तश्च वाडवाग्निरिवापरः ॥१८॥
 मल्लजिन्नरपालश्च प्रवारकुलदीपकः ।
 ख्यातश्च तलजिन्नाम नृपो भृशबलान्वयः ॥१९॥
 अध्यासितसगर्वविस्त्रुक्षुण्णवसुंधराः ।
 विविशुः शाहशिविरं सर्वेऽमी बलिनां वराः ॥२०॥

16-20 Then the brothers Khandoji, Ambaji, Manaji, as well as other commanders and soldiers carrying swords, bows, spears, guns, and discuses surrounded the mighty Bajraj Ghorpade who committed evil deeds, Yashwantarao Wadwe as if another submarine fire, Maloji Raja, the pride of the Pawar clan, the famous Tuloji Raja Bhosale, all those strong commanders, pulverizing the earth with the hooves of their horses, entered Shahaji Raja's camp.

ते तदाऽतीव गर्जन्तो जिगीषन्तो महामदाः ।
 सुप्तं प्रबोधयामासुः शाहं सिंहमिव द्विपाः ॥२१॥

21 At that time just like elephants would awaken a lion, the intoxicated, wildly roaring commanders, hungry for victory awakened the sleeping Shahaji.

शाहः प्रबुद्धमात्रस्तु निशम्याऽऽगमनं द्विषाम् ।
सज्जमानः शशासौचैः सज्जध्वमिति सैनिकान् ॥२२॥

22 After hearing the enemy approach, Shahaji got up at once and while himself getting ready gave a loud order to all the soldiers to “get ready”.

अश्वोऽश्वोऽसिरसिः प्रासः प्रास इत्यादयस्तदा ।
आरवाः समजायन्त शिबिरे शहाभूभृतः ॥२३॥

23 All of a sudden there was a terrible din in Shahaji's camp, with the soldiers shouting 'horse horse, sword sword, spear spear'.

अथ शाहे महाबाहौ सज्जमाने महौजसि ।
अदसीये महासैन्येऽप्याकस्मिकभयस्पृशि ॥२४॥
कण्ठीरव इवाकुण्ठगतिः संयति संयति ।
खण्डपाटल एवैको ययौ घोरफटान् प्रति ॥२५॥

24-25 Mighty Shahaji Raja was getting ready and his large army was disorganised, confused by sudden fear. Meanwhile Khandoji Patil, who was as unstoppable as a lion in every battle, attacked Ghorpade on his own.

आमुक्तकवचः श्रीमानभेद्यफलकोद्धुरः ।
कृतहस्तः कुन्तधरः कृपाणी कर्मकोविदः ॥२६॥
स तूर्णं तुरगारूढो रणाङ्गणमगाद्यदा ।
सिंहनादं नदन्ति स्म बाजराजादयस्तदा ॥२७॥

26-27 When the famous Khandoji, clad in armour, strong because of his impenetrable shield, carrying a spear, a good marksman, with a sword hanging, and skilful in war, sat on his horse immediately and rode onto the battlefield, Baji Ghorpade and the others roared like lions.

ततो घोरफटानीकपतयोऽतिरयोद्धताः ।
तं पाटलकुलोत्तंसं रुषा रुरुधिरेऽभितः ॥२८॥

28 The very swift Ghorpade sardars surrounded that Patil scion from all sides in extreme anger.

स तदाऽभ्रंलिहं भल्लं भ्रामयामास भासुरः ।
कारयामास चाश्वेन मण्डलानि सहस्रशः ॥२९॥

29 Then that resplendent Khandoji Patil swung his spear sky high and made his horse take thousands of rounds.

तद्भ्रामितस्य भल्लस्य परिभ्रान्ता नभोन्तरा ।
दिनेशमण्डलाकारा दिदीपे द्युतिमण्डली ॥३०॥

30 The halo of his swinging spear, shone like the sun disc in the sky.

तैस्तैः प्रहरणैस्तत्र प्रहरन्तो महायुधाः ।
खण्डशः खण्डशः क्रोधात्तेन भल्लभृता कृताः ॥३१॥

31 With his spear, in extreme anger, he hacked into pieces many brave men who were attacking with various kinds of weapons.

कुप्यता पविहस्तेन पर्वता इव पातिताः ।
प्रतिप्रतीकं त्रुट्यन्तः पेतुरुर्व्यामनेकशः ॥३२॥

32 Many warriors fell on the ground with every limb broken, like a mountain cut down by an enraged Indra with his thunderbolt.

रोषदष्टाधैरैर्धीरैरायोधनपरैः परैः ।
प्रसभं प्रहतोऽप्येष पौरुषं स्वमदर्शयत् ॥३३॥

33 The enemies, skilled in warfare, gnashed their teeth and lips in anger, and attacked him fiercely but he stood up to them and showed his valour.

स ततः स्वेन भल्लेन निशितेनाऽऽयतेन च ।
जहार कस्यचित्तस्य शिरोऽद्रिशिखरोपमम् ॥३४॥

34 For that he cut off someone's head like a mountain peak with his long and sharp spear.

तथैव कस्यचिद्वक्षः शिलातलमिवाऽऽयतम् ।
अभेद्यमपि संरम्भाद् विभेद बलिनां वरः ॥३५॥

35 In the same way, the strong man angrily broke someone's chest, as broad and impenetrable like a rock.

स भल्लफलकाघातपतिताश्वस्य कस्यचित् ।
कुम्भिकुम्भोपमं सद्यः स्कन्धकूटमपातयत् ॥३६॥

36 He stabbed someone's horse with the blade of his spear and the horse's shoulder, high like an elephant's temple, suddenly fell off.

कस्यचिच्चरणद्वन्द्वं बलग्नं चापि कस्यचित् ।
कस्यचित् कण्ठनालं च चिच्छेद किल खण्डजित् ॥३७॥

37 Someone's legs, someone's waist and someone's throat were cut by that Khandoji.

उत्पत्योत्पत्य भल्लेन पातयन्परितः परान् ।
एकोऽपि पाटलः प्राप तत्र चित्रमनेकताम् ॥३८॥

38 That Patil, who constantly attacked the enemies and brought down all those around with his spear, seemed like many, even though he was alone.

अभियातारिसंघातशतहेतिशताहतः ।
स भिन्नवारबाणोऽरिवारणान् प्रत्यवारयत् ॥३९॥

39 Patil's armour was shattered by the blows of hundreds of sharp weapons of the enemy groups, but he pushed back the elephant-like enemies.

स विपक्षविनिर्मुक्तविशिखक्षतविग्रहः ।
शुशुमे लोहितार्द्राङ्गो लोहिताङ्ग इव ग्रहः ॥४०॥

40 Wounded by the arrows of the enemy and drenched in blood, he (Khandoji) looked red like Mars.

युध्यतः पाटलस्यास्य दृष्ट्वा पाटवमद्भुतम् ।
क्ष्वेडितास्फोटितं चक्रुर्बाजराजादयो भटाः ॥४१॥

41 On seeing the immense skill of the fighting Patil, Bajraj Ghorpade and the others began to roar and slapped their forearms.

परमानजिता मानजिता भल्लभृता युधि ।
भिन्नभल्लस्य जग्राह करे क्रूरां कृपाणिकाम् ॥४२॥

42 Manaji who would break the enemy's pride, broke Khandoji's spear with his own. Then Khandoji took up a sharp sword.

कृतहस्तं खड्गहस्तं ततस्तं प्रेक्ष्य सस्मितः ।
बाजराजो महाबाहुराजुहाव महाहवे ॥४३॥

43 At that time, the mighty Bajraj looked at the sword-wielding Khandoji who was skilled in warfare, and smiled, and challenged him to war.

कालदण्डकरालेन करवालेन पाटलः ।
तदा प्रहारकमरोद्बाजराजस्य वक्षसि ॥४४॥

44 Then Khandoji Patil struck Bajraj Ghorpade's chest with a sword as terrible as a club of the god of death.

तेनाऽऽघातेन महता प्रहतायतवक्षसि ।
बाजराजे महाबाहौ मोहमुद्रामुपेयुषि ॥४५॥
अम्बुजित्परिघं घोरं मानजिन्मुद्गरं तथा ।
मल्लजिच्च सितां शक्तिं शिखां शैखावतीमिव ॥४६॥
बलजिद्भल्लमतुलं जसवन्तश्च सायकम् ।
खण्डजिच्च प्रचिक्षेप खड्गं खण्डजितं प्रति ॥४७॥

45-47 Because of that strong blow on the chest, the mighty Bajraj Ghorpade fainted, and Ambaji threw a terrible club with iron spikes, Manaji

threw a mace, Maloji threw a black shakti like a flame, Balaji an awesome spear, Jasvant an arrow and Khandoji threw a sword at Khandoji Patil.

स भीमेन समस्तानि समस्तानि समन्ततः ।
 आपतन्त्यायुधीयानामायुधानि समं ततः ॥४८॥
 द्विधा चक्रेऽसिना स्वेन कानिचिच्च त्रिधा त्रिधा ।
 कानिचित्पञ्चधा चापि नवधा दशधा तथा ॥४९॥

48-49 All the weapons thrown by the warriors from all directions began to fall on the body; some of them were cut into two pieces by his terrible sword, some into three, some into five pieces, and some into nine and ten pieces.

बाजराजः क्षणं मूर्छां क्षणं सर्वविलक्षणम् ।
 अनुभूय स्वयं भूयः प्रत्ययुध्यत पाटलम् ॥५०॥

50 Bajraj felt faint for a moment, and for a moment very strange, and then he again began to fight with Patil.

अथ स्वया प्रतिभया परप्रतिभयाकृतिम् ।
 बाजराजो गदामुर्वी पातयामास पाटले ॥५१॥

51 Bajraj then, with great skill, gave him a huge blow with a mace whose size put fear in the hearts of the enemy.

क्रूरया कार्तिकेयस्य शक्त्येव क्रौञ्चपर्वते ।
 बाजराजस्य गदया तया भित्त्वा निपातिते ॥५२॥
 त्रिदशस्यन्दनारूढे सुभटे खण्डपाटले ।
 हन्यमानेन सैन्येन स्वसैन्ये चातिविह्वले ॥५३॥
 द्रुतसंवद्धशीर्षण्यस्रस्तोष्णीषपटाञ्चलः ।
 चर्मवान् वर्मवानुघः शरासनवतां वरः ॥५४॥
 कुन्तयोधी मण्डलाग्रमण्डलीकारपारगः ।
 शाहराजो महाबाहुर्महाराजो महाहवः ॥५५॥

अधिरुह्य महाबाहमम्बुबाहमिवाम्बुदः ।
सपदि प्रतिजग्राह बाजराजं जिघांसया ॥५६॥

52-56 In the same manner that the Kraucha mountain fell due to the intense force of Kartik Swami, the great warrior Khandoji Patil was broken by the mace of Bajraj, and went to heaven; then with his own army distressed by the enemy's attack, mighty Shahaji Maharaj rushed at Bajraj Ghorpade with the desire to kill him, protective headgear tightly fastened, the end of the turban hanging, wielding a shield, clad in an armour, broad-chested, excellent archer, adept in throwing a spear and swinging the belt, skilled in the game of war, he rode a big horse just as a cloud gathering upon clouds.

आभीरराजो दशजिद्वशदिग्जयकारकः ।
योगजिच्च धनुः काण्डधरो भाण्डकरान्वयः ॥५७॥
गुञ्जावटकरः सन्तो मेघजिट्ठक्कुरस्तथा ।
भ्राता त्र्यम्बकराजश्च दत्तराजश्च दर्पितः ॥५८॥
अन्येऽप्यनीकपतयः शाहराजं समन्ततः ।
जुगुपुः शतशस्तत्र पृष्ठगोपाश्च भूरिशः ॥५९॥

57-59 Dasoji, the king of the herdsmen, who had conquered all ten directions, Yogaji Bhandkar with a bow and arrows, Santaji Gunjavatkar, Meghaji Thakur, brothers Tryambakaraj and proud Dattaraj, and hundreds of other sardars and numerous guards protected Shahaji Raja on all sides.

तमथाऽऽकृष्टकोदण्डटंकारोदृङ्किताम्बरम् ।
वीरं कण्ठीरवग्रीवं वृषस्कन्धं महौजसम् ॥६०॥
दत्तत्र्यम्बकराजाभ्यां भ्रातृभ्यां परिवारितम् ।
सैनिकैः स्वैः परिवृतं सुरैरिव शतक्रतुम् ॥६१॥
मरुता प्रतिकूलेन समदि प्रतिवारितम् ।
ददृशुः शाहनृपतिं बाजराजादयो नृपाः ॥६२॥

60-62 The sky reverberated and thundered with the twangs of his stretched bow, with a neck like a lion and shoulders like a bull, covered by brothers Tryambakaraj and Dattaraj, protected by his own soldiers like

Indra protected by the gods, pushed back by adverse winds, Bajraj and the other commanders saw the brave and mighty Shahaji Raja thus.

शाहराजोऽप्यभिप्रेक्ष्य प्रतिपक्षानुदायुधान् ।
नादयन्मेदिनीं चां च सिंहनादमनीनदत् ॥६३॥

63 Seeing the enemy army with raised weapons all around him, Shahaji Raja roared like a lion and shook the earth and sky. The sky was filled with the sound of his roars.

शाहस्य तेन नादेन पूरिताः ककुभोऽभवन् ।
प्रतिदध्वान चाम्बोधिः सपदि क्षुभितोऽभवत् ॥६४॥

64 That roar of Shahaji reverberated through the directions, and it echoed even from the sea, and the sea became quite agitated.

न सेहे बाजराजेन शाहराजस्य गर्जितम् ।
प्रमत्तेन द्विपेनेव प्रमत्तद्विपवृंहितम् ॥६५॥

65 Just as an intoxicated elephant cannot bear the cries of other intoxicated elephants, Bajraj Ghorpade could not bear the roar of Shahaji Raja.

अथ घोरपटैर्घोरवज्रनिर्घोषयोषिभिः ।
अभ्येत्य ज्ञापितस्वस्वनामभिः प्रौढधामभिः ॥६६॥
चारुचर्मभिरामुक्तवर्मभिः कृतकर्मभिः ।
परिवब्रेतरां शाहस्तोयदैरिव चन्द्रमाः ॥६७॥

66-67 Then approaching with a terribly thunderous roar, calling out their names, wielding bright and beautiful shields, clad in armour, skilled warriors, the Ghorpade sardars, just as clouds surround the moon, completely surrounded Shahaji.

तदा त्र्यम्बकदत्ताह्वौ राजानौ दशजित्ता ।
मेघजिच्च महाबाहुर्महासेनसमप्रभः ॥६८॥

योगजिच्च तथाऽन्येऽपि गुञ्जावटकरादयः ।
प्रत्यगृह्णन् प्रतिभटान् शाहराजपरीप्सया ॥६९॥

68-69 At that time Tryambakaraj and Dattaraj, Dasoji and mighty Meghaji, brilliant like Kartik Swami, Yogaji and Gunjavatkar and other brave men attacked the enemy warriors with the desire to protect Shahaji Raja.

ततस्त्र्यम्बकराजेन चापहस्तेन मानजित् ।
खलखण्डजिता दत्तराजेनापि च खण्डजित् ॥७०॥
प्रतिमल्लजिता योगजिता च सह मल्लजित् ।
तथा मेघजिता मेघनादसाम्यभृताऽम्बुजित् ॥७१॥
युयुधे शाहराजेन बाजराजः पराक्रमी ।
अन्ये चान्यैश्च बहवो बहुभिर्दीर्घबाहुभिः ॥७२॥

70-72 Manaji fought with archer Tryambakaraj, Khandoji with Dattaraj who conquered the wicked, Yogaji the conqueror of enemies with Maloji, similarly Ambaji with Meghaji equal to Indrajit and the mighty Bajraj with Shahaji Raja and many other long-armed warriors fought with many other brave men.

टंकार्य चापमन्योन्यं जिगीषन्तो मदोत्कटाः
रणरङ्गे नटन्ति स्म नटा इव महाभटाः ॥७३॥

73 Those intoxicated brave men wanted to conquer each other and they danced on the battlefield like wild bats, twanging their stretched bows.

पत्तिभिः पत्तयस्तत्र सप्तिभिः सप्तयस्तथा ।
द्विपौर्द्विपाश्च बहवः ससञ्जुर्विजिगीषया ॥७४॥

74 The foot soldiers clashed with foot soldiers, the cavalry with cavalry, those on elephants fought with others on elephants, in this manner many warriors fought each other in their desire for victory.

शक्तिभिः शक्तयो गाढमुष्टिभिर्गाढमुष्टयः ।
परिघाः परिघैर्घोरैर्मुद्गरैर्मुद्गरास्तथा ॥७५॥

पट्टिशाः पट्टिशैस्तीव्रैस्तोमरैरपि तोमराः ।
 गदाभिश्च गदाश्चक्रैश्चक्राणि च सहस्रशः ॥७६॥
 सायकाः सायकैस्तीक्ष्णैः कटारैश्च कटारकाः ।
 तदानीमभ्यहन्यन्त भल्लैर्भल्लाश्च भूरिशः ॥७७॥

75-77 Shakti on shakti, sword on sword, clubs on clubs, belts on belts, iron clubs on sharp iron clubs, cudgels on cudgels, thousands of discuses on discuses, arrows on arrows, daggers on daggers, and spears on spears—at that time there were many such attacks.

शिरांसि सशिरस्राणि सतनुत्राण्युरांसि च ।
 पाणयः सतलत्राश्च सकेयूराश्च बाहवः ॥७८॥
 सपताको ध्वजश्चापि सशरं च शरासनम् ।
 हयश्च सह्यारोहः करी च सनियन्तृकः ॥७९॥
 इमानि द्विषदुन्मुक्तशस्त्रच्छिन्नान्यनेकशः ।
 तदानीपमतन् भूमौ पक्षयोरुभयोरपि ॥८०॥

78-80 Many men of both parties fell on the ground at that time, broken by the many weapons thrown by the enemy— heads along with helmets, bodies clad in armour, hands with leather gloves, arms with bracelets, pennants and flags, bows with arrows, horses with their riders, and elephants with their mahouts.

शरासनानि कर्षन्तः साङ्गुलीयकपाणयः ।
 पृथुस्कन्धाः कबन्धाश्च प्रत्यधावन्नितस्ततः ॥८१॥

81 Hands with rings, pulling bow strings, broad-shouldered headless people ran at each other here and there.

यस्य येन शिरश्छिन्नं यद्यदङ्गमपात्यत ।
 तस्य तत्तत्तदोत्पत्य बत तं प्रत्यधावत ॥८२॥

82 Whosoever cut off the head or any part of someone's body, that severed part immediately rushed upon the attacker.

अथाश्वेभ्यः करिभ्यश्च नरेभ्यश्च शितैः शरैः ।
 कर्त्यमानशरीरेभ्यः प्रवृत्ते रुधिरहृदे ॥८३॥
 मज्जामांसवसामेदोमेदुरे मेदिनीतले ।
 नटन्तीभिः पिशाचीभिः प्रहृष्टे डाकिनीकुले ॥८४॥
 तत्तत्पताकिनीपालकपालकृतकुण्डले ।
 भैरवीभिः समं भूरिमत्ते भैरवमण्डले ॥८५॥
 चण्डदीधितिभिर्वीरमुण्डमालामनोहरे ।
 भूतैः समुदिते चातिमुदिते चन्द्रशेखरे ॥८६॥
 राज्ञा खण्डजिता तत्र दत्तराजे विहस्तिते ।
 बत त्र्यम्बकराजे च राज्ञा मानजिता जिते ॥८७॥
 तद्वदन्बुजिदुन्मुक्तहेतिपातपराहते ।
 भीते मेघजिति ह्रीते दशजित्यपि विद्रुते ॥८८॥
 अन्यस्मिन्नपि सैन्ये स्वे हीयमाने भयाकुले ।
 कुम्भोद्भवेन मुनिना पीयमान इवाण्वि ॥८९॥
 तथा मल्लजितः काण्डकुलैर्भाण्डकरेऽर्दिते ।
 शाहराजः शितैर्बाणैर्बाजिराजमवाकिरत् ॥९०॥

83-90 Deep pools were formed by the blood that flowed from the bodies of men pierced by sharp arrows; marrow, flesh, and fat littered the ground; the dancing female goblins along with the Dakini clan rejoiced; Bhairavamandal, wearing ear-rings of the skulls of various generals, along with Bhairavis, became very intoxicated; Lord Shankar, adorned with the garland of the heads of the brave men who were martyred, was extremely happy along with his group of devils; Khandojiraja broke Dattaraj's hands; Hey! Tryambakaraj was defeated by Manaji Raja; at the same time, Meghaji, who was frightened by Ambaji's attack, retreated; Dasaji also ran away; like Sage Agasti drank the sea, the rest of his army got swallowed in a sea of terror; similarly, Bhandkar was harassed by Maloji's arrows; on seeing this situation, Shahaji Raja showered his sharp arrows on Bajraj Ghorpade.

वाजराजस्तु विक्रान्तस्तैर्नितान्तशितैः शरैः ।
शीर्यमाणशरीरोऽपि न मुमोह महोर्मिभिः ॥९१॥

91 But the mighty Bajraj, in spite of being pierced and severely wounded by the extremely sharp and quick arrows, did not faint.

ततः स तत्र संप्रेक्ष्य प्रस्फुरद्धर्म सान्तरम् ।
ताडयामास भल्लेन शाहराजभुजान्तरम् ॥९२॥

92 Then he saw Shahaji Raja wearing a shining armour, and he (Bajraj) struck Shahaji's chest with his spear.

कुशलो युद्धविद्यायां कुलिशाभेद्यविग्रहः ।
तेन मल्लाभिघातेन शाहराजो न विव्यथे ॥९३॥

93 Shahaji Raja was adept at warfare and whose body was impenetrable even for a thunderbolt, was not afflicted by the blow of that spear.

अथ प्रकटितक्रोधैर्योधैर्मानजिदादिभिः ।
शरशक्तिगदाखड्गभल्लाद्यायुधधारिभिः ॥९४॥
बाजराजं पालयद्भिर्दर्शयद्भिः स्वपौरुषम् ।
परिवत्रे महाराजः शाहराजः पराक्रमी ॥९५॥

94-95 Then, Manaji and other warriors, armed with arrows, shakti, maces, shields, and spears, enraged, displaying their anger and prowess and protecting Bajraj, surrounded the mighty Shahaji Raja.

तत्र कालानलज्वालासमस्पर्शधरैः शरैः ।
तापयामास तान् सर्वान् प्रतापी स महीपतिः ॥९६॥

96 The mighty Shahaji Raja tormented them all with arrows as fierce as the flames of doom.

तदानीं शाहराजेन शरैः स्वैः शकलीकृताः ।
स्रस्तबाहुलतास्तत्र स्रवल्लोहितलोहिताः ॥९७॥

चण्डवाताहताः सद्यः पुष्पिता इव किंशुकाः ।
शतशः सैनिकाः पेतुर्बाजराजस्य पश्यतः ॥९८॥

97-98 At that time, hundreds of soldiers who had been cut to pieces by Shahaji Raja's arrows, whose arms were broken, who had turned red from the blood flowing from their bodies, fell in front of Bajraj like freshly blossomed palash (flame of forest) trees uprooted by strong winds.

उत्पतत्तुरगारूढो यत्र यत्रोत्पपात सः ।
तत्र तत्र परित्रस्य प्रतिवीराः सहस्रशः ॥९९॥
पर्वता इव संशीर्णाः पविपातपराहताः ।
समजायन्त दशधा शतधा च सहस्रधा ॥१००॥

99-100 Wherever Shahaji Raja went on his galloping horse, thousands of frightened enemy warriors were shattered into tens, hundreds, and thousands of pieces like a mountain split by a thunderbolt.

ततः परिचरं कश्चित्कश्चित्सहचरं पुनः ।
वर्म चाप्रतिमं कश्चित्कश्चिर्म सचन्द्रकम् ॥१०१॥
ततो घोरपटः कश्चिदिषुधिं च शरासनम् ।
चिच्छेद शाहराजस्य कश्चिच्च ध्वजमुन्नतम् ॥१०२॥

101-102 Then some broke Shahaji Raja's servant, some his friends, some broke his splendid armour, some his moon-bearing shield, some Ghorpade broke his quiver of arrows and bow, and some his high banner.

अथारिपातितापारहेतिपातप(प्र)तापता(ना)त् ।
तूर्णमुत्पत्य तुरगादुरगारातिचेष्टिते ॥१०३॥
शराचितशरीरोत्थलोहितद्रवलोहिते ।
प्रमूतप्रधनोद्भूतपरिश्रमविमोहिते ॥१०४॥
महाराजे महाबाहौ परिरब्धमहीतले ।
क्ष्वेडितास्फोटितावेशपरे च परमण्डले ॥१०५॥

हाहाकारस्तदाऽन्युर्बग्मृद्गार्जवन्ते चन्ते ।
तत्र धर्मधनं धीरं धर्मराजसमश्रियम् ॥१०६॥

103-106 The mighty Shahaji Maharaj, who would quickly jump from a horse and pounce like an eagle, had turned red due to the blood flowing from his body pierced by arrows, who felt faint due to the exertion from a lot of fighting, embraced the ground (fell on the ground). When the enemy saw this they began to roar and started slapping their arms and here in the army of the Bhosales there was chaos.

सर्वस्वमिव लोकस्य सर्वस्यापि समाश्रयम् ।
तं महीतलसंलग्नं मग्नं मोहमहोर्मिषु ॥१०७॥
देवादिवस्तटादेवं दिवाकरमिव च्युतम् ।
रयाद्धयादवप्लुत्य यान्धवत्त्वं प्रकाशयन् ॥१०८॥
फलकेन स्वकीयेन ररक्ष बलजिद्वली ।
अथ शाहं महाबाहुं बाजराजः स्मयं तथा ॥१०९॥

107-109 Shahaji Maharaj, who was as righteous a king as Dharmaraj, pious, courageous, who was the very essence of the world, the support of all, unfortunately fainted and fell on the ground like the bright sun that had fallen from the sky, and the mighty Balaji quickly jumped off his horse and showing brotherhood protected him with his shield.

निश्चसन्तं निजग्राह नागं जाद्गुलिको यथा ।
ततो हस्तिनमारोप्य नीयमानमरातिभिः ॥११०॥

110 Then just as a snake charmer captures a hissing cobra, Bajraj himself imprisoned the sighing mighty Shahaji Raja.

श्रितमूर्छासुखं शुष्कमुखं मुद्रितचक्षुषम् ।
पश्चान्ननमिवाऽऽनीय पञ्जराभ्यन्तरेऽर्पितम् ॥१११॥
निकृतं निकृतिज्ञेन मुस्तुफेन दुरात्मना ।
शाहमूढतमालोक्य मृशमाचुक्रुशुर्जनाः ॥११२॥

111-112 Then Shahaji Maharaj, who had fainted, whose mouth was

dry, whose eyes were closed, who had been deceived by the treacherous, evil Mustafa Khan—who had been caught and put like a lion in a cage—was put on an elephant and taken away by the enemy. The people lamented the sight.

प्यघत्त यवनः स्वेन कपटेन पटेन यम् ।
नयं न वेद तं विद्मः शाहः सर्वविदप्ययम् ॥११३॥

113 Deceitful Mustafa Khan enveloped Shahaji Raja with his treachery. And even though Shahaji was all-knowing, we feel that he did not catch his cunning.

मुस्तुफः स्वामिकार्यार्थी पस्पर्श सुतमातशम् ।
अहो विश्रम्भणायास्य ललङ्घे च स्वपुस्तकम् ॥११४॥

114 Mustafa Khan, who wanted to fulfil his master's desire, took an oath on his son Atash Khan and violated his Koran, to gain Shahaji's trust.

इति तं यवनं तत्र जगर्हे जनताऽभितः ।
स तु स्वस्वामिकार्यार्थी कृतकृत्योऽभवत्ततः ॥११५॥

115 So then the people began to condemn that Yavana everywhere. But he felt fulfilled as he had achieved his master's wish.

न पल्याणं न तुरगो न करी न क्रमेलकः ।
नाऽऽयुधं नाऽऽयुधीयश्च न वाद्यं न च वादकः ॥११६॥
न मश्रको न चोलोचो न पताका न च ध्वजः ।
न विक्रेयं न विक्रेता नेन्धनं न च कीलकः ॥११७॥
न काण्डपटकस्तत्र न चाऽऽसीत्पटमण्डपः ।
तथाऽभवत् क्षणार्धेन शाहस्य शिबिरं तदा ॥११८॥

116-118 No saddle, no horse, no elephants, no camels, no weapons, no warriors, no men to wield weapons, no musical instruments, no musicians, no bed, no roof, no flag, no pennants, no merchandise, no sellers, no wood

fire, no tent pins, no tent walls, and no tents, such instantly became the state of Shahaji Raja's camp.

अमीभिः संवर्तानलनिभवलैर्मुस्तुफमुखैश्चभूपादैः
 कालैरिव युधि निलिम्पाधिपबलम् ॥११९॥
 अमुं शाहं साहंकृतिमिति नितान्तं नियमितं स्वदूतेभ्यः
 श्रुत्वा मनसि महमूदेन मुमुदे ॥१२०॥

119-120 Mahmud Adil Shah was delighted to hear how the proud Shahaji Raja, mighty as Indra, had been captured in battle by Mustafa Khan and other commanders, as fierce as the flames of doomsday and as cruel as Yama.

इत्यनुपुराणे सूर्यवंशे निवासकरकवीन्द्रपरमानन्दविरचितायामध्यायशतसंमितायां
 चैयास(सि)क्यां संहितायां शाहराजनिग्रहो नाम द्वादशोऽध्यायः ॥१२॥

This is the twelfth chapter named Shaaharajanigraha of 'Anupurana',
 Shivabharata (like the Bharata composed by Vyasa),
 consisting of hundred chapters, about the Sun dynasty,
 composed by Kavindra Paramananda Nivasakar.

॥ अथ त्रयोदशोऽध्यायः ॥

Chapter Thirteen

मनीषिण ऊचुः -

अथ स्वपितरं श्रुत्वा निगृहीतमरातिभिः ।
शंभुराजः किमकरोत्तथा शिवमहीपतिः ॥१॥

The pundits said:

1 What did Shambhuji and Shivaji do when they heard that the enemy had imprisoned their father?

तं निगृह्य महाराजं मुस्तुफो बाहिनीपतिः ।
व्यधत्त किमधर्मात्मा महमूदश्च दुर्मतिः ॥२॥

2 What did the commander Mustafa Khan and the evil, unjust Mahmud Shah do by imprisoning Shahaji Maharaj?

कवीन्द्र उवाच -

शंभुः स्वपितरं श्रुत्वा निगृहीतमरातिभिः ।
चुकोप मुस्तुफायोच्चैर्विद्वरूरं पुरं श्रयन् ॥३॥

Kavindra said:

3 Shambhuji, who lived in Bangalore, was very angry when he heard that Mustafa Khan had captured his father.

निशम्य शिवराजोऽपि शाहराजदशामिमाम् ।
येदिलस्यापकाराय प्रतिजज्ञे प्रतापवान् ॥४॥

4 Valorous Shivaji too, vowed to take revenge on Adil Shah after hearing about the terrible condition of Shahaji.

मुस्तुफस्तु महामानी विङ्गरूरजिघृक्षया ।
 रयानृपं तानजितं डुरान्वयधुरंधरम् ॥५॥
 तथा विठ्ठलगोपालं विप्रं क्षात्रोपजीविनम् ।
 प्रौढं फरादखानं च सद्यः प्रस्थातुमादिशत् ॥६॥

5-6 Very proud Mustafa Khan, desirous of taking Bangalore rapidly, ordered Tanaji Raja, chief of the Dure family, Vitthal Gopal, a Brahmin who lived like a Kshatriya (warrior), and mature Farad Khan, to leave immediately.

तदानीं महमूदोऽपि मेधावी पृतनापतीन् ।
 योगमाज्ञापयामास शिवस्य विषयं प्रति ॥७॥

7 At the same time the wise Mahmud Shah also ordered his sardars to march upon Shivaji's province.

अथ सेनापतिर्नाम फत्तेखानो महामनाः ।
 मिनादरतनौ शेखौ फत्तेखानश्च कोपनः ॥८॥
 क्रूरो शरफशाहश्च धन्वधारी यशोधनः ।
 संनाहसहिता एते यवनाः सज्जसाधनाः ॥९॥
 घाण्टिको मत्तराजश्च कुलिशोपमसायकः ।
 तथा फलस्थानपतिर्बलवान् वाजनायकः ॥१०॥
 समन्ताः शतशश्चान्ये स्वर्णपृष्ठशरासनाः ।
 स्वर्णसारसनाः स्वर्णवसनाः स्वर्णकितनाः ॥११॥
 स्वर्णचन्द्रकमुद्राङ्गिफलकद्युतिशालिनः ।
 तस्थुराक्रम्य तरसा पुरं बिल्वसरोभिधम् ॥१२॥

8-12 Then a large-hearted general named Fatte Khan, Minad Sheikh and Ratan Sheikh, short-tempered Fatte Khan, cruel and famous archer Sharaf Shah, these armour-clad and weapon-bearing Yavanas, and Mattaraja Ghatge (Ghantik) whose arrows were like thunderbolts, King Bajnaik of Phaltan, and hundreds of other feudal kings bearing gold-backed bows,

wearing golden military girdles, golden robes, with golden flags, wielding shields with golden moons, stormed the city of Belsar, captured it by force and encamped there.

तथा हैवतराजस्य सुतो बल्लालसंज्ञकः ।
 कृतहस्तः कृती क्रूरकर्मा द्रौणिरिवापरः ॥१३॥
 सिंहसंहननोऽनेकैरनीकैः परिवारितः ।
 पुरं शिरोबलं प्राप शिवसैन्यैस्वारितः ॥१४॥

13-14 Similarly, a great bombardier, skilled in archery, cruel, beautiful, like another Ashwatthama, Ballal, the son of Haibatrao, having prowess like a lion, along with many soldiers, marched up to Shirval, unhindered by Shivaji's soldiers.

पुरंदरशिरोवर्ती पुरंदरसुतोपमः ।
 तदा तदागमं श्रुत्वा शिवः स्मेरनताननः ॥१५॥
 संनाहवान् धनुर्बाणपाणिः संनद्धसाधनः ।
 सीरायुधसमान् धीरान् स्ववीरानिदमब्रवीत् ॥१६॥

15-16 Then, hearing that he had arrived, Shivaji, who was like Indra's son Jayanta, and who was on Fort Purandar, put on an armour, took bow and arrows in his hands, equipped himself with weapons, and with a smiling face and humbly, said to his brave heroes who were like Balaram:

शिव उवाच -

विश्वस्तो मुस्तुफाखाने महाराजः पिता मम ।
 अहो व्यसनमापन्नः संपन्नः संपदा स्वया ॥१७॥

Shivaji said:

17 "It is indeed very sad that my father Shahaji Maharaj, though endowed with his own wealth, is now in trouble for trusting Mustafa Khan.

न विश्वसेदविश्वस्ते विश्वस्तेऽपि न विश्वसेत् ।
विश्वासाद्भयमुत्पन्नं मूलान्यपि निकृन्तति ॥१८॥

18 Do not trust unreliable people, in fact do not trust reliable people either; (because) fear that arises out of trust destroys one completely.

इति व्यासस्य वचनं श्रुतवानपि पार्थिवः ।
अविश्वास्यतरे तस्मिन्नहो विश्वस्ततां गतः ॥१९॥

19 What a wonder then that Maharaj in spite of being aware of these words of Vyas believed that completely unreliable man!

अविज्ञातेऽङ्गितगतिः श्रितयेदिलशासनः ।
निजग्राह महाराजं मुस्तुफो यवनाधमः ॥२०॥

20 The vilest Yavana, Mustafa Khan, who kept his intentions secret, imprisoned Maharaj by the order of Adil Shah.

विश्वस्तः स्वर्णहरिणे हरिणाक्ष्या प्रणोदितः ।
वञ्चितो दशवक्त्रेण सोऽपि दाशरथिर्नृपः ॥२१॥

21 Even Lord Ram believed in the golden deer, on the insistence of deer-eyed Sita, and was deceived by Ravan.

अतिविश्रब्धतां नीत्वा विप्रलब्धो मरुत्वता ।
पपात त्रिदिवात्तूर्णं ययातिर्नहुषात्मजः ॥२२॥

22 Nahusha's son Yayati got Indra to trust him completely and then was deceived by Indra; he immediately fell from heaven.

सहजं कथंच बिभ्रद्विश्वस्तो बलविद्विषा ।
तथा स विहितः कर्णः पार्थेन निहतो यथा ॥२३॥

23 Karna had been born with a protective armour but he trusted Indra who deceived him, and he was killed by Arjun because of it.

विश्वस्तो धर्मराजोऽपि भरतानां धुरंधरः ।
सुयोधनसहायेन द्यूते शकुनिना जितः ॥२४॥

24 Dharmaraj, the chief of the Bharat clan, lost the game of dice to Shakuni who helped Duryodhan, because he trusted.

अतो वैरिषु विश्वासं न कुर्वीत विचक्षणः ।
येन सम्यगधीतोऽस्ति राजधर्मः सलक्षणः ॥२५॥

25 Therefore, a wise man who has thoroughly studied politics with all its characteristics, should not trust an enemy.

हालाहलधराश्लेषो हालाहलविषेवणम् ।
विद्विषत्सु च विश्वासस्त्रयमेतत्समं स्मृतम् ॥२६॥

26 Embracing a snake, drinking deadly poison and trusting the enemy are one and the same.

लालनं कपिबालानां कालपन्नगचालनम् ।
तथा स्यादपकाराय खलप्रणयपालनम् ॥२७॥

27 It is as harmful to make friendship with the wicked as it is to nurture the young of monkeys or provoke a black and most poisonous snake.

यथाऽन्धमन्दिरालिन्दमध्यदीपकदीपनम् ।
यथा स्रोतस्विनीस्रोतः सिकतासेतुबन्धनम् ॥२८॥
यथा शकलितानर्घ्यमुक्तासंधानसाधनम् ।
यथा च जगति ख्यातं कदलीकाण्डदारणम् ॥२९॥
यथा ह्याकाशखननं यथा सलिलताडनम् ।
तथा परिश्रमायैव भवेदसदुपासनम् ॥३०॥

28-30 Lighting a lamp in the veranda in front of a blind man's house, building a bridge of sand in a flowing river, reattaching broken pearls in a necklace, cutting banana stems, digging the sky, and beating the water—all

these well-known examples represent futile labour, and so is serving the wicked.

द्विषि विश्वसता येन नीतिशास्त्रं न तत्स्मृतम् ।
किं तेन खदिराङ्गारपर्यङ्कशयनं कृतम् ॥३१॥

31 What is the use if someone trusts the enemy and completely forgets the famous political science? It is like sleeping on a bed of burning charcoal of Khair!

भवेद्यदि सतृष्णस्य वैतृष्ण्यं मृगतृष्णया ।
तर्हि स्यादेव निखिलं कुशलं खलसेवया ॥३२॥

32 If intense thirst is quenched by drinking water from a mirage, then complete welfare will be achieved by the service of the wicked.

सुषिरान्वेषणपरः परस्पर्धाकरः खलः ।
अहितोऽप्यहितो ज्ञेयो नावज्ञेयो विजानता ॥३३॥

33 An enemy who wishes to be censorious, and is an aggressive wicked man, should be considered most harmful; a wise man should not disregard him.

रक्षितं राष्ट्रमखिलं वाक्यं च परिपालितम् ।
अमुष्य महमूदस्य महाराजेन किं कृतम् ॥३४॥

34 Mahmud Shah's entire kingdom was protected and his commands were obeyed; what harm had Maharaj done to him?

हितानामहितो मृत्वा महितोऽपि स्वया श्रिया ।
अहो येदिलशाहोऽयं न सीदति निराश्रयः ॥३५॥

35 Adil Shah, void of support as he has become an enemy of his friends, is acceptable because of his wealth, but it is a wonder that he does not perish.

रुद्धः फरादखानाद्यैर्विरुद्धैरुद्धतस्मयः ।
योत्स्यते तत्र मे भ्राता विद्मस्वरपुराश्रयः ॥३६॥

36 An inhabitant of Bangalore, surrounded by Farad Khan and other enemies, my very proud brother will fight a war there.

इमानि गिरिदुर्गाणि पालयन्नातिनिर्वृतः ।
योत्स्येऽहमहितैरत्र संनद्धानीकसंयुतः ॥३७॥

37 And I will defend these forts and will fight the enemy here fearlessly with my well-equipped army.

अहमत्र स्वयं तत्र शंभुराजः पराक्रमी ।
मोचयिष्यावहे तातं युध्यमानावुभावपि ॥३८॥

38 Here I myself and there the mighty Shambhuraj, both of us will fight them and free our father.

अथास्मदभिभूतात्मा महमूदः सुदुर्मदः ।
सहैव स्वेन दर्पेण महाराजं विमोक्ष्यति ॥३९॥

39 When the very proud Mahmud Shah is defeated by us, he will release Maharaj and also shed his pride.

स्वेन धर्मेण सहितं महितं तातमावयोः ।
महमूदो न चेन्मोक्ता तर्हि मोक्ता स्वकर्म तत् ॥४०॥

40 If Mahmud does not release our venerable father, who is very devoted to his own religion, he will bear severe consequences of his actions.

यर्हि मोहान्महाराजं येदिलः प्रहरिष्यति ।
तर्हि तं सहितं सद्यस्तात एव हनिष्यति ॥४१॥

41 If Adil Shah foolishly harms the Maharaj, Father himself will immediately kill him along with his aides.

अनारतं मनो येषां धर्मपाशनिबन्धनम् ।
अलं न तेषां बन्धाय कारागारादिबन्धनम् ॥४२॥

42 No prisons have the capacity to imprison those whose minds are always fettered by duty.

गृहीता महिता लोके जयवल्ली मया पुरा ।
स्थापितश्चन्द्रराजश्च तस्यां तदभिलाषुकः ॥४३॥

43 Earlier, I took Javali (Jayavalli), famous among the people, and established Chandrarao there, who had coveted it.

घोरात्मानो घोरफटाः कुपिता इव पन्नगाः ।
मां जाङ्गलिकमालोक्य महतीं शान्तिमागताः ॥४४॥

44 Ghorpade, fierce like an angry cobra, had turned meek after seeing a snake charmer like me.

प्रस्थाय प्रधनाय द्राङ्गया विद्रावितः पुरा ।
जीवन्नादाय मुक्तश्च फलस्थानपुरेश्वरः ॥४५॥

45 Once when the king of Phaltan had attacked suddenly I had driven him away, captured him alive and released him.

एतेऽधुना समुदिताः फत्तेखानादयो भटाः ।
योत्स्यन्तेऽस्मान्समासाद्य द्विषा इव मदोत्कटाः ॥४६॥

46 Now Fatte Khan and the other warriors who have gathered, will confront us and fight like intoxicated elephants.

बलीयानेष बल्लालः पालयन् प्रवलं बलम् ।
मन्यते बहुमात्मानं समादाय शिरोबलम् ॥४७॥

47 The mighty Ballal who has a very strong army has started considering himself to be very great because he has taken Shirval.

अतो द्रुतमितो गत्वा तमेव बलिनां वरम् ।
विनिगृह्य भवन्तोऽद्य मोचयन्तु शिरोवलम् ॥४८॥

48 Therefore, you should leave immediately, capture the mighty Ballal and free Shirval today.

अथ श्वो वा परश्वो वा फत्तेखानं महाबलम् ।
अत्र वा तत्र वा वीक्ष्य प्रतियोत्स्यामहे वयम् ॥४९॥

49 Then tomorrow or day after we will fight that mighty Fatte Khan here or there."

कवीन्द्र उवाच

शिवस्येति वचः श्रुत्वा सैनिकास्ते सहस्रशः ।
पुष्करं पूरयामासुः सिंहनादेन भूयसा ॥५०॥

Kavindra said:

50 After hearing Shivaji's speech, those thousands of soldiers roared like lions, which reverberated through the sky.

अथारातिप्रमथनो जगत्स्थापकवंशजः ।
प्रवृद्धप्रधनामोदो गोदो नाम महायुधः ॥५१॥
व्याघ्रान्वयस्तथा भीमो भीमो भीम इवापरः ।
दलितद्वेषिदोःस्तम्भदम्भः संभश्च काण्टिकः ॥५२॥
शृङ्गारः संगराङ्गानामिङ्गालकुलसंभवः ।
शिवश्चोत्तालकुन्ताग्रः करालः कालसंनिभः ॥५३॥
परवीरश्रियां चोरश्चोरवंश्यो गणाग्रणीः ।
भीकोऽतिभीषणानीकोऽत्यभीको रणकर्मणि ॥५४॥
वैरिवित्रासजननो युधि भैरवभैरवः ।
स भाभिर्भासमानोऽस्य सनाभिरपि भैरवः ॥५५॥

अमी शैलपतेः शूराः सूरा इव सतेजसः ।
स्वया स्वया श्रिया रम्याः प्रणम्यामुं प्रतस्थिरे ॥५६॥

51-56 Then, the destroyer of enemies, who enjoyed challenging battles, the great warrior Godaji Jagtap, Bhimaji Wagh, who was as fierce as Bhima himself, Sambhaji Kate, who destroyed the arrogance of the enemy, Shivaji Ingle, as fierce as Yama, passionate about battles, the one who stole the wealth of the enemies, fearless in battle, having a spear with a sharp edge, a general who had a very brave army, Bhikaji Chor, one who instilled fear in the hearts of the enemy, as fierce as Bhairav in battle, his brilliant brother named Bhairav—all these brave men as bright as the sun, saluted the lord of the forts (Shivaji) and left.

आध्येक्षे शिव एतेषां न्ययोजयत कावुकम् ।
सर्वेषां वृष्णिवीराणां वासुदेव इवाऽऽहुकम् ॥५७॥

57 Just as Lord Krishna appointed Satyaki as the commander of all the Yadavas, Shivaji appointed Kavuk (Kavji) as the commander of all these men.

संनाहैः स्वैः समाकीर्णास्तेऽवतीर्णाः पुरंदरात् ।
अम्बुदा इव गर्जतः सन्नद्धतरसैन्धवाः ॥५८॥
तामतीत्य निशां तत्र प्रतीपविजिगीषया ।
प्रयाणाभिमुखीभूय कारयामासुरानकान् ॥५९॥

58-59 They donned the robes of war, mounted well-equipped horses, and roaring like clouds, they descended Purandar fort, and after passing that night there, with the desire to conquer the enemy, they left and asked that the large kettledrums be played.

अथ पद्भिः पदातीनां भिन्दन्त इव भूतलम् ।
कर्तयन्त इवाश्रीयवर्तकैर्व्योममण्डलम् ॥६०॥
प्रकिरन्त इवारीणामुपरि प्रलयानलम् ।
शूरास्ते ददृशुः सद्यो विकुर्वाणाः शिरोवलम् ॥६१॥

60-61 Then the force of the footsteps of the infantry ripped apart the

ground, the sky tore with the sounds of the hooves of the horses, showering doomsday flames on the enemy, those brave heroes very soon reached Shirval, clearly displaying their intent of war.

परस्तु बलवद्वीक्ष्य शिवसैन्यमुपागतम् ।
निजगाद निजानीकपत्तीनतिमतीनिदम् ॥६२॥

62 On seeing Shivaji's mighty army approaching, the enemy also said to the most intelligent foot soldiers of the army:

बल्लाल उवाच -

मा भैष्ट स्मयबंहिष्ठमवलोक्य द्विषद्वलम् ।
प्रधने निधनं श्रेष्ठमश्रेष्ठं हि पलायनम् ॥६३॥

Ballal said:

63 "Do not feel scared at the sight of the enemy's extremely haughty army; dying in war is very honourable and running away from war is very despicable.

फत्तेखानमतेनैते वयं प्राप्ताः शिरोबलम् ।
अवस्थानमिहास्माकं ध्रुवस्थानमिव ध्रुवम् ॥६४॥

64 We have come to Shirval on the orders of Fatte Khan; our stay in this place is unshakeable like the Pole Star.

यदि वो भयमेतर्हि तर्हि सद्यो ममाऽऽज्ञया ।
द्वितीयमिव मामत्र वप्रमालम्ब्य तिष्ठत ॥६५॥

65 Even now, if you are afraid, take refuge in me immediately, I'm like a rampart, and stay here as per my wish.

न ह्यस्मन्निधनेनैव स्वामिकार्यं प्रसिध्यति ।
अतो युद्धाय महते वप्रमेवाऽऽश्रयामहे ॥६६॥

66 And it is not by our death alone that the work of the Lord is

accomplished. Therefore, to fight a fierce battle, let us take refuge behind the ramparts.

क्षोदिष्ठमपि दिष्टेन दिष्टेऽमुष्मिन् सुदुर्गमे ।
दुर्गमेतद्धि सिद्धिं नो युद्धस्यास्य विधास्यति ॥६७॥

67 In this most difficult occasion brought upon by Fate, even this most insignificant hill will bring us victory in this battle.

साभिमानैः साभिमानं युध्यमानैः शिरोबले ।
इहास्माभिः शिरो देयं न तु देयं यशो रणे ॥६८॥

68 We self-respecting nobles should proudly lay down our lives in this battle; but we should not allow the enemy to be successful.

यशसे दयितां स्वीयां दशास्यदमनो जहौ ।
यशसे दानवाधीशो बलिः पातालमाययौ ॥६९॥
यशसे दानवारातिः कामठीं तनुमाददे ।
यशसे स्वयमुत्कृत्योत्कृत्य मांसं शिबिर्ददौ ॥७०॥
यशसे खण्डपरशुः सद्यो हालाहलं पपौ ।
यशसेऽस्थीन्यहो कृत्वा दधीचिः सद्रतिं ययौ ॥७१॥
यशसे काश्यपीं सर्वामत्यजज्जमदग्निजः ।
यशसे शरशय्यायामशेत स्वर्णदीसुतः ॥७२॥
तदद्य यशसेऽर्थाय प्रतियोत्स्यामहे परान् ।
यावन्न प्रहरन्त्येते वीक्ष्य वीक्ष्य वरान् वरान् ॥७३॥

69-73 For the sake of success, Ram gave up his beloved wife; it was for success that Bali, the king of the demons went to the netherworld; Vishnu came as the Kurma avatar for the sake of success; it was for success that Shibi repeatedly cut off and donated his own flesh; Shankar suddenly drank poison for success; it was for success that Dadhichi cut and gave his bones and achieved beatitude; it was for success that Parashuram gave up all the earth; it was for this that Bheeshma, son of Ganga, slept on a bed of arrows;

that is why today before they selectively kill our main people we will fight with the enemy for success."

इत्युक्तवति बल्लाले योधास्तस्य सहस्रशः ।
सद्यस्तद्दुर्गमास्थाय विनेदुर्द्विरदा इव ॥७४॥

74 After Ballal spoke thus, thousands of his brave warriors took refuge behind the fort and started roaring like elephants.

अथ प्रतिमटान् दृष्ट्वा कृतवप्रावलम्बनान् ।
कावुकः समराकाङ्क्षी स्वान् सैन्यानिदमब्रवीत् ॥७५॥

75 Kavuk, eager to wage war, saw the enemy taking refuge behind the wall, and said to his soldiers:

कावुक उवाच -

अहो शिवस्य विषयं संप्राप्तो विजिगीषया ।
बलवानेष बल्लालो वप्रमाश्रित्य तिष्ठति ॥७६॥

Kavuk said:

76 "This strong man, Ballal, who wanted to conquer the province of Shivaji has taken shelter behind the ramparts.

अस्मदीयमिदं ह्येष समाश्रित्य शिरोबलम् ।
अहो दर्शयते मन्दमतिरात्मशिरोबलम् ॥७७॥

77 This dim-witted man who has taken refuge in Shirval, is displaying his lack of intelligence.

न सन्त्यट्टास्तथा चास्य नह्यस्ति परिखा तथा ।
अतो न दुर्गमं दुर्गमदो जानीत सैनिकाः ॥७८॥

78 This does not have bastions and there is no moat to speak of. So, soldiers, do not think that this fort is inaccessible.

क्रियतां परिवेषोऽस्य परितोऽध्वा निरुध्यताम् ।
क्षणेनैकेन निखिला परिखाऽपि प्रपूर्यताम् ॥७९॥

79 Besiege it, block all the surrounding paths and fill up the entire moat in an instant.

विहङ्गमानिवोदग्रक्रमानात्मतुरङ्गमान् ।
उत्पात्याऽऽदीयतामेतत्कुद्दालैर्वा विदार्यताम् ॥८०॥

80 Capture it with our horses who jump high like birds or break it away with hoes.

उत्खन्यतामदः सद्यो मूलमस्य निखन्यताम् ।
किमु दुर्गमिदं लङ्का येनाऽऽतङ्काय जायताम् ॥८१॥

81 Dig it up and dig up its base immediately. There is no need to fear this fort, it's hardly Lanka."

इत्युक्ताः कावुकेनोच्चैः सैनिकाः समरोद्धताः ।
सद्यस्तद्दुर्गमादातुमुपचक्रभिरेऽभितः ॥८२॥

82 After this powerful speech by Kavuk, the soldiers who were eager for battle, attacked from all sides to capture the inaccessible fort.

परेऽप्यमून् पुरो वीक्ष्य सुरोद्धुरपराक्रमान् ।
मन्वानाः प्रधनारम्भं धन्वान्यादुधुवुस्तमाम् ॥८३॥

83 When they saw the brave soldiers, as valorous as gods, in front of them, believing that the battle was about to begin, the enemy too stretched their bows.

उपरिष्टादिमान्द्रष्टुं यश्चकारोन्नतं शिरः ।
स सद्यः छिन्नमूर्धत्वादभूत् केतुग्रहो यथा ॥८४॥

84 Whoever raised his heads to look at them immediately found himself headless like Ketu as his head would be cut off.

शाखाभ्य इव वृक्षाणां चञ्चरीकपरम्पराः ।
शरासनेभ्यः शूराणां निरीयुर्निशिताः शराः ॥८५॥

85 Just as rows upon rows of large black bees can fly from the branches of trees, sharp arrows began to fly from the bows of the brave men.

क्रूराः कार्मुकमाकर्णं समाकृष्य महौजसः ।
शूराः शिरांसि शूराणां निचकर्तुः शितैः शरैः ॥८६॥

86 Cruel, mighty, and brave archers stretched their bows up to their ears and with their sharp arrows cut off the heads of the enemies.

कृतहस्तविनिर्मुक्ताः सायकाः पातुकाः क्षितिम् ।
विविशुस्तत्तलं चोच्चैर्दृशुश्च फणीश्वरम् ॥८७॥

87 The arrows released by the excellent archers and falling on the ground pierced the earth with extreme force and to such great depths that they would touch the hood of the King of Serpents (on whose hood rested the earth).

स्थाङ्गैर्लाङ्गलैरक्षैर्मुसलैरप्युलूखलैः ।
उपलैश्च घरट्टैश्च प्रज्वलद्भिस्तथोल्मुकैः ॥८८॥
खादिराङ्गारपुञ्जैश्च तप्तैस्तैलैश्च भूरिशः ।
तैस्तैः शस्त्रैश्च वप्रस्थाः प्रतिवीरानवाकिरन् ॥८९॥

88-89 The people behind the ramparts began to throw all kinds of objects at the enemy — wheels, ploughs, beams of a balance, pestles, mortars, pebbles, hand-mills, burning coals, piles of embers of Khair, hot oil and other miscellaneous weapons.

हन्यमानैरपि परैः शिवसैन्यैरुदायुधैः ।
परिमण्डलितं दुर्गमिदमभ्यधिकं बभौ ॥९०॥

90 Even while being hit by the enemy soldiers, Shivaji's men stood steadfast and their resistance with raised weapons brought glory to the fort.

ततो गदाभिर्दीर्घाभिः परिधैरप्यनेकधा ।
तद्दुर्गं दारयामासुरुद्धताः केऽपि सैनिकाः ॥९१॥

91 Then with large maces and clubs with sharp iron spikes, some zealous soldiers broke the fort at many places.

केऽपि कुन्ताभिघातेन सुषिराणि प्रचक्रिरे ।
निःश्रेणीरधिरुह्यान्वे तद्भित्तिः परिरेभिरे ॥९२॥

92 Some made holes with spears; some climbed ladders and hugged the ramparts.

आरूढास्तुरगान् केऽपि गरुडानिव रंहसा ।
तदुत्पतितुमैहन्त हन्त संप्रेक्ष्य सर्वतः ॥९३॥

93 Some brave men mounted horses as swift as eagles, looked carefully on all sides and tried to jump across the ramparts.

कावुकस्तु गदादीनामायुधानामनेकधा ।
अभिघातेन महता दारयामास गोपुरम् ॥९४॥

94 Kavuk, with a mace and various types of weapons, struck mighty blows in many places and broke the gate.

स भिन्नगोपुरं वीरः प्राकारं प्राविशद्यदा ।
अभ्येत्य युयुधे तत्र येदिलानीकिनी तदा ॥९५॥

95 When that brave man entered through the broken wall, Adil Shah's army rushed at him and started fighting with him.

वडवाग्रीनिवाग्राह्यतमानभ्यागतानिमान् ।
प्रतिगृह्य प्रतिग्राह्यान् बल्लालो बलवान् बभौ ॥९६॥

96 The enemy attacked fiercely like a submarine fire and he too put up a befitting resistance.

दर्शनीयतमः प्रांशुः पिनद्धकवचो युवा ।
 कुन्तधारी धन्वधरो धीरः सैनिकसंवृतः ॥९७॥
 तुङ्गं तुरङ्गमारूढः स तदाऽभ्यधिकं तथा ।
 दिदीपे किल निर्वाणवेलायां दीपको यथा ॥९८॥

97-98 Very handsome, tall, clad in an armour, young, wielding a spear and bow, courageous, surrounded by soldiers, seated on a high horse, Ballal looked brilliant and glowed just like a lamp burns brighter before getting extinguished.

अथ भीमश्च भीमश्च तुको गोदः सदस्तथा ।
 संमश्रान्ये च सुभटाः पुरोविहितकावुकाः ॥९९॥
 द्रुतमुत्पातितोदग्रतुरगास्तरलायुधाः ।
 प्रहरन्ति स्म बल्लालप्रभृतींस्तीव्रया क्रुधा ॥१००॥

99-100 Then under the leadership of Kavuk, Bhikaji, Bhimaji, Tukaji, Godaji, Sadaji, Sambhaji and other warriors galloped swiftly on their high horses and with their weapons very angrily attacked Ballal and other brave men.

ततस्तेषां च तेषां च द्वेषान्धतमसान्तरे ।
 आयुधान्यायुधीयानामन्योन्यं परिरेभिरे ॥१०१॥

101 At that time, in the black darkness of hatred, the weapons of the two parties clashed against each other.

समरारम्भसंरम्भादन्योन्यमभियायिनाम् ।
 तार्क्ष्यस्फुरत्तरतरतुरगस्थितिशालिनाम् ॥१०२॥
 प्रत्यहन्यन्त शतशः शस्त्रैः शस्त्राणि शस्त्रिणाम् ।
 विद्युतामिव तेजोभिर्दिवि तेजांसि विद्युताम् ॥१०३॥

102-103 The weapons of the warriors, mounted on horses swifter than the eagles, who attacked each other in their hunger for battle, clashed hundreds of times, like lightning clashing upon lightning in the sky.

कुन्तपाणिः कुन्तधरं धन्वधारी धनुर्धरम् ।
गदी जघान गदिनं तदानीं शकलीभवन् ॥१०४॥

104 Even as they were getting cut into pieces, spearmen killed other spearmen, archers killed archers, and mace-bearing soldiers killed other mace wielders.

न चर्मिणं विना चर्मी न वर्मी वर्मिणं विना ।
युयुधे प्रधनेऽमुष्मिन्न धन्वी धन्विनं विना ॥१०५॥

105 A soldier with a shield did not fight with one without a shield, one clad in armour did not fight with one without an armour, and an archer fought only with an archer.

उरश्छदमनिर्भिद्य द्रुतमुत्पतिताः शराः ।
क्षणं नभस्यभासन्त यथा वैमाकराः कराः ॥१०६॥

106 Arrows that could not penetrate the armours flew into the sky and for a moment shone in the sky like the rays of the sun.

भटान् सोरश्छदान् भित्त्वा वसुधां विविशुः शराः ।
ततो रुधिरधाराणामाविरासुः परम्पराः ॥१०७॥

107 When the arrows penetrated the earth after piercing the armour-clad warriors, streams of blood flowed continually through their bodies.

क्रुद्धहस्तवदुन्मुक्तपृषकोत्कृतमस्तकाः ।
क्षरद्रुधिरदिग्धाङ्गाः कबन्धास्तत्र चुक्रुधुः ॥१०८॥

108 The arrows shot by the enraged archers cut off the heads of soldiers, and headless bodies drenched in blood became furious.

ततो धरातले पेतुर्मातङ्गानां तताः कराः ।
शरैः शकलिताङ्गानां तुरङ्गाणां च कन्धराः ॥१०९॥

109 The long trunks of elephants and the necks of horses who were cut into pieces by arrows, lay severed on the battlefield.

शरासनधरैः शूरैः शरच्छिन्नान्यनेकशः ।
परितस्तरिरेऽरीणां शिरांसि समराजिरे ॥११०॥

110 The many heads of the enemy cut off by the brave archers were spread across the battlefield.

कंचित्प्रसभमभ्येत्य गदापाणिमुपागतम् ।
संग्रामसागरग्राहमभिजग्राह कश्चन ॥१११॥

111 Someone forcefully attacked a mace-wielding warrior like a crocodile approaching from a sea of warriors, and captured him.

तत्रान्यच्छिन्नमेकं यः स्वं हस्तं नावबुद्धवान् ।
स एकेनैव हस्तेन हस्तीवाभिययौ परान् ॥११२॥

112 There was one who did not realise that one of his hands was cut off so like an elephant, who has just one trunk (hand), he fought with the rest with just one hand.

पञ्चविंशतिमिङ्गलः पोलः पञ्च च सप्त च ।
चोरश्चतुर्दश तथा नवाष्टौ षट् च घाण्टिकः ॥११३॥
निजघान क्षणात्तत्र वीरान् व्याघ्रश्च षोडश ।
एकोनविंशाः सुभटाः कावुकेन विषूदिताः ॥११४॥

113-114 At that place, Ingle killed twenty-five, Pol twelve, fourteen were killed by Chor, Ghatge killed twenty-three, and Wagh killed sixteen in an instant, and Kavuk killed nineteen great warriors.

प्रहतानेकपत्यश्चद्विपवर्ष्मसमुद्भवा ।
प्रावर्तत तदा तत्र रयाद्रक्ततरङ्गिणी ॥११५॥

115 Then a river of blood started flowing forcefully from the bodies of the foot soldiers, horses and elephants.

पराभूय परे वीराः परिवव्रुर्यदा बलात् ।
तदा भयाद्विद्राव बल्लालबलमाहवात् ॥११६॥

116 When the enemy defeated them by force and surrounded them, Ballal's army began to flee from the battlefield in fear.

हैबतस्याऽऽत्मजस्तत्र शत्रुभिर्विमुखीकृतम् ।
न चक्षमे स्थिरीकर्तुं तदलं विचलद्वलम् ॥११७॥

117 Haibat Raja's son could not stop that army which was pushed back by the enemy and was running in disarray.

अथाद्धा स किल स्पर्धामादायोद्यमितायुधः ।
रयादभीयाय परान् रुषा वृत्र इवामरान् ॥११८॥

118 Then he became very enraged and raised his weapon and rushed at the enemy just as Vritrasura rushed at the gods in anger.

यावन्तः किल तस्याऽऽसन्निषुधिद्वितयीशराः ।
तावन्तः पातितास्तेन कावुकीयाः पुरःसराः ॥११९॥

119 He shot down as many brave leading men of Kavuk as there were arrows in the pair of his quivers.

स यावत्प्रासमादाय त्रासयत्यभितः परान् ।
तावत्कुन्ताभिघातेन कावुकस्तमपातयत् ॥१२०॥

120 He was causing terror among the surrounding enemy soldiers with his spear when Kavuk knocked him down with a blow of his spear.

युध्यमानेऽभिमानेन सिहेनेवोन्मदे गजे ।
शिवसेनाधिपतिना पातिते हैबतात्मजे ॥१२१॥

रक्तमेदोवसामांसमसृणे क्षोणिमण्डले ।
कोऽपि धर्तुमहो धैर्यं प्रभुरासीन्न तद्वले ॥१२२॥

121-122 Just as a lion would bring down an intoxicated elephant, Shivaji's commander, who fought with great ferocity, killed Haibat Raja's son, and created muck of blood, fat, marrow and flesh on the ground. And then none of his army had any courage left!

तत्र दन्ताग्रविन्यस्ततृणास्त्राणार्थिनो जनाः ।
शतशः स्वैरमगमन् विमुक्तास्तेन मानिना ॥१२३॥

123 The proud Kavuk released hundreds of people who surrendered unconditionally, and they went wherever they felt like.

केऽपि युद्धाभिमानेन युध्यमानाः प्रमन्यवः ।
सायकैः शकलीभूताः शतक्रतुपदं ययुः ॥१२४॥

124 Some people, who were very enraged and kept on fighting, were cut into pieces by the arrows that struck them, and they went to heaven.

केचन छिन्नचरणाः केचन छिन्नपाणवः ।
केचन छिन्नवर्माणः केचन छिन्नवक्षसः ॥१२५॥
छिन्नत्रिकास्तथा केचित्केचिच्छिन्नकफोणयः ।
रणन्तः करुणं मम्लुर्विलुण्ठन्तो महीतले ॥१२६॥

125-126 Some had their legs broken, some their arms, the armour of some was broken, someone's chest was fractured, the tail bone of some was broken while some others had their elbows split, they rolled on the ground groaning with pain, and became unconscious.

अथ विद्विषतस्तस्य शयानस्य रणाङ्गणे ।
कुञ्जरांस्तुरगांस्तुङ्गांस्तत्तदाभरणानि च ॥१२७॥
चित्राण्यपि च वस्त्राणि तनुत्राण्यायुधानि च ।
याप्ययानानि कोषांश्च संभारानपरानपि ॥१२८॥

संप्रहृष्टाः समादाय सुभटाः कावुकादयः ।
 पुरंदरप्रभुं द्रष्टुं पुरंदरगिरिं ययुः ॥१२९॥

127-129 Then, when that enemy had fallen on the battlefield, Kavuk and the other excellent warriors went very happily to Fort Purandar to meet Shivaji with elephants, high horses, ornaments of various kinds, clothes of various colours, armours, weapons, palanquins, treasures, and other items.

अपहतरिपुवीरानेकपाश्वप्रवेकप्रचुरकनकमुक्ताहाररत्नोपहाराः ।
 अवनमितशिरस्काः सैनिकाः कावुकाद्याः सरभसकृतकार्याः शाहसूनुं प्रणेमुः ॥१३०॥

130 Kavuk and the other soldiers killed enemy heroes, finished their task quickly, and bowed down to Shivaji, offering him the best elephants, horses, abundant gold, pearl necklaces and gems.

इत्यनुपुराणे सूर्यवंशे निवासकरकवीन्द्रपरमानन्दविरचितायामध्यायशतसंमितायां
 वैयास(सि)क्यां संहितायां हैबतपुत्रवधो नाम त्रयोदशोऽध्यायः ॥१३॥

This is the thirteenth chapter named Haibataputravadhah of 'Anupurana', Shivabharata (like the Bharata composed by Vyasa), consisting of hundred chapters, about the Sun dynasty, composed by Kavindra Paramananda Nivasakar.

॥ अथ चतुर्दशोऽध्यायः ॥

Chapter Fourteen

कवीन्द्र उवाच -

प्रधने पातितं श्रुत्वा बलिनं हैबतात्मजम् ।
चुकोप शिवराजाय फत्तेखानः स्मयं बहन् ॥ १ ॥

Kavindra said:

1 When he heard that the mighty son of Haibat Raja had fallen in battle, the proud Fatte Khan was very shocked and angry with Shivaji.

ततो मुसेखानमुखैर्यवनैः सबलैर्वृतः ।
मत्तजित्प्रमुखैर्भूपैरनेकैश्चाभिरक्षितः ॥ २ ॥
मतङ्गजैरिवोन्मत्तैः सामन्तैश्च समन्ततः ।
युतः सोऽभिययौ तूर्णं शिवराजजिगीषया ॥ ३ ॥

2-3 Then Fatte Khan hurriedly set out with the desire to defeat Shivaji. He had around him Muse Khan and other strong Yavanas, was protected mainly by kings led by Mattaji, and was surrounded on all four sides by feudal kings who were like intoxicated elephants.

प्रचलन्मत्तमातङ्गचक्रनक्रसमाकुलम् ।
प्रोत्पतत्तरलोत्तुङ्गतुरङ्गतिमिमण्डलम् ॥ ४ ॥
मारुतान्दोलितानेकपताकोर्मिविराजितम् ।
धरातलोद्धूतरजोभरधाराधरोद्धुरम् ॥ ५ ॥
स्फुरद्गुन्दुभिनिर्घोषं घोषोद्धोषितदित्कटम् ।
सितातपत्रडिण्डीरपिण्डमण्डलपाण्डुरम् ॥ ६ ॥
कठोरचर्मकमठं चण्डकोदण्डपन्नगम् ।
विस्फुरद्धेतिवडवानलप्रतिभयप्रदम् ॥ ७ ॥

समरार्थी समादाय तरसा सैन्यसागरम् ।
स येदिलचमूपालः पश्यति स्म पुरंदरम् ॥८॥

4-8 Bustling with a multitude of graceful elephants as if crocodiles, filled with swift and tall horses jumping along the way like some huge fish, adorned with waves of pennants blowing with the breeze, covered with clouds formed by the dust raised from the ground, the sound of the kettledrums was the roar that shook the shores in all directions, pure white parasols were the heaps of foam, and collectively looked pure white, tough shields the tortoises, huge bows like serpents glistening, a terrible sea of armed soldiers because of their weapons like marine fire—as they all marched along with great speed, Adil Shah's commander saw Fort Purandar.

साभिमानः फतेखानः प्रचलन्तीं प्रभाविणीम् ।
अविदूरे गिरेस्तस्य न्यवेशयत वाहिनीम् ॥९॥

9 Haughty Fatte Khan set up the camp of his powerful army at a very short distance from that fort.

शाहसूनुस्तदालोक्य द्विषत्सैन्यमुपागतम् ।
न्यध्वानयद् गिरेस्तस्य शिखरे संगरानकम् ॥१०॥

10 When he saw the enemy forces approaching, Shahaji's son (Shivaji) beat the battle drums from the top of the fort.

तेनाऽऽनकनिनादेन परसैनिकमानसम् ।
चकम्पे पवनेनेव सरः सपदि मानसम् ॥११॥

11 Just as a breeze would create ripples in the Manasa Lake, the sound of the battle drums stirred fear in the minds of the enemy soldiers.

अथ मानी फतेखानः समानगुणशालिभिः ।
मुसेखानप्रभृतिभिर्महाहंकारकारिभिः ॥१२॥

कल्पानलसमप्राणकृपाणवरधारिभिः ।
 प्रवृद्धाभ्याहवोत्साहैः ससंनाहैः प्रमाविभिः ॥१३॥
 धीरैः परिवृतो वीरैः क्ष्वेडारवविधायिभिः ।
 सद्यः पुरंदरं शैलमारोदुमुपचक्रमे ॥१४॥

12-14 Then the haughty Fatte Khan immediately started to climb Fort Purandar, taking with him the equally conceited, mighty and courageous roaring brave ones like Muse Khan, bearing swords as sharp as the flames of doomsday, itching with the urge to wage war, and well-equipped with weapons.

विदारिताभ्रगर्भाणि क्ष्वेडितानि वितन्वतः ।
 तस्यानीकस्य महतो धरं तमधिरोहतः ॥१५॥
 अभूत्पृष्ठे फतेखानो मुसेखानो मुखेऽभवत् ।
 फलस्थानपतिः सव्ये पार्श्वेऽन्यत्र च घाण्टिकः ॥१६॥

15-16 As the mighty army marched onto the fort with roars loud enough to tear the clouds asunder, Fatte Khan was at its rear, Muse Khan was at the frontline, the king of Phaltan was to the left and Ghatge to the right.

ददुर्नैव पदं भूमौ येऽन्वहं यानयायिनः ।
 ते तमारुरुहुः शैलं तदा बत निजैः पदैः ॥१७॥

17 Those who had never set foot on the ground and those who always travelled by chariots also had to climb that fort by foot at that time.

अचलारोहणपरांस्ततो दृष्ट्वाऽभितः परान् ।
 शिवसेनाधिपतयः क्रुद्धाः सिंहा इवानदन् ॥१८॥

18 Then, on seeing the enemy climbing the fort from all four sides, Shivaji's generals roared like an enraged lion.

प्रज्वलाद्भिरयः पिण्डैर्नालायन्त्रास्यनिःसृतैः ।
 नलिकागुलिकाभिश्च गण्डशैलैरनेकशः ॥१९॥

उल्काबाणैश्च शतशो भिन्दिपालैश्च भूरिशः ।
परानवाकिरन् भूरि शिवशूराः सहस्रशः ॥२०॥

19-20 Thousands of Shivaji's brave soldiers showered the enemy with burning cannon balls shot from cannons, gunshots, many large rocks, hundreds of gun-powdered arrows, and innumerable stones thrown from catapults.

शिलोच्चयपरिभ्रष्टानुपलानुरुविग्रहान् ।
यांस्तले पातयामासुः शिवसैन्याः किलोद्धुरान् ॥२१॥
दूरादापततां तेषां संघट्टादध्वसंस्थिताः ।
धाराधरारवधराः समुद्धूतरजोभवाः ॥२२॥
पृथुलास्तत्क्षणोन्मीलत्प्रचुराग्निकणाकुलाः ।
[इवाऽऽघातात्पृथग्भूता उल्कापाताः सहस्रशः] ॥२३॥
उपलाः शकलीभूताः प्रभूताः परितोऽम्बरम् ।
प्रोत्पत्य प्राहरन्नुच्चैस्तदुपेतं द्विषद्वलम् ॥२४॥

21-24 As the huge rocks which had been broken from the mountain and were thrown down by Shivaji's soldiers fell from a great height, due to the impact, the big stones on the path thundered and clouds of dust arose, and immediately a lot of sparks of fire flew and broke the stones into many bits, like the fall of a meteor split into thousands of pieces due to a blow, which got blown into the sky and fell forcefully on the approaching enemy soldiers.

इरंमदप्रतिभयैर्ज्वालजालमयैस्तदा ।
अग्नियन्त्रोद्गतैरश्मसारपिण्डैरनेकशः ॥२५॥
खण्डशः खण्डशो भूतास्ते येदिलचमूमटाः ।
खगा इव खमुत्पत्य श्येनश्रेणिमतर्पयन् ॥२६॥

25-26 The warriors of Adil Shah's army were cut into pieces by the many iron balls, terrible as flashes of lightning, full of waves of fire, that flew from the cannons. Those pieces got thrown into the air and offered a feast to flocks of hawks.

उल्काबाणाः क्षणे तस्मिन्नुपाहितसलक्षणाः ।
 प्रोद्धवदारुणारावमापतन्तो नभोज्जणात् ॥२७॥
 गरलज्वलनज्वालाननाः किमनिलाशनाः ।
 भ्रान्त्वा भ्रान्त्वा परिभ्रान्तां विदधुर्यावर्नीं चमूम् ॥२८॥

27-28 Gunpowder arrows falling from the sky, making fearful hissing sounds, all with the same characteristics, seemed like snakes spewing poisonous flames, whirled around Adil Shah's army and routed it.

एकाऽपि गुलिका तत्र नलिकायन्त्रनिर्गता ।
 भित्त्वाऽभ्यपातयद् भूमौ जवना यवनान् बहून् ॥२९॥

29 A single powerful bullet fired from a gun penetrated and killed many Yavanas.

गिरिस्थपरिमुक्ताभिः शिलाभिः शीर्णवक्षसः ।
 केचित्प्रपद्य वैचित्यमध्वनोऽर्द्धेऽवतस्थिरे ॥३०॥

30 The chests of many were crushed by the rocks thrown from the fort, and they fainted and fell halfway.

गिरेस्तस्य तटे लग्नाः केऽपि भग्ना महाश्मभिः ।
 वमन्तो लोहितं भूरि रक्तवालुकलोहितम् ॥३१॥
 समुह्यानुप्लवैरुह्यमानाः प्राणावनार्थिनः ।
 परावृत्य रयादात्मशिविराय प्रतस्थिरे ॥३२॥

31-32 Many people who had clung to the walls of that fort were pelted with big stones and started vomiting blood. They were being carried away by their friends, they turned back to save their lives and hurried towards their camp.

गुलिकायन्त्रनिर्यातगुलिकाभिन्नविग्रहाः ।
 जलयन्त्रजलाकारकीलालोत्कलिकाकुलाः ॥३३॥

संजातसंज्वरावेशभरास्तनुतरस्वराः ।
केचित्पिपासिता एव कृतान्तातिथितां ययुः ॥३४॥

33-34 Many whose bodies were pierced by gun bullets, who were covered with the spray of blood flying like fountains, whose bodies were continuously burning, and whose voice had gone very low, while desperate for water, became Yamaji Bhaskar's (the lord of death) guests!

पताकिनीं तामालोक्य द्विषत्कृतपराभवाम् ।
मुसेखानः सजातीयान्सुभटानभ्यभाषत ॥३५॥

35 When he saw that the enemy had defeated his army, Muse Khan said to his fellow warriors,

मुसेखान उवाच -

अमी महाश्मनां पाताः किमुत्पाताः पदे पदे ।
समन्तादापतन्तोऽमून् पातयन्ति चमूपतीन् ॥३६॥

Muse Khan said:

36 "The blades of the huge rocks falling down was a portent at every step, was it not? Those blades falling from all sides are killing our commanders.

अहो महोदयोऽमुष्य पुरंदरपतेरयम् ।
यदस्मानपि विक्रान्तान् विक्रम्याऽऽक्रामति स्वयम् ॥३७॥

37 Ah, this is the great rise of Shivaji, the lord of Fort Purandar. He has come forward himself and is defeating brave men like us.

निस्त्रिंशप्रभवं लोके येषां नः प्रथितं यशः ।
अपयानमितस्तेषां नितान्तमयशस्करम् ॥३८॥

38 Our skill in swordsmanship is well known, and it is very shameful then to turn away.

मैव दद्ध्वं पदं पश्चात्पुरः पश्यत भूधरम् ।
न जहाति जयः प्रायः संपरायस्थितं नरम् ॥३९॥

39 Do not step back; Look at the fort in front. In war, victory never leaves the man who stands steady."

इति ब्रुवाण एवायं समं तैरनिवर्तिभिः ।
पुरंदराचलतटीमारुरोह महामनाः ॥४०॥
अथाशरफशाहेन सैनिकैः स्वैश्च भूरिशः ।
उभाभ्यामपि शेखाभ्यां राज्ञा मन्त्रजिता तथा ॥४१॥
प्रबलेन फलस्थाननायकेन च रंहसा ।
फत्तेखानस्य चानीकैः सामन्तैरप्यनेकशः ॥४२॥

40-42 After speaking thus, thundering like a huge cloud formed of smaller clouds of various soldiers, the large-hearted Muse Khan, with a vast army that did not turn back, and Ashraf Shah with his own army, both the Shaikhs, Machaji Raja, as well as the mighty king of Phaltan, the army of Fatte Khan, and many feudal kings, began to speedily climb Fort Purandar.

सनिर्घोषैर्महामेघैर्महामेघ इवाभितः ।
तमारोहन्तमालोक्य पुरंदरतटीं रुषा ॥४३॥
सद्यः शिवतमादिष्टाः क्षेपिष्ठाः सर्वतो दिशम् ।
गोदप्रभृतयो योधाः प्रत्यगृह्णन्नुदायुधाः ॥४४॥

43-44 Goda and other most speedy warriors, saw the enemy soldiers climbing the ramparts of Purandar, who were like a huge cloud formed of large thundering clouds on all sides and were enraged, and very swiftly they raised their weapons and attacked from all sides.

मुसेखानप्रभृतयोऽप्यमून् परचमूभटान् ।
अभीयुरभियोऽभ्येत्य ग्रहा हव महाग्रहान् ॥४५॥

45 Just as planets attack bigger planets, Muse Khan and others also attacked the enemy warriors fearlessly.

तदाऽशरफशाहेन सदो भुजमदोद्धतः ।
 मुसेखानेन सरुपा जगत्स्थापकवंशजः ॥४६॥
 मिनादरतनाभ्यां तु युयुधे भैरवामिधः ।
 घाण्टिकेन च वीरेण व्याघ्रः शीघ्रतरायुधः ॥४७॥

46-47 Then excessively strong Sadaji fought with Ashraf Shah, Jagtap fought with enraged Muse Khan, Bhairav with Minad and Ratan, and Wagh who was extremely swift and skilled in use of weapons fought with brave Ghatge.

महामानी गदापाणिः प्रबलानीकिनीयुतः ।
 सैन्यैरन्यैश्च बहुभिर्बह्वयुध्यत कावुकः ॥४८॥

48 Extremely haughty, armed with maces and having a strong army, Kavuk fought a lot with numerous other soldiers.

अभ्याहवस्मयभृतो युगव्यायतबाहवः ।
 वरशीर्षण्यशीर्षाणो वर्मसंवृतविग्रहाः ॥४९॥
 ते तेऽनीकद्वयीयोधाः सविरोधाः परस्परम् ।
 शरासनं विधुन्वानाः संदधानाः शितं शरम् ॥५०॥
 भूयो भूयः सहस्वेति भाषमाणाः स्मयोद्धुरम् ।
 तटे पुरंदरगिरेस्तदा युयुधिरेऽद्भुतम् ॥५१॥

49-51 Battle fire raging within, with long arms like yokes, and excellent protective headgear on their heads and clad in armour, the chief warriors of the two armies fighting against each other, swinging their bows and mounting sharp arrows, proudly chanted 'Beware, Beware' again and again, and fought an extraordinary battle on the slopes of Fort Purandar.

तदा पुरंदरार्थाय प्रहरन्तः परस्परम् ।
 नैकेऽवरोढुमारोढुं बत नैके तदाऽशकन् ॥५२॥

52 At that time among the people who attacked each other for the sake of Purandar, one of the armies (the one at the top) could not descend! And the other (the one at the bottom) could not climb!

अवलोक्य बतान्योन्यमानीय च शरव्यताम् ।
एके भुवस्तलं बाणैः प्युधरन्ये दिवस्तलम् ॥५३॥

53 They looked at each other and made each other their target, and while one covered the ground with his arrows, the other covered the sky.

यः कस्यचिदुरो भित्त्वा भुजं चिच्छेद कस्यचित् ।
स एवेषुः सशीर्षण्यमनयदीयं शिरो हरत् ॥५४॥

54 The arrow which pierced the chest of one and the arm of another also cut off a third one's head along with its protective headgear.

तत्र प्रसभमभ्येत्य गोदः क्रोधरयोद्धतः ।
निचखान क्षणुतं भल्लं मुसेखानभुजान्तरे ॥५५॥

55 Godaji, furious with anger, rushed at Muse Khan strongly and pierced Muse Khan's chest with a sharp spear.

निशातं विद्विषा तेन निखातं निजवक्षसि ।
यवनः स तु तं भल्लं भीमं संनाहमेदिनम् ॥५६॥
उमाभ्यामपि पाणिभ्यामुद्धृत्य स्वभुजान्तरात् ।
रोषदष्टाधरतलः सद्य एव द्विधा व्यधात् ॥५७॥

56-57 But that Yavana pulled out with both his hands the terrible sharp spear which the enemy had thrust into his chest and had pierced through his armour and gnashing his teeth in anger immediately cut it into two.

अलंचकार तं तत्र रुधिरार्द्रमुरःस्थलम् ।
यथा शिलोच्चयं सान्द्रगैरिकारव्यशिलातलम् ॥५८॥

58 Just as a rock covered with thick ochre adorns a mountain, he was adorned by a blood-stained chest.

इहान्तरे खड्गचर्मधारी धीरः सदः स्यदात् ।
योद्धाऽशरफशाहेन योद्धुमद्धाऽभ्यपयत ॥५९॥

59 Just then the courageous warrior Sadaji wielding a shield and sword marched swiftly and surely to fight with Ashraf Shah.

उभावपि युधा मत्तौ रक्तनेत्रावुभावपि ।
उभावपि ससंनाही महोत्साहावुभावपि ॥६०॥
स्वया स्वयाऽसिलतया परिनर्तितया भृशम् ।
दिवं सौदामिनीयोतैर्दीपयन्तावुभावपि ॥६१॥
परस्परान्तरप्रेक्षापरौ पञ्चाननस्वरौ ।
भ्रान्तोद्भ्रान्तादिकान् भेदान् दर्शयन्तौ विरेजतुः ॥६२॥

60-62 Both of them were raring to wage war; the eyes of both of them were red as blood; both were armed; both of them were very excited and both of them were swinging (dancing) their swords and lighting up the sky like flashes of lightning; they both were eager to find the other's flaws and were roaring like lions, were displaying various moves of the 'patta' like 'bhranta', 'udbhranta' and so on, and they looked splendid as they did so.

अथासिपातैरन्योन्यविहितैः क्षतविग्रहौ ।
एकेनैव क्षणेनैतौ रुधिराद्रौ बभूवतुः ॥६३॥

63 Then, in an instant their bodies got drenched with blood flowing from the wounds inflicted by each other's swords.

व्याघ्रस्तु पुरुषव्याघ्रं घाण्टिकं घोरशक्तिकम् ।
प्रजहार भुजस्तम्भे शक्त्या निशितया द्रुतम् ॥६४॥

64 Here, the eminent tiger-like Wagh quickly struck the terrible Ghatge's pillar-like arms with an extremely sharp shakti.

ततः स्रवदसृग्धिग्धेहो युद्धविशारदः ।
शक्त्यैव घाण्टिकोऽत्युच्चैः प्रवेष्टे तमडायत् ॥६५॥

65 Then Ghatge, proficient in war, drenched with the blood flowing from his limbs, too struck Wagh's wrist with an iron spear.

तदाऽमुना हन्यमानो व्याघ्रो व्याघ्र इवापरः ।
स्वशौर्यं दर्शयामास हर्षयामास च स्वकान् ॥६६॥

66 Then as if another tiger himself, Wagh made his people happy by showing his bravery even as he was attacked by him (Ghatge).

आकर्णाकृष्टधन्वानौ मिनादरतनावपि ।
अभ्येतं भैरवं चोरं छादयामासतुः शरैः ॥६७॥

67 Minad and Ratanu too stretched their bows tight and showered and covered Bhairav Chor who was advancing.

ताभ्यामुभाभ्यामुन्मुक्तैः शरैर्नीतं शरव्यताम् ।
अवाप्तचालनीभावं तदभ्राजत तद्वपुः ॥६८॥

68 His body, pierced by the arrows rained down by them both, began to look like a sieve.

स एको द्वाविभौ तत्र युद्धमप्यभवच्चिरम् ।
तथाऽपि भैरवश्चोरः प्रतिपेदे जयश्रियम् ॥६९॥

69 He was alone and even though they were two, the battle went on for a long time, however, it was Bhairav Chor who became victorious.

कावुकेनापि सरुषा पावकप्रतिमौजसा ।
गदाघातेन महता शायिताः शतशो द्विषः ॥७०॥

70 Even Kavuk, furious and fierce as Agni (the god of fire), brought down hundreds of foes with the blows of his mighty mace.

विशीर्णवरवर्माणो विदीर्णतरवक्षसः ।
 सहसा परिमुह्यन्तो हस्तविस्रस्तहेतयः ॥७१॥
 प्रतिप्रतीकनिर्गच्छद्रक्तरञ्जितभूमयः ।
 आयोधनाजिरेऽमुष्मिन्निपतन्तो विरेजिरे ॥७२॥

71-72 Those whose fine armours were broken, chests were shattered, who had suddenly fainted and whose weapons had fallen from their hands, and whose blood flowing from every part of the body had reddened the ground—such men who had fallen on the battlefield were looking splendid.

विगलद्रक्तरक्ताङ्गाः सुभटास्ते बभुस्तदा ।
 निर्झरोद्गारसंपृक्तगैरिकार्द्रा इवाद्रयः ॥७३॥

73 The blood flowing from the wounds of these excellent warriors had turned their bodies red and they looked like mountains coloured by ochre mixed with the flowing streams.

तत्र तेषां परेषां च तदभ्याहवकौतुकम् ।
 व्यलोकत शिवोऽप्यद्धा वीरो वीरश्रियोल्लसन् ॥७४॥

74 Valorous Shivaji too, witnessed and appreciated the war between them (the Marathas) and the enemy.

तदा पुरंदरतटादतिमात्रस्मयोद्धता ।
 प्रणदन्ती प्रववृते लोहितोदा महानदी ॥७५॥

75 At that time a great river of blood began to flow from the precipice of Fort Purandar, roaring, intoxicated with pride, it flowed rapidly.

आरुह्य व्योमयानानि द्योतयन्तो दिवोऽन्तरम् ।
 दर्श दर्श सुराः सर्वे प्रशशंसुर्महाहवम् ॥७६॥

76 All the gods who sat in their planes and illuminated the space saw that great battle again and again and lauded it.

तत्कालकलितोद्दाममुण्डमालामनोहरः ।
 प्राननर्त मुदा तत्र प्रमथैः सहितो हरः ॥७७॥

77 At that time, Shankar, who looked charming with a necklace of terrible skulls, came there happily with his Pramatha (chief) troops.

अतिमात्रं जिघत्सन्तस्तत्क्षणाधिगतक्षणाः ।
 अतृप्यन् प्रचुरं प्राप्य पिशितं पिशिताशनाः ॥७८॥

78 Very ravenous demons at that moment became very happy and were satiated as they got a lot of meat.

प्रेतरङ्गोऽङ्कमारोप्य करङ्कमकुतोभयाः ।
 संपृक्तशोणितरसं तरसं बुभुजे तदा ॥७९॥

79 At that time ravenous ghosts fearlessly kept the heads full of blood in their laps and started eating quickly.

उद्दामोद्भानशौण्डामिर्डाकिनीभिः समं तदा ।
 वपूंषि पुपुषुः स्वानि शाकिन्यः सैनिकामिषैः ॥८०॥

80 At that time, Shakinis along with Dakinis, proficient in jumping terribly, fattened their bodies on the flesh of the soldiers.

कवीन्द्र उवाच -

यथा तत्र मुसेखानो गोदेन निहतस्तदा ।
 निशम्यतां तथा सर्वमभिधास्याम्यथ द्विजाः ॥८१॥

Kavindra said:

81 O Brahmins, I will now tell you all about how Godaji killed Muse Khan at that time, do listen.

मुसेखानेन बलिना भग्नभल्लः स कोपनः ।
कालकाकोदराकारकरवालकरोऽभवत् ॥८२॥

82 When the strong Muse Khan broke Goda's spear, he became furious and took up a sword that looked like the belly of a black crow.

तत्र तत्करवालेन तडिदाकारधारिणा ।
पेतुः पठाणाः शतशः शकलीभूय भूतले ॥८३॥

83 There, that lightning-like sword cut hundreds of Pathans into pieces and they fell on the ground.

मुसेखानस्तु तद्दृष्ट्वा तस्य कर्मातिमानुषम् ।
तमात्मकरवालेन भुजे सव्ये व्यताडयत् ॥८४॥

84 When Muse Khan saw his inhuman deed, he struck Godaji on his left arm with his sword.

ताडितः स भुजे सव्ये मुसेखानेन वेगिना ।
नावेपत महावीरो वातेनेव वनद्रुमः ॥८५॥

85 Even as quick Muse Khan struck him on his left arm, that brave man did not even tremble, just as a forest tree does not tremble with a waft of breeze.

निबद्धभ्रूपुटौ भूरिरोषरूक्षेक्षणावुभौ ।
गतप्रत्यागतकरौ घोरखड्गलताकरौ ॥८६॥
द्विरदाविव नर्दन्तौ प्रहरन्तौ परस्परम् ।
विशीर्यमाणशीर्षण्यतनुत्रौ तौ विरेजतुः ॥८७॥

86-87 With furrowed foreheads and angry cruel looks, they both went back and forth with fierce swords in their hands, roaring like elephants, striking each other, and their helmets and armour ripped, they looked splendid.

अथान्योन्यायुधाघातदीर्यमाणाबुभाविमौ ।
समं रुधिरधाराभिर्वसुधामभ्यषिञ्चताम् ॥८८॥

88 Then both of them, wounded by the blows of each other's weapons, immediately began to sprinkle the earth with streams of blood.

क्षणमात्रमहो तत्र युद्धमासत्तियोः समम् ।
ततस्तत्कृततोदोऽपि ततो गोदोऽधिकोऽभवत् ॥८९॥

89 Hey! For a moment the battle between the two of them was equal. Then even as he was suffering because of that war Godaji surpassed Muse Khan.

अथ प्रहारैर्वहुभिर्निर्भरं विह्वलोऽपि सन् ।
बली स पातयामास खड्गं गोदस्य मूर्धनि ॥९०॥

90 Then even as he was distressed by the many blows, Muse Khan struck his sword forcefully on Godaji's head.

यावदापतति ह्यस्य करवालः स्वमूर्धनि ।
तावद्गोदोऽसिना स्वेन तमरातिमताडयत् ॥९१॥

91 As soon as Godaji was struck on the head by a club of the enemy, he struck the enemy with his own sword.

ताडितः स तदा तत्र गोदेन क्रोधमूर्तिना ।
आस्कन्धभागमामध्यभागं मित्रो द्विधाऽभवत् ॥९२॥

92 At that time, Muse Khan who was struck by an enraged Godaji got cut from his shoulders up to the middle, and he was split into two.

निपातितं तदा तस्य द्विधामृतं कलेवरम् ।
अमूच रुधिरोद्गारैररुणं धरणीतलम् ॥९३॥

93 Then his body, which was divided into two, was thrown down on the ground and due to the streams of blood, the ground (earth) became red.

जगत्स्थापकवंश्येन मुसेखाने निपातिते ।
शतशस्तत्र यवनाः शमनातिथयोऽभवन् ॥९४॥

94 When Godaji Jagtap brought Muse Khan to the ground, hundreds of Yavanas became the guests of Yama, the lord of death.

सदेन खड्गिना खड्गयुद्धं योद्धुमपारयन् ।
परः शरासनं गर्वाद्वर्गभूयाग्रमग्रहीत् ॥९५॥

95 The enemy who was incapable of engaging in a sword fight with the sword-bearing Sadaji, turned back and proudly picked up the best bow.

ततोऽशरफशाहस्य तुदतस्ते जितैः शरैः ।
विकृष्यमाणमौर्वीकं व्योमान्तबलयायितम् ॥९६॥
अनेकवर्णविन्यासमिन्द्रायुधमिवाऽऽयतम् ।
धनुरभ्येत्य चिच्छेद करबालकरः सदः ॥९७॥

96-97 Then Ashraf Shah, who pierced with sharp arrows, stretched the string till the horizon; the multi-coloured, rainbow-like long bow was cut by the sword-bearing Sadaji who rushed at him.

स तेन शीघ्रहस्तेन द्विषता द्विदलीकृतम् ।
विचित्रवर्णदुर्वर्णबिन्दुराजिविराजितम् ॥९८॥
तदा तदाहवसखं विहाय विशिखासनम् ।
सद्यस्तमहितं हन्तुं घोरं परिघमाददे ॥९९॥

98-99 That clever(-handed) enemy cut the bow in two, it was coloured with various colours, glittering with silver dots, and a friend in war, but he set it aside at that time and immediately picked up a terrible club with iron spikes to kill the enemy.

पश्चाननसमस्तन्वा तन्वानोऽतितमां युधम् ।
गृहीतमात्रं चिच्छेद सदस्तस्य तदायुधम् ॥१००॥

100 With a body like a lion Sadaji always fought forcefully and he broke his (the enemy's) weapon as soon as he picked it up.

आदत्त तत्र हस्ते स्वे स म्लेच्छो यद्यदायुधम् ।
सदो वीररसावेशात् तरसा तत्तदच्छिनत् ॥१०१॥

101 Whichever weapon the Yavana picked up Sadaji immediately broke it.

ततो निरायुधो भूत्वा कृत्वाऽनभिमुखं मुखम् ।
यवनः स परावृत्तिपथं लेभे यथासुखम् ॥१०२॥

102 Then, unarmed, the Yavana started fleeing wherever he found a path.

अथ प्रतिभटात्तस्माद् घाण्टिकोऽपि द्रुतं तथा ।
अपदुत्तश्चिरं युद्ध्वा द्विरदाद् द्विरदो यथा ॥१०३॥

103 Later, Ghatge too, after having fought with the enemy warrior (Wagh) for a long time, fled from him swiftly, just as one elephant flees from another.

भैरवं भैरवं मत्वा मिनादरतनावपि ।
संवर्तसमयप्रायात्संपरायादपेयतुः ॥१०४॥

104 Minad and Ratanu too perceived Bhairav as the actual Kalbhairav, and fled from that doomsday-like battle.

पुरंदरात्परावर्तमानां त्राणार्थिनीं चमूम् ।
नालोकत फतेखानो ग्लानोऽनभिमुखीभवन् ॥
अभिमुखमुपायातं तत्र प्रभूतबलं बलाद्युधि किल
फतेखानं भङ्क्त्वा स शाहनृपात्मजः ॥१०५॥

105 Dejected Fatte Khan did not look back at the army that was retreating from Purandar for the sake of its survival.

अविहतगतिर्देवोद्रेकादुदित्वरविक्रमो
विजयपुरभूशक्रं जेतुं बताभिमुखोऽभवत् ॥१०६॥

106 Fatte Khan, who had come there with a large army, was defeated by Shahaji's son Shivaji with great power; having unobstructed scope due to the rise of good fortune, and having extraordinary heroism, Shivaji had the urge to conquer the Sultan of Bijapur.

भृशं युद्ध्वाऽवाप्तः शिवधरणिपालादभिभवं
फतेखानो म्लानो विजयपरमभ्यर्णमकरोत् ।
तमाकर्ण्योदन्तं सदसि महमूदेन सहसा ममज्जे
चिन्ताब्धौ सुचिरमनुतप्तेन मनसा ॥१०७॥

107 A dejected Fatte Khan, who was defeated by Shivaji Maharaj after having fought hard, approached Bijapur and when Mahmud Shah suddenly heard this report at the court, he was disappointed and drowned in an ocean of anxiety for a long time.

इत्यनुपुराणे सूर्यवंशे निवासकरकवीन्द्रपरमानन्दविरचितायामध्यायशतसंमितायां
वैयास(सि)क्यां संहितायां मुसेखानवधो नाम चतुर्दशोऽध्यायः ॥१४॥

This is the fourteenth chapter named Musekhanavadhah of 'Anupurana', Shivabharata (like the Bharata composed by Vyasa), consisting of hundred chapters, about the Sun dynasty, composed by Kavindra Paramananda Nivasakar.

॥ अथ पञ्चदशोऽध्यायः ॥

Chapter Fifteen

कवीन्द्र उवाच -

परैः पुरंदरतटे मुसेखानं निपातितम् ।
 प्रभूतं सैन्यमन्यच्च पराक्रम्य पराहतम् ॥१॥
 फत्तेखानं च विमुखीकृतमन्तिकमागतम् ।
 निशम्य महमूदेन मुमुदे न दिवानिशम् ॥२॥

Kavindra said:

1-2 The enemy routed Muse Khan at Fort Purandar; also, with great valour, many of his troops too were pushed back, and after hearing that Fatte Khan had been defeated and had come near, Mahmud Shah was restless day and night.

अथो विदूयमानोऽन्तः फत्तेखानस्य भङ्गतः ।
 स्वे चेतसि चिरस्येत्थं महमूदो व्यचिन्तयत् ॥३॥

3 Then Mahmud Shah, who was deeply disappointed because of the defeat of Fatte Khan, began to think as follows.

अहो अहर्दिवममी अस्माभिः परिपालिताः ।
 क्षिण्वन्ति यवनानस्मान् क्षत्रियाः कालनोदिताः ॥४॥

4 "Oh! These Kshatriya Marathas whom we nurtured day and night started destroying us Yavanas as soon as the time turned favourable for them.

समृद्धिमधिकां लब्ध्वा दुर्मदात्मा मदाश्रयात् ।
साहसी शाहराजोऽयं मन्नियोगं न मन्यते ॥५॥

5 Brave Shahaji Raja, who flourished further under my protection, has now become intoxicated (with his success) and refuses to obey my commands.

अनेन कोपनेनाद्धा विधायोद्धतमाहवम् ।
पुण्डरीकपुरोपान्ते विजितो रणदूलहः ॥६॥

6 This wrathful man openly fought a truly fierce battle and defeated Randulla Khan near Pandharpur.

अनेन मन्त्रकलया कलितो मलिकोऽम्बरः ।
निरर्गलेन निकृतः स चानेनार्गलेश्वरः ॥७॥

7 With his planning, he brought Malik Ambar under control, and this arrogant man defeated the king of Argal.

चिररात्राय पित्रेव येनायं परिपालितः ।
स निजामोऽप्यनेनोच्चैर्निकृतिस्थेन वञ्चितः ॥८॥

8 The Nizam who protected and supported him like a father for a long time was also badly deceived by the treacherous Shahaji.

कार्णाटकाः क्षोणिभृतः परिहाय मदीयताम् ।
वतैतन्मन्त्रयोगेन प्रथयन्त्येतदीयताम् ॥९॥

9 The kings of Karnataka have refused to accept my authority and due to his planning now declare that they have accepted his authority.

मुहुराहूयमानोऽपि नाऽऽयातोऽयमुपहरे ।
अपातयदयं ह्यस्मज्जयं संशयगह्वरे ॥१०॥

10 Despite being called repeatedly he did not come near; and he is the one who has thrown our victory in a swirl of suspicion.

अनेनोपकृतः पूर्वमिभरामः पदे पदे ।
निवेशितोऽयं संतुष्य तेनाप्यत्युन्नते पदे ॥११॥

11 Earlier, from time to time he had helped Ibrahim Shah, and he too, pleased by that fact, had promoted Shahaji to the highest position.

अनेन हेतुना ह्यस्य मन्तव्यः शतशो मया ।
अतिक्रान्ताध्वनोऽत्यर्थं क्षान्ता एव दिने दिने ॥१२॥

12 For this very reason, I have regularly forgiven the hundreds of offences of Shahaji who has digressed to a great extent.

आगांसि सुगरीयांसि क्षन्तुं नैव क्षमोऽभवम् ।
तदानीं निग्रहायास्य मुस्तुफाखानमादिशम् ॥१३॥

13 But when his unforgivable great offences came to light, I ordered Mustafa Khan to capture him.

अस्मिंस्तु निगृहीतेऽस्य सुतौ शंभुशिवाबुभौ ।
उन्नद्धीभूय युध्येते मन्निमज्जनलोलुभौ ॥१४॥

14 Later, when he was imprisoned, both his sons, Sambhaji and Shivaji became very bold and are waging a war with the desire to destroy me.

पित्रर्थे शंभुना तत्र फरादः परिभावितः ।
संपराये शिवेनात्र फत्तेखानोऽपि यापितः ॥१५॥

15 For his father, Sambhaji defeated Farad Khan there and here Shivaji made Fatte Khan flee from the battle.

अलं बलमहो शंभोः किल येन यशस्विना ।
फरादस्तत्र भग्नो न भग्नं किंत्वद्य मन्मनः ॥१६॥

16 The victorious Sambhaji not just defeated Farad there, he has shattered my heart today. How great is his power!

शिवस्य यस्य हस्तेऽद्य धरौ सिंहपुरंदरौ ।
सोऽहंकारं कथंकारं न करिष्यति मय्यरौ ॥१७॥

17 Why will Shivaji, who today holds Sinhagad and Purandargad, not be arrogant with me, his enemy?

रणो यत्राजनिष्टायं भीषणो भीष्मपर्वतः ।
सुतरां दुर्ग्रहोऽस्माभिः स पुरंदरपर्वतः ॥१८॥

18 It is very difficult for us to acquire the mighty mountain Purandargad, the place where this terrible battle was fought.

विङ्गरूरे पुरे शंभुं शिवं चाद्रौ पुरंदरे ।
न्यवेशयत शाहोऽयं किमस्मत्परिभूयते ॥१९॥

19 Shahaji has placed Sambhaji in Bangalore; and Shivaji on Fort Purandar. In these circumstances it is unlikely that we will be able to defeat him!

जनकः शंभुशिवयोर्न मोक्तव्यो मया यदा ।
समृद्धायै श्रियैऽमुष्यै वत देयोऽञ्जलिस्तदा ॥२०॥

20 If I do not release the father of Sambhaji and Shivaji, I will have to forget about holding on to my prosperity!

पृदाकुरिव निर्मुक्तो मोक्तव्योऽयं मया यदि ।
अपकारपरस्तर्हि किं मां नापकरिष्यति ॥२१॥

21 If I leave this Shahaji, who is like a snake who has moulted, how can I be sure that this harmful person won't cause me any harm?

अयं मोक्तव्य इत्येको मोक्तव्यो नेति चापरः ।
मन्त्रयोरुभयोर्मन्ये प्रथमो मद्धितावहः ॥२२॥

22 Of the two counsels, the one to release him, and the one to not release him, the former is in my interest.

सर्वथा जिह्मगस्यास्य रोषो मन्मच्चवैभवात् ।
अपकारपरस्यापि प्रयास्यत्यवकेशिताम् ॥२३॥

23 The rage of this harmful snake will become completely ineffective by my cunning ploy.

इमामुपकृतिं कृत्वा निधास्याम्यस्य मूर्धनि ।
न विस्मरिष्यति ह्येनां कुलीनोऽयं गुणाग्रणीः ॥२४॥

24 I shall put the burden of the favour of releasing him on his head so that the wellborn and most virtuous Shahaji will not forget it (that favour)."

चिरं विचिन्त्य मनसा सुधीर्धीसचिवानिदम् ।
न्यगदधेदिलो युक्तमित्यमन्यन्त तेऽप्यरम् ॥२५॥

25 After thinking about this for a long time, the clever Adil Shah told his wise ministers about this plan, and they were convinced immediately.

अथ तं मङ्गलस्नानं निर्मलाम्बरभूषणम् ।
परिवेषविनिर्मुक्तं नवीनमिव पूषणम् ॥२६॥
उपहरे समानाय्य मानार्हमुपवेश्य च ।
अनुनीय च सोल्लासं महमूदोऽभ्यषाषत ॥२७॥

26-27 Later, Mahmud Shah called Shahaji near him, who after a holy bath, dressed in clean clothes, and wearing jewels, looked like a new sun emerging from a halo. Mahmud Shah seated him in a place appropriate for his status, consoled him, and said to him happily:

महमूद उवाच -

मत्तो ह्यजानतो जातं तद्धि नो विद्धि जानतः ।
न जगत्पत्र दुर्ज्ञेयं राजंस्तव विजानतः ॥२८॥

Mahmud Shah said:

28 "Take it that whatever my unknowing hands did was not done consciously. O knowing king, there is nothing incomprehensible for you, O wise one, in this world.

विहितो मुस्तुफेनोच्चैर्द्वेषादफजलेन वा ।
तं मन्तुतन्तुं राजेन्द्र मदीयं मन्तुमर्हसि ॥२९॥

29 O best of kings, whatever big or small offences were committed by Mustafa Khan and Afzal Khan with extreme hatred, please consider them as done by me!

दिदक्षुस्त्वामहं यस्मै यत्नानकरवं बहून् ।
वत्त मे संमदः सोऽभूदस्तु वा माऽस्तु वा तव ॥३०॥

30 I wished to see you, and I have taken many efforts for you, I am very delighted; whether or not you feel the same.

उक्तोऽसि मृदुभिर्वाक्यैः परिमुक्तोऽसि निग्रहात् ।
अभिजातोऽसि भूपाल मदभीष्टपरो भव ॥३१॥

31 I have spoken to you softly; you have been released from prison; O king, you are noble. Then be ready to do what will please me.

एकामप्युपकारस्य कणिकां प्रापय निर्वृताः ।
शतमप्युपकाराणां न स्मरन्ति महाव्रताः ॥३२॥
अणुनाऽप्युपकारेण परिक्षुभितमानसाः ।
उपकारसहस्राणि न स्मरन्त्यपचेतसाः ॥३३॥

32-33 Noble men are satisfied with even a small favour and forget a hundred offences; and the mean-hearted get agitated with a trivial wrongdoing and forget thousands of favours.

सर्वथा जिह्मगस्यास्य रोषो मन्मन्त्रवैभवात् ।
अपकारपरस्यापि प्रयास्यत्यवकेशिताम् ॥२३॥

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न्यगदयेदिलो युक्तमित्यमन्यन्त तेऽप्यरम् ॥२५॥

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परिवेषविनिर्मुक्तं नवीनमिव पूषणम् ॥२६॥
उपहरे समानाय्य मानार्हमुपवेश्य च ।
अनुनीय च सोल्लासं महमूदोऽभ्यषाषत ॥२७॥

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मत्तो ह्यजानतो जातं तद्धि नो विद्धि जानतः ।
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तं मन्तुतन्तुं राजेन्द्र मदीयं मन्तुमर्हसि ॥२९॥

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दिदृक्षुस्त्वामहं यस्मै यत्नानकरवं बहून् ।
वत मे संमदः सोऽभूदस्तु वा माऽस्तु वा तव ॥३०॥

30 I wished to see you, and I have taken many efforts for you, I am very delighted; whether or not you feel the same.

उक्तोऽसि मृदुभिर्वाक्यैः परिमुक्तोऽसि निग्रहात् ।
अमिजातोऽसि मूपाल मदभीष्टपरो भव ॥३१॥

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एकामप्युपकारस्य कणिकां प्रापय निर्वृताः ।
शतमप्युपकाराणां न स्मरन्ति महाव्रताः ॥३२॥
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उपकारसहस्राणि न स्मरन्त्यपचेतसः ॥३३॥

32-33 Noble men are satisfied with even a small favour and forget a hundred offences; and the mean-hearted get agitated with a trivial wrongdoing and forget thousands of favours.

अपकारसहस्राणि करोत्वलमसज्जनः ।
उपकारसहस्राणि करोत्येव तु सज्जनः ॥३४॥

34 The vile may do thousands of wrongdoings, but the virtuous continues to do thousands of favours for him.

उपकारं परकृतं स्मरन्ति स्वकृतं न ये ।
त एव धारणावन्तः कृतज्ञाश्च सतां नये ॥३५॥

35 Those who remember the favours done for them by others and forget the favours done by them, are the people who, according to the virtuous, are remembered and grateful.

उपकारपरं लोकं प्रभुर्नोपकरोति यः ।
स्वप्नलब्धा इव मुधा समृद्धा अपि तच्छ्रियः ॥३६॥

36 The king who does not grant favours to those who are ever ready to do favours, his abundant wealth is akin to nectar obtained in a dream.

शिक्षयस्व कनीयांसं तनयं गर्वपर्वतम् ।
महाराज मदीयं मे देहि तं सिंहपर्वतम् ॥३७॥

37 O Maharaj, tell your younger son, a mountain of pride, to give my Sinhagad to me.

न हि मां मुञ्चतितमां सिंहशैलग्रहाग्रहः ।
मदीयेन नियोगेन शिवायास्तु पुरंदरः ॥३८॥

38 I have not at all given up my determination to take Sinhagad. But by my order let Purandar be with Shivaji.

करोतु मह्यं सोऽप्यद्धा विङ्गरूरमुपायनम् ।
यद्भग्नेन फरादेन व्यधीयत पलायनम् ॥३९॥

39 Similarly, Sambhaji who defeated Farad Khan and made him flee, should hand over the city of Bangalore to me as a gift.

नियुञ्जते नियोगार्हान् कार्यायाऽऽर्याः क्षणे क्षणे ।
तन्न कुर्वन्ति ते तर्हि को हेतुः शीलरक्षणे ॥४०॥

40 Servants are appointed by superiors every now and then for various tasks. If they don't do those, what is the purpose of guarding the chastity of the servants?

प्रभुर्निङ्गुक्ते कार्यार्थी कार्यार्थी तं निषेवते ।
तयोरन्यतराकार्यान्न कार्यमुभयोरपि ॥४१॥

41 The master appoints servants for his work and his servants too serve him as their work. If either of them does not perform his duty, the work of both of them does not get done.

न सौहित्यं विना पानं विना प्राणं न विग्रहः ।
विराजते महाराज नानुयानं विनाऽनुगः ॥४२॥

42 Without satiety there is no pleasure in drinking, and the body is unadorned without life; likewise, O Maharaj, a servant does not befit his master unless he obeys him.

किं स्यादुक्तेन बहुना तवाहं त्वं ममाधुना ।
अन्योन्यमवलम्बो नौ लोकस्यास्यावलम्बनम् ॥४३॥

43 What more can I say! Now I am yours and you are mine; our interdependence is the only support for these people."

अल्पवर्णमयीमित्थमनल्पार्थगरीयसीम् ।
येदिलः शाहराजाय श्रावयामास भारतीम् ॥४४॥

44 In this manner Adil Shah addressed Shahaji Raja, briefly but with words filled with meaning.

यत्र यद्व्यञ्जयामास महमूदो वदावदः ।
शाहः स्वेन स्मितार्धेन तत्र तस्योत्तरं ददौ ॥४५॥

45 When Mahmud Shah, who made inconsistent speeches, expressed this, Shahaji replied with a half-smile.

स तदानीं महाबुद्धिर्महमूदं मदोद्धतम् ।
तद्दुर्गद्वितयीदानसंप्रदानममन्यत ॥४६॥

46 Then the very intelligent Shahaji felt that handing over that pair of forts to the intoxicated Mahmud Shah, would be like shackling oneself.

अथ तस्य विमुक्तस्य सत्कृतस्य यथायथम् ।
येदिलः सदनद्वारि द्विरदाश्वमबन्धयत् ॥४७॥

47 Later, after Shahaji was released from captivity and duly honoured, Adil Shah arranged to have horses and elephants placed at the entrance of Shahaji's palace.

स तदा जगदाह्लादतत्परः परसंकटात् ।
मुमुचेऽम्भोधरघटापटलादिव चन्द्रमाः ॥४८॥

48 At that time, Shahaji, who brought joy to the world, was freed from great troubles just like the crescent moon which pleases the world, is freed from the veil of a group of clouds.

बन्धुः सर्वस्य लोकस्य मुक्तस्तस्मात्स निग्रहात् ।
व्यराजततरां तत्र दिवाकर इव ग्रहात् ॥४९॥

49 Shahaji, the brother of all the people, freed from imprisonment, looked very beautiful like the sun (controller of the universe) freed from eclipse.

मुक्तमात्रः स युक्तोऽभूदनीकेन महीयसा ।
दिदीपे जगती सर्वा तदीयेन सुतेजसा ॥५०॥

50 As soon as he was released, he gathered a large army and the entire earth became resplendent with his excellent radiance.

अथ शंभुर्महाबाहुरनतिक्रमणीयया ।
चिङ्गरं पुरं सद्यस्तत्याज पितुराज्ञया ॥५१॥

51 Then as per the unbreakable orders of his father Sambhaji left the city of Bangalore immediately.

समर्थोऽप्याह्वं कर्तुमदेयमपि सर्वथा ।
शिवः सिंहाचलं प्रादात् पित्रर्थाय गरीयसे ॥५२॥

52 Although Shivaji was capable of waging a war, he gave away Sinhagad, which was definitely not a fort to be given away, for the sake of his father.

अथ निज इति मत्वा पूजयित्वा वचोभिः ।
पदि पदि विहिताभिः प्रीणयित्वोपदाभिः ।
उपचितबहुसेनः प्रेषितो येदिलेन ।
प्रतिमटविजयार्थं शाहराजः प्रतस्थे ॥५३॥

53 Then after considering him as his own, glorifying him with sweet words, and satisfying him with gifts at every step, Adil Shah sent Shahaji, who gathered a large army and set out to conquer the enemy.

एतन्पुत्राणे मूर्यवंशे निवासकरकबीन्द्रपरमानन्दविरचितायामध्यायशतसंमितायां
शिवभारत(सि)क्यां संहितायां दुर्गाद्वयप्रदानं नाम पञ्चदशोऽध्यायः ॥१५॥

This is the fifteenth chapter named Durgadvayapradanam of 'Anupurana',
Shivabharata (like the Bharata composed by Vyasa),
consisting of hundred chapters, about the Sun dynasty,
composed by Kavindra Paramananda Nivasakar.

॥ अथ षोडशोऽध्यायः ॥

Chapter Sixteen

कवीन्द्र उवाच -

अथाभिमतलाभेन महमूदेऽतिनिर्वृते ।
स्वयं तु पितुरर्थाय वितीर्णे सिंहपर्वते ॥१॥
आहूय स्वर्णशर्माणमग्रजन्मानमन्तिके ।
शिवोऽद्धा मन्त्रवित्तन्मन्त्रवेदिनमब्रवीत् ॥२॥

Kavindra said:

1-2 Later, Mahmud Shah was very happy as he got what he wanted. But after giving up Sinhagad only for the sake of his father, Shivaji, who was skilled in strategy, called a Brahmin minister named Sonopant, who was well versed in all kinds of strategy, and said:

शिव उवाच -

जानतामतिमूर्धन्यं यं धन्यं जानते जनाः ।
स मां नूनं न जानीते महाराजो महामनाः ॥३॥

Shivaji said:

3 "The blessed man whom people consider to be the greatest of wise men, that noble Maharaj Shahaji, does not really understand me.

अजानानो न जानातु सुखेनैव सतो गुणान् ।
जानानो यन्न जानीते तद्दुनोति हि सन्मनः ॥४॥

4 If an ignorant person does not recognise the qualities of a virtuous person, one can let it go, but if a knowledgeable person cannot recognise them, it causes pain to the virtuous.

सोऽज्ञास्यद्यर्हि मां तर्हि नादास्यत्सिंहपर्वतम् ।
कोऽन्यथा तरसा जेष्यत्तमिमं मत्करस्थितम् ॥५॥

5 If he had known me, he would have never given Sinhagad: otherwise, who could have won this fort from me by force!

अप्रमत्तोऽपि यो मत्तो द्विषते सिंहपर्वतम् ।
आदापयद्येदिलाय किं वक्ष्ये तं महाव्रतम् ॥६॥

6 Even though he is wise, he is naive and made me give away Sinhagad to the enemy Adil Shah. What can I say about that dedicated man!

स्वयं नियन्ता विश्वस्य बत वैरिषु ।
सुखं सुप्तो निजगृहे ततो निजगृहेऽरिभिः ॥७॥

7 Truly, though he himself is the ruler of the universe, he trusted the enemy, that is why he got captured by the enemy!

नावज्ञेयाः खलु ज्ञेन वराका अपि विद्विषः ।
प्रशाम्यते पतङ्गेन प्रज्वलन्नपि दीपकः ॥८॥

8 Even if the enemy is trivial, he should not be neglected by the wise; because even a burning lamp is extinguished by a moth.

दीपं विनाशयन्नेव पतङ्गश्चेद्विनश्यति ।
तुल्यतां कस्तयोस्तर्हि जात्यन्ध इव पश्यति ॥९॥

9 Though the moth is destroyed the instant it extinguishes the lamp, which sighted man will consider both as same, like a man blind from birth would.

नूनं पिपीलकोऽप्येकः प्रविश्य करिणः करम् ।
भवत्यन्तकरस्तस्मादल्पं मन्येत नो परम् ॥१०॥

10 Actually, even an ant destroys an elephant by entering its trunk. Therefore, the enemy should never be considered trivial.

अहो महाबाहुरसौ जानानोऽपि महानयम् ।
गणयत्येव न परानस्य दोषो महानयम् ॥११॥

11 This very powerful man, in spite of being a great politician, does not at all care about the enemy.

अरातिनिगृहीतेन शाहेन गुरुणा मम ।
यः प्राप्तश्चिररात्राय कारागारपरिश्रमः ॥१२॥
तस्य निर्यातनं कर्तुं संप्रवृत्तोऽस्मि सर्वथा ।
यवनान्तात्प्रवृत्ताऽद्यप्रभृत्यत्रास्तु मत्प्रथा ॥१३॥

12-13 I am quite ready to avenge the suffering of my father Shahaji, who was captured by the enemy and imprisoned for a long time; and from this day may I become famous for the destruction of the Yavanas.

यः परस्माब्दिमेत्युच्चैः परस्तस्माद्बिभेति च ।
न बिभेति परस्माद्यः परस्तस्माद्बिभेति हि ॥१४॥

14 One who is very scared of the enemy is also feared by the enemy, then one can take it as a given that the enemy will fear one who does not fear the enemy at all.

नूनं मया निहन्तव्यास्ते यवननायकाः ।
शरधिद्वितयस्यैते तेजिताः सन्ति सायकाः ॥१५॥

15 Truly I will decimate all those Yavana heroes and for that purpose all the arrows in this pair of quivers have been sharpened.

विजयाहपुरग्राहोत्सुकं संप्रति मन्मनः ।
अतोऽद्य नोद्यसे सद्यो नियुज्यन्तां तुरङ्गिणः ॥१६॥

16 At present I am eager to take over the city of Bijapur. So today I am telling you to immediately get the horse riders ready."

सुवर्णशर्मोवाच -

दुरन्तं बलवद्वैरं दुरन्तः पापसंचयः ।
दुरन्ताऽभ्यर्हिता गर्हा दुरन्ता गुरुगर्हणा ॥१७॥

Sonopant said:

17 "Enmity with the powerful, accumulation of sin, and censure of the respectable and of the elders results in bad consequences.

विधाय बलवद्वैरं तव तातः कृताग्रहः ।
नाभूदवहितो यर्हि तदर्हस्तर्हि निग्रहः ॥१८॥

18 Your father became an enemy of the powerful Adil Shah, he was quite insistent about it...so, it was not surprising that he was captured.

स प्रभावी महाराजो मन्त्रिणस्तस्य सुव्रताः ।
तेन यद्वलवद्वैरं कृतं सोऽपनयः कृतः ॥१९॥

19 Shahaji Maharaj is mighty, his ministers are also accomplished! However, his enmity with the powerful was politically incorrect.

तनुते यद्यलं वैरमबलीयान् बलीयसा ।
तर्हि तस्य परीभावे सर्वथा प्रभुरेव सः ॥२०॥

20 If a weak man takes up great enmity with a strong man, the latter is perfectly capable of defeating him.

दानमभ्यधिके शत्रौ समे साम विधीयते ।
ऊने दण्डविधिः प्रोक्तो भेदः साधारणः स्मृतः ॥२१॥

21 One should pay tribute to an enemy who is stronger than oneself; make peace with an equal enemy; a weaker enemy should be punished; and dividing (defection) is a common remedy.

दिने दिने भवन्नूनः समः साम्यं विमुञ्चति ।
आधिक्यं चाधिको येन को भेदं न प्रशंसति ॥२२॥

22 Who will not praise the division that makes an equal enemy weaker day by day and he ceases to be equal and makes a more powerful enemy shed his power?

नरेन्द्र नूनमूनोऽपि द्वेषणो भेदमर्हति ।
ऊनस्याप्यूनताऽर्थं हितायैव भेदयुधि ॥२३॥

23 O King, it is appropriate to plan defection even in the case of a less powerful enemy, because making the less powerful enemy even weaker will be beneficial in war.

ऊनोऽपि यदि दूनोऽयमिति मत्वाऽनुनीयते ।
तर्ह्यन्तः श्लाघमानोऽसौ स्वमेव बहु मन्यते ॥२४॥

24 If we console the less powerful enemy believing that he is sad, he swells up and starts considering himself as great.

ऊनानामप्यनूनत्वमनूनानां तथोनता ।
दृश्यते मनुजाधीश समयान्तरवैभवात् ॥२५॥

25 O king, the strengths of a weak enemy, and the weaknesses of a strong enemy, are seen only during a particular Time.

तस्मादूने नरन्द्रेण द्विषि दण्डो विधीयते ।
मते पत्युरपां येन मनः सम्यङ् निधीयते ॥२६॥

26 To summarise, a king who pays good attention to this view of Varuna, easily rules a weak enemy.

समर्थश्चासमर्थश्चेत्युपायो द्विविधो मतः ।
द्वितीयो ह्यवकेशी स्यात्प्रथमस्तु फलेग्रहिः ॥२७॥

27 There are two types of measures, strong and weak or proper and improper. The second type of measure fails but the first type succeeds.

योषितः सारहारिण्यो मदिरा मोहदायिनी ।
 दुरोदरं धनहरं कादर्यं कार्यहानिकृत् ॥२८॥
 वाक्पारुष्यमलक्ष्मीकं मृगया पापकारिणी ।
 नरेन्द्र दण्डपारुष्यमत्यर्थमयशस्करम् ॥२९॥

28-29 Women take away your strength; wine creates delusion; gambling makes your wealth disappear; miserliness harms your work; harsh speech is inauspicious; also, hunting is sinful, and O King, strict punishment brings disrepute.

तस्मादेतानि सप्तापि व्यसनानि परित्यजेत् ।
 बतान्यतममप्येषां मतिभ्रंशाय जायते ॥३०॥

30 Therefore, these seven addictions should be avoided, because even one of them can be the reason for corrupting one's intellect!

येषामेकतरेणापि मतिभ्रंशो विधीयते ।
 तान्यनेकानि संसेव्य कः पुमान्न प्रहीयते ॥३१॥

31 If even one of them can corrupt the intellect, what man will not fall into disgrace if he is addicted to more than one of them?

नीतिशास्त्रेषु विरसं निजकार्यभरालसम् ।
 मानुषं विजहाति श्रीर्व्यसनापन्नमानसम् ॥३२॥

32 Lakshmi (the goddess of wealth) leaves a man who scorns political science, is lazy in his work, and engrossed in addictions.

मुष्णन्त्युच्चैः प्रमत्तेऽस्मिन्कोशं कोशाधिकारिणः ।
 तुदन्ति च दुरात्मनो राष्ट्रं राष्ट्राधिकारिणः ॥३३॥

33 When he becomes very negligent, treasurers plunder the wealth and evil officials torment the people

तत्तद्व्यसनसक्तस्य वैचित्यमुपचीयते ।
वैचित्योपचयादुच्चैरौचित्यमपचीयते ॥३४॥

34 Increased indulgences in various addictions distract the king and he is unable to discriminate between right and wrong.

औचित्यापचयादेनं जनाः सर्वेऽवमन्वते ।
विनियुक्ताश्च कार्येषु नैव तान्याशु कुर्वते ॥३५॥

35 As he cannot distinguish between right and wrong, all people insult him. And those appointed to the place of work do not do it immediately.

अथ क्रोधोद्धुरोत्युच्चैरुच्चरन् रुशतीं गिरम् ।
दिने दिने तुदत्येतान् समेतानपि संसदि ॥३६॥

36 Then very angrily he speaks to the assembled people in an uncontrolled manner which hurts them every day.

ततो ह्यनुक्षणकृतासूक्ष्णक्षतचेतसः ।
परोक्षे परिमाषन्ते तथा चोपहसन्त्यमुम् ॥३७॥

37 Further, as they are deeply distressed by his disrespectful behaviour with them every moment, they speak behind his back and also criticise him.

ततो मुञ्चत्यमुं केऽपि केऽप्यमुष्मिन्नुदासते ।
केचिद्विपक्षपक्षान्तर्निपत्य सुखमासते ॥३८॥
प्रकोपनममुं मत्वा शपन्त्येव तु केचन ।
भजन्ति न यथापूर्वमत्यजन्तोऽपि केचन ॥३९॥

38-39 Then, some leave him, some remain indifferent to him, some join his enemies and live happily, some think of him as short-tempered and curse him, some do not leave him but do not serve him as before.

सप्तव्यसनसक्तत्वादजानानश्छलं बलम् ।
मन्यते प्रभुमात्मानमहंकारेण केवलम् ॥ ४० ॥

40 By being involved in these seven addictions, he does not realise the deceitfulness and power of (the enemy), and only because of his pride he considers himself capable.

व्यसनासक्तचित्तेन येनेत्थं वत भूयते ।
जैत्रयात्रापैः सद्यः पैः स परिभूयते ॥४१॥

41 One who becomes like this because of the addictions of the mind, is utterly defeated by the enemy who sets out on campaigns desirous of victory.

गिरयो नैव गुरवो गुरुरेव गुरुर्मतः ।
भवताऽत्र प्रभवता दत्तः सिंहाचलस्ततः ॥ ४२ ॥

42 Forts are of no great value, it is the father who is truly great; that is why you gave away Sinhagad despite being valorous.

प्रदत्ते द्विपतेऽमुष्मिन्विमुक्तश्चेत्स पार्थिवः ।
तर्हि दत्तोऽपि भवता न दत्तः सिंहपर्वतः ॥४३॥

43 If the King (Shahaji) was freed by surrendering the fort to the enemy, then even after surrendering Sinhagad, it is as if we have not surrendered it.

यः सिंहपर्वतं मेने समं शाहसुमेरुणा ।
बिङ्गरुरं च नगरं किं कृतं तेन वैरिणा ॥ ४४ ॥

44 What is special if the enemy considered Sinhagad and the city of Bangalore to be equal to Shahaji who was as great as the Meru mountain?

उपक्रान्तमिदानीं तु त्वया विजयमण्डलम् ।
सुविक्रान्तस्य नृपतेः सर्वमेव महीतलम् ॥४५॥

45 You have now begun to conquer; and the entire earth belongs to only the mightiest king.

राजा तावत्ततो मन्त्री सुहृदो विपुलं धनम् ।
राष्ट्रं दुर्गाणि सैन्यानि राज्यस्याङ्गानि सप्त वै ॥४६॥

46 First the king, then the ministers, friends, abundant wealth, state (the subjects), forts and the army—these are the seven parts of a kingdom.

एतैरविकलैर्युक्तं राज्यं सद्भिः प्रशस्यते ।
एकेनापि विहीनं तदितरैरुपहस्यते ॥ ४७ ॥

47 When these components of a kingdom are faultless, the good people praise the kingdom. Even if it is deficient in one part only, it is ridiculed by the others.

मौलिर्नृपो मुखं मन्त्री धनसैन्ये भुजद्वयम् ।
राष्ट्रमन्यद्वपुः सर्वं सुहृदः संधयो दृढाः ॥४८॥
दुर्गाणि तु दृढान्युच्चैस्तदस्थीनि तदन्तरा ।
एवमङ्गानि राज्यस्य सप्तोक्तानि मनीषिभिः ॥४९॥

48-49 The king is the head, the ministers the mouth, wealth and the army are the two arms; the entire nation (subjects) is the body, friends are the joints and the forts are the extreme strong bones. In this manner, wise people have elucidated the seven parts of a kingdom.

सप्ताङ्गस्यास्य राज्यस्य धर्म आत्माऽभिधीयते ।
मन्त्रः प्राणो बलं नीतिरनीतिरसमर्थता ॥५०॥
दण्डो यथोचितः शौर्यमधर्मो रिपुरुद्धतः ।
मदः परस्परं भेदो दीर्घमायुरभेद्यता ॥ ५१ ॥
जनरञ्जनमुत्कर्षो दर्शनं दीर्घदर्शिता ।
प्रतापः प्रोज्ज्वलं रूपं विमला बुद्धिरायुधम् ॥५२॥
तथैव बलवद्वैरमन्तरायः प्रकीर्तितः ।
प्रमादस्तु भवेन्निद्रा प्रबोधः सावधानता ॥ ५३ ॥

50-53 Religion is the soul of this seven-part kingdom; strategy is the life force; righteousness the strength, and immorality the weakness.

Appropriate punishment is valour, letting the enemy become uncontrollable is unrighteousness, division among each other is insolence and strong unity is long life, pleasing the people is prosperity, farsightedness is vision, valour is brilliant appearance, armoury is pure intelligence. Similarly, enmity with the powerful is an obstacle, lack of alertness is sleep, and caution is wakefulness.

समं च विषमं चेति वैरं द्विविधमुच्यते ।
प्रथमं तु समेनाऽऽहुर्द्वितीयमधिकेन चेत् ॥५४॥

54 There are two types of enmity, equal and unequal. Enmity with an equal enemy is the first type of enmity; with a more powerful enemy is that of the second type.

समे समत्वादुभयोर्न भवेद्विजयः खलु ।
अधिकस्याधिकत्वेन विषमे विजयो ध्रुवम् ॥५५॥

55 In an equal enmity, no one actually wins because both are equal. In an unequal enmity, the more powerful has more power, so he is sure to win.

फतेखानप्रभङ्गेन मुसेखानवधेन च ।
अहर्दिवं प्रभो तुभ्यं महमूदोऽभ्यसूयति ॥ ५६ ॥

56 O King, because Fatte Khan was defeated and Muse Khan was killed, Mahmud Shah hates you day and night.

पश्य येदिलदिल्लीन्द्रो विषयानन्तरौ तव ।
यवनौ बलिनौ तुभ्यं द्रुह्यतोऽहर्निशं नृप ॥५७॥

57 Maharaj, the powerful Yavanas, Adil Shah and the Emperor of Delhi, who are in your vicinity, have malice towards you day and night.

अमू उभयतो यस्य द्वेषणौ रोषणौ तव ।
तस्य नूनमिह स्थाने स्थितिः स्थाने न संप्रति ॥५८॥

58 Both these enemies are angry with you, so at present it is really not right for you to stay here.

अतोऽतिदुर्गमं स्थानमास्थाय जगतीपते ।
यतस्व जगतीं जेतुं किमजय्यं शिवस्य ते ॥५९॥

59 Therefore, Maharaj, stay in an extremely inaccessible place and strive to conquer the world; what is invincible for you Shivaji Maharaj?

कण्ठेकालेन कैलासः स मेरुः शम्बपाणिना ।
अभ्यन्तरमपां पत्युः शिश्रिये दनुजारिणा ॥६०॥

60 Shankar has taken refuge in Kailas, Indra in the Meru mountain and Vishnu in the ocean.

न दुर्गं दुर्गमित्येव दुर्गमं मन्यते जनः ।
तस्य दुर्गमता सैव यत्प्रमुस्तस्य दुर्गमः ॥६१॥

61 A fort does not become inaccessible just because it is a fort, but its lord being inaccessible is its inaccessibility.

प्रमुणा दुर्गमं दुर्गं प्रमुर्दुर्गेण दुर्गमः ।
अदुर्गमत्वादुमयोर्विद्विषन्नेव दुर्गमः ॥ ६२ ॥

62 The lord makes the fort inaccessible, and the lord becomes inaccessible because of the fort. In the absence of the accessibility of both, the enemy himself becomes inaccessible.

सन्ति ते यानि दुर्गाणि तानि सर्वाणि सर्वथा ।
यथा सुदुर्गमाणि स्युस्तथा सद्यो विधीयताम् ॥६३॥

63 Immediately make all your forts completely inaccessible in all ways."

सुवर्णशर्मणो वाचमिमां श्रुत्वा नृपोत्तमः ।
माननीयोऽतिमहतां माननीयाममन्यत ॥६४॥

64 The best of the kings, who was respected even by the greats, approved of this speech of Sonopant.

प्रभुत्वं विभ्राणस्त्रिभुवनपरित्राणकरणे पितृद्वेषिद्वेषी तदनुतनुजः शाहनृमणेः ।
निरातङ्कः सक्तो यवनकदनायातिमहते समग्रामप्युर्वीममनुत वसन्तीं करतले ॥ ६५ ॥

65 Later, fearless Shivaji, who took up Lordship to protect the three worlds (Tribhuvana), who hated his father's enemies, and was motivated to kill the Yavanas, came to believe that the entire earth was in his palms.

इत्यनुपुराणे सूर्यवंशे निवासकरकवीन्द्रपरमानन्दविरचितायामध्यायशतसंमितायां
वैयास(सि)क्यां संहितायां [शिवं प्रति सुवर्णशर्मकृतोपदेशो नाम] षोडशोऽध्यायः ॥ १६ ॥

This is the sixteenth chapter named [Shivam Prati Suvarnasharmakrutopadeshah] of 'Anupurana', Shivabharata (like the Bharata composed by Vyasa), consisting of hundred chapters, about the Sun dynasty, composed by Kavindra Paramananda Nivasakar.

॥ अथ सप्तदशोऽध्यायः ॥

Chapter Seventeen

कवीन्द्र उवाच -

ततोऽफजलमाहूय स्वीयसैन्यधुरंधरम् ।
अल्लीशाहः स्वयं वाचमुवाच समयोचिताम् ॥१॥

Kavindra said:

1 Then Adil Shah summoned Afzal Khan, the chief of his army, and addressed him with a timely speech:

अल्लीशाह उवाच -

हितावहस्त्वमस्माकमस्मिन् सैनिकसंचये ।
विरोद्धा द्विजदेवानां कालः कलिरिवापरः ॥२॥

Adil Shah said:

2 "In this multitude of soldiers, you are the one who will do what is beneficial for us; you hate gods and Brahmins, and are as if Kali personified, the destroyer of the Universe.

प्रस्थितेन त्वया पूर्वं पृतनाव्यूहवर्तिना ।
रामराजान्वयभुवो राजानो युधि निर्जिताः ॥३॥

3 Earlier, you had set forth with a great army, and conquered the descendants of King Ram in battle.

कृतप्रतीपसंतापे प्रतापे तव जाग्रति ।
बत श्रीरङ्गराजोऽपि रणरङ्गाद्विरज्यते ॥४॥

4 Your capacity to torment the enemy being active, even the king of Srirangapattana has become detached from the battlefield.

त्वया विक्रम्य वीरेण क्षणात्कर्णपुराधिपः ।
सर्पो जाङ्गुलिकेनेव स्फुरद्वर्षो वशीकृतः ॥५॥

5 Just as a snake-charmer would bring an extremely angry snake under his control, you with your valour brought the king of Karnapur under your control in a moment.

त्वया मन्दरसारेण मथिता मधुरा पुरी ।
निगृह्य नगरीं काञ्चीमाहृतं चापि काञ्चनम् ॥६॥

6 You, as powerful as Mandarachal, destroyed the city of Madhura; and after capturing Kanchi, also looted gold from there.

पदे पदे शुभवता भवता किंकरीकृतः ।
व्यस्मरद्वीरभद्रोऽपि छत्रचामरसंपदः ॥७॥

7 You attained success at every step, and even Virbhadra, whom you have enslaved, has forgotten his wealth, including a parasol and fly-whisk.

बिभेति सिंहलपतिर्मत्तो लङ्कापतिस्तथा ।
भजत्यम्मोधिरपि मां तदिदं पौरुषं तव ॥८॥

8 The king of Sinhal, as well as the insolent king of Lanka fear me, and the sea too serves me, all this is the fruit of only your prowess.

प्रचलन्त्यचलाः सप्त चलत्यफजल त्वयि ।
क्षुभ्यन्ति चाब्धयः सप्त द्वीपाः सीदन्ति सप्त च ॥९॥

9 O Afzal Khan, when you start marching, all the seven families of mountains are shaken, the seven seas get agitated and all the seven islands sink!

वतेन्द्रप्रस्थनाथोऽपि निशम्य तव पौरुषम् ।
रोषावेशवशीभूतो न निद्राति दिवानिशम् ॥१०॥

10 The Emperor of Delhi is extremely angry as he has heard of your accomplishments, and he is unable to sleep night or day.

एतादृशि महावीरे दुर्जये त्वयि जाग्रति ।
मह्यं द्रुह्यत्यहोरात्रमहो शाहसुतः शिवः ॥११॥

11 When an invincible brave hero like you is alert, it is a wonder that Shahaji's son, Shivaji, bears malice towards me day and night!

हन्त तेन महोत्साहवता वीरेण मानिना ।
स्वधर्माभिनिविष्टेन म्लेच्छधर्मो विहन्यते ॥१२॥

12 Alas! Islam is being destroyed by that greatly enthusiastic, proud hero devoted to his religion!

क्रमेणाऽऽक्रम्य विकटां कण्ठीरव इवाटवीम् ।
एष आत्मवशो नैव मन्यते मम शासनम् ॥१३॥

13 This independent hero is conquering a terrible forest like a lion does it successively, and he does not accept my rule at all.

छलप्रचलचित्तस्य खलस्यास्य समाश्रयात् ।
मम चित्ते चिरं धत्ते शैलः सह्योऽपसह्यताम् ॥१४॥

14 This Sahya mountain is in the hands of that wicked man whose mind is run by deceit, that is why for a long time he has become unbearable for me.

महमूदेन पित्रा मे यदि न स्यात्स वारितः ।
तर्हि स्यान्मज्जितोऽम्भोधौ तेन राजपुरीश्वरः ॥१५॥

15 If my father Mahmud Shah had not removed him, he would have immersed the king of Dandarajpuri in the sea.

स चन्द्रराजं निर्जित्य पुत्रामात्यसमन्वितम् ।
जयवल्लीं च नगरीमग्रहीन्निरवग्रहः ॥१६॥

16 After conquering Chandrarao More along with his sons and ministers, he took possession of Javali without any obstruction.

दत्तोऽवरङ्गशाहाय मया यः संधिकाम्यया ।
नीवृन्निजामशाहस्य सपर्वतवनाकरः ॥१७॥
स तेनाऽऽत्मवशेनास्मानवमत्य प्रतापिना ।
परानप्यविनीतेन प्रसह्य स्ववशीकृतः ॥१८॥

17-18 In an effort to establish friendship with Aurangzeb I had given him a territory with forts, forests and mines. That valorous, independent and haughty Shivaji took possession of it by force, without paying heed to me and the Mughals!

अतर्कितागमोऽभ्येत्य दस्युवृत्तिपरायणः ।
मत्पत्तनपुरग्रामानुद्वृत्तोऽयं विलुण्ठति ॥१९॥

19 This furious rebel Shivaji who engages in dacoity, suddenly attacks and loots my villages and cities.

अहोरात्रेण पक्षेण गम्यं पक्षद्वयेन च ।
अत्येति स किलाध्वानं क्षणेनैवाकुतोभयः ॥२०॥

20 What has to be covered in one day, one fortnight or one month, the fearless Shivaji crosses in a moment.

अयं कौमारमारभ्य निकृतिप्रकृतिः स्वयम् ।
यवनानवजानाति जाग्रदुग्रपराक्रमः ॥२१॥

21 This alert valiant Shivaji, who is fiercely mighty and deceitful, has been humiliating the Yavanas since a young age.

आक्रम्य ताम्रवक्त्राणां नगराण्युरुविक्रमः ।
नगरप्रभृतीन्येष चण्डचण्डमदण्डयत् ॥२२॥

22 This valiant Shivaji captured the cities of the Mughals and meted out a terrible punishment to Ahmednagar and other cities.

स्थैर्यं निजामराष्ट्रस्य गृहीतस्यापि यत्नतः ।
अपि दिल्लीपतिर्नैव मनुतेऽस्माद्विशङ्कितः ॥२३॥

23 Due to the fear of Shivaji, even the Emperor of Delhi does not feel assured that the Nizam Shah's kingdom, which was obtained with great effort, will stay with him.

पितामहेन मे पूर्वं पिता तस्य विवर्धितः ।
शाहराजो दुर्विनीतं तं न शिक्षयितुं क्षमः ॥२४॥

24 Even his father Shahaji, who was brought up by my grandfather years ago, is not capable of punishing that stubborn child.

अयं विगृह्य पित्रा मे निगृहीतं प्रतापिना ।
शाहराजं महाबाहुर्बलेनैव व्यमोचयत् ॥२५॥

25 My valorous father raided and captured Shahaji Raja but the mighty Shivaji rescued him on the strength of his power alone.

नो दूयते परभयादयमल्पवया अपि ।
अतिक्रामति चाप्यस्मान् विस्मापकपराक्रमः ॥२६॥

26 Even though he is young, he does not fear the enemy; and this surprisingly valorous person is causing us a lot of stress too.

दिने दिने वर्धमानः प्रतापेन सह श्रिया ।
अयमाश्रीयते भूपैराकाङ्क्षितसमृद्धिभिः ॥२७॥

27 He is flourishing day by day with his accomplishments and wealth so kings who wish to be rich have started seeking refuge in him.

शनैः शनैरेष बली पदं कुर्वन् पुरः पुरः।
अस्मद्राज्यं समाच्छिद्य करिष्यति किमात्मसात् ॥२८॥

28 Will this mighty Shivaji slowly advance and snatch our kingdom, and swallow it?

तज्जयाय पुरा वीरान्यान्यान्प्रास्थापयं मुहुः।
न प्राप्ताः पुनरावृत्तिं ते तं प्राप्य प्रतापिनम् ॥२९॥

29 Earlier, whichever brave hero was sent time and again to conquer him, did not return after facing him.

निर्वाणमरिवीराणां कुर्वाणमकुतोभयम्।
त्वां विना तस्य जेतारं नान्यं पश्यामि कंचन ॥३०॥

30 I see no one conquering him except you, fearless destroyer of the enemy.

तस्मात्त्वमेव गत्वा तं कृतदुर्गपरिग्रहम्।
सविग्रहं ग्रहमिव निगृह्याऽऽनय दुर्ग्रहम् ॥३१॥

31 Therefore, go and capture that invincible Shivaji, who lives in the shelter of the forts, alive like a planet incarnate."

कवीन्द्र उवाच -

एवमुक्तोऽतिविश्रम्भादल्लीशाहेन मानिना।
प्रोवाचाफजलः प्रीत्या प्रस्तुतार्थमयं वचः ॥३२॥

Kavindra said:

32 In this manner when the proud Ali Shah spoke to him with great faith, Afzal Khan was pleased and spoke about the present task under discussion.

अफजल उवाच -

विश्रम्भेणापि च प्रेम्णा यदाज्ञापयति प्रभुः ।
तस्य कर्ता स एव स्याद्गुणीभूतस्तु किंकरः ॥३३॥

Afzal Khan said:

33 "When with great faith and lovingly the master asks something to be done, it is actually he (the master) who is the doer; the servant is just a subordinate.

द्विषद्वर्गक्षयकरी जागर्ति किल या मयि ।
कार्यमादिशता साऽद्य शक्तिरुत्तेजिता त्वया ॥३४॥

34 By entrusting me with a task, you have instigated the vigilant power within me to destroy the enemy.

उग्राय विग्रहायास्मै त्वया प्रेषयता ह्यमुम् ।
अवैम्यनुग्रहेणैष संगृहीतोऽनुगः स्वयम् ॥३५॥

35 By sending this servant against him to wage a terrible war I believe that you have done me a favour and considered me your obedient servant.

कर्तव्यं भृत्यवर्गाय स्वामी चेन्न समादिशेत् ।
अस्ति नास्तीति कस्तर्हि तस्य ज्ञास्यति पौरुषम् ॥३६॥

36 If the lord does not entrust any task to the servants, how will it be known whether the servant has prowess or not.

अहमद्धा भृशं बद्ध्वा स्पर्धाकरमहर्निशम् ।
तमन्तकमिवोद्वृत्तमानयिष्ये तवान्तिकम् ॥३७॥

37 I will capture Shivaji, who is constantly competing, and is evil like Yama, and present him before you.

प्रविश्य देशं कार्णाटं निर्जिता शतशो नृपाः ।
स जयस्तमनिर्जित्य जीवतो मे निरर्थकः ॥३८॥

38 I went to the province of Karnataka and defeated hundreds of kings. That victory will be in vain if I don't defeat Shivaji."

कवीन्द्र उवाच -

इत्युक्तवन्तमत्यर्थं समर्थबलदर्पितम् ।
कर्तुं प्रतिश्रुतं कर्म सद्य एव समुद्यतम् ॥३९॥
येदिलोऽफजलं तत्र प्रस्थापयितुमादृतः ।
तदा संभावयामास बहुभिः पारितोषिकैः ॥४०॥

Kavindra said:

39-40 Afzal Khan spoke in this manner, was very proud of his immense power and was ready to set out immediately for the undertaken task. Adil Shah was eager to send him there and at that time honoured him with many rewards.

ततः सरत्नपर्याणपृष्ठान्पुष्टांस्तुरङ्गमान् ।
तथैवाऽऽभरणोपेतान् भद्रजातीन्मतङ्गजान् ॥४१॥
तनुत्राणि शिरस्त्राणि शस्त्राणि विविधानि च ।
विचित्राणि च वस्त्राणि निजानि विरुदानि च ॥४२॥
तिरस्कृतविमानानि याप्ययानान्यनेकधा ।
रौप्यान् रौक्मांश्च पर्यङ्कान् करङ्कांश्च पतद्ग्रहान् ॥४३॥
रत्नोत्तंसानथो मुक्तास्रजो हीराङ्गदानि च ।
कटकान्यूर्मिकाश्चापि चित्ररत्नचयाङ्किताः ॥४४॥
तथा द्वीपान्तरोत्थानि जातिश्रेष्ठान्यनेकशः ।
अल्लीशाहादफजलः प्रापत्कोषांश्च कोटिशः ॥४५॥

41-45 Camels and horses with jewel-studded saddles, as well as ornately dressed (with ornaments) best elephants, various kinds of

armour, headgear, weapons, strange clothes, his own titles, many kinds of palanquins far superior than planes, beds made of silver and gold, betel-nut boxes, spittoons, as well as jewelled headdresses, pearl necklaces, diamond armlets, bracelets, jewel-studded rings of many colours, many excellent articles of various kinds that were found in other countries and treasures worth crores were given to Afzal Khan by Adil Shah.

वज्रधारामिव शितां रत्नकोषनिवेशिताम् ।
निजां पाणिस्थितां प्रादात्प्रभुस्तस्मै कृपाणिकाम् ॥४६॥

46 Adil Shah gave him his own dagger, which was as sharp as a thunderbolt and encased in a jewel-studded scabbard.

स्वामिनैवाथ विन्यस्तां प्रेम्णा सारसनान्तरे ।
सरत्नकोषाभरणां स बभार कटारिकाम् ॥४७॥

47 Then he bore the bejewelled dagger encased in a jewel-studded scabbard, which his lord had himself lovingly tucked into his waistband.

ततः पुनः पुनस्तस्मै प्रीत्या प्रास्थानकालिकीः ।
कृत्वा नतीरफजलः प्रचचालाचलोपमः ॥४८॥

48 Then, at the time of departure, he repeatedly lovingly paid an appropriate obeisance to him, and mountain-like Afzal Khan began to walk.

प्रचलन्तममुं तावत्प्रणमन्तं मुहुर्मुहुः ।
पदे पदेऽनुजग्राह दिशन्नीशो दयादृशम् ॥४९॥

49 The lord looked with favour (at every step) at Afzal Khan who had repeatedly paid obeisance to him (Adil Shah) and was walking away.

तं वीरमान्यं सेनान्यं स विधाय महामनाः ।
अन्यानमूंश्चमूनाथांस्तत्साहाय्ये समादिशत् ॥५०॥

50 Ambitious Adil Shah had made the brave Afzal Khan his commander and ordered other generals to aid him.

अम्बरः शम्बरसमः प्रतापी याकुतः पुनः ।
 महामानी मुसेखानः पठानो हसनोऽपि च ॥५१॥
 रणदूलहसूनुश्च रणदूलहसंज्ञकः ।
 तथैवाङ्कुशखानोऽपि निरङ्कुशगजक्रमः ॥५२॥
 बर्बरः खेलकर्णस्य प्राप्तो यः क्रीतपुत्रताम् ।
 स हिलालो महाबाहुः प्रत्यर्थिद्रुमकुञ्जरः ॥५३॥
 इत्येतेऽन्ये च यवनाः ससैन्याः ससुहृद्गणाः ।
 सद्यः स्वामिसमादिष्टास्तं सेनापतिमन्वयुः ॥५४॥

51-54 Demon Shambara and valorous Yakut, very proud Muse Khan and Hasan Pathan, Randulla Khan's son named Randulla and uncontrolled Ankush Khan like an unrestrained elephant, Khelkarna's son Barbar who had been bought by him (kreetaputra⁹), and strong-armed Hilal who was to the enemy like an elephant would be to trees, these and other Yavanas with troops and groups of friends immediately followed that general on the orders of their master.

जितानेकप्रतिभटाः प्रसभं सभरोद्भटाः ।
 घोरकर्मकृतो घोरफटा अपि तमन्वयुः ॥५५॥
 पाण्डरो नायकश्चैवं खराटोऽपि च नायकः ।
 कल्याणयादवश्चापि नैकसैनिकनायकः ॥५६॥
 समुद्यद्युद्धसंरम्भो मम्बो भृशबलस्तथा ।
 विश्वविश्रुतकर्माणो घाण्टिकाः काण्टिका अपि ॥५७॥
 इत्येतेऽन्ये च राजानः सामन्ताश्च सहस्रशः ।
 चतुरङ्गचमुयुक्तास्तं सेनापतिमन्वयुः ॥५८॥

55-58 Ghorpade, who had conquered many enemies by force, was skilful in war, and had done terrible deeds, also followed him. Pandhre Naik, Naikji Kharade, Kalyan Yadav (Jadhav), the chief of many soldiers, Mambaji Bhosale, whose excitement for war was enormous, Ghantge and Kante, the world-renowned warriors, and other kings and thousands of feudatory princes followed that general with a four-fold army.

⁹ A son purchased from his natural parents

ततः कार्तान्तिकादिष्टे समये तस्य गच्छतः ।
अभव्यशंसीन्यभवन्दुर्निमित्तान्यनेकशः ॥५९॥

59 Then, though he had set out at the time suggested by the astrologer there were many ominous signs.

सपक्षपातं क्रोशन्तः प्रकामं वामगामिनः ।
वृथेति कथयामासुर्वायसास्तस्य साहसम् ॥६०॥
बत भेजे दिनार्धेऽपि भानुरस्पष्टभानुताम् ।
प्रजज्वालेवान्तरिक्षं बभूवुर्धूसरा दिशः ॥६१॥
सहसैव महत्युल्का निपपात दिवस्तटात् ।
घनं विनैव च व्योम्नि बभूवाशनिनिस्वनः ॥६२॥
बवाशिरे प्रतिभयं दिशमैन्द्रीं श्रिताः शिवाः ।
भङ्गमाप ध्वजो यानान्यग्रहष्टानि चाभवन् ॥६३॥
अवाप सदृष्ट्रेणुवर्षी वातः प्रतीपताम् ।
बभ्रामाग्रे प्रणुन्नोऽपि वारणः पृतनाग्रणीः ॥६४॥

60-64 Fluttering their wings and cawing loudly the crows went from left to further left telling him that his adventures were in vain, at high noon the sun's lustre was obscured. Space as if was on fire, the directions became dusky. A large meteor suddenly fell from the sky. Lightning flashed and thundered loudly in a cloudless sky. In the east, vixens began to howl terribly; the flag was broken, and the chariots were distressed. A breeze showering stones and dust began to blow reverse; the elephant at the forefront of the army began to run helter-skelter in spite of being prodded with a goad.

यद्यप्येतानि चान्यानि तन्निमित्तान्यवारयन् ।
तथाऽपि स रणोत्साहं नामुञ्चन्नमुचिर्यथा ॥६५॥

65 These and the other bad omens tried to prohibit him, however, like Namuchi, he did not give up his fighting spirit.

ततः स प्रस्थितस्तस्मात्पत्तनाद्विजयाह्वयात् ।
योजनार्धमिते देशे वसतिं स्वामकल्पयत् ॥६६॥

66 Then Afzal Khan, who had set out from Bijapur, set up his camp after about five miles.

तत्राऽऽगताभिरभितो वाहिनीभिः समन्वितः ।
स विवेशोन्मुखः सैन्यव्यूहोऽम्भोधिरिवाऽऽबभौ ॥६७॥

67 The armies which had reached there from all directions, and were about to encamp, looked like a sea of soldiers.

महार्हवर्णैरुच्छ्रायच्छादितव्योममण्डलैः ।
नवैरुत्तम्भितस्तम्भैर्मण्डितं पटमण्डपैः ॥६८॥
प्रोल्लसत्काण्डपटकप्राकारमयमण्डपम् ।
विचित्रासनविस्तारप्रस्तारितसभान्तरम् ॥६९॥
पुञ्जीकृतेष्टमूयिष्ठवस्तुसंभारभासुरम् ।
उच्चैरुत्तानितोल्लोचप्रच्छायाश्रितचत्वरम् ॥७०॥
अविदूरपुरोदेशद्वयीनद्धतुरङ्गमम् ।
समदद्विरदव्यूहवृंहितस्पृष्टदिक्तटम् ॥७१॥
जागरूकैरहोरात्रं गुटिकायन्त्रधारिभिः ।
कोदण्डिभिस्तथाऽन्यैश्च खड्गखेटकपाणिभिः ॥७२॥
अपारैश्च तथा पारश्वधिकैः शक्तिहेतिकैः ।
अभिगुप्ताष्टदिग्भागमभितः स्थितिशालिभिः ॥७३॥
तदनेकानकोदग्रवाद्यनिर्घोषभीषणम् ।
तत्तत्कार्यविधिव्यग्रजनकोलाहलाकुलम् ॥७४॥
यथास्थानस्थिताशेषजनलब्धसुखोदयम् ।
सैन्यं सैन्यपतिः सर्वं गुरुगर्वं व्यलोकत ॥७५॥

68-75 High pillars of expensive cloth had been set up and the new tents blocked the sky due to their height and adorned the army camp; extensive seats of many colours were spread out in the pavilion; the pavilion was

adorned with heaps of favourite things; the courtyard under the high ceilings had plenty of shade and looked ornate; close by, near the front, horses had been tied; the roar of herds of intoxicated elephants reverberated through the directions; day and night gun-wielding men, archers, sword and shield-bearers, countless axe-wielders, spear-bearers, stood guard, surrounded and protected him in all eight directions; they seemed terrible in the din of many drums and numerous musical instruments; the camp was filled with clamour of various types of people engrossed in various tasks; all the people stayed in their appropriate places and were happy. The commander looked upon this army with great pride.

संग्रामे साभिमानः स भृशमफजलः स्वामिनो लब्धमानः ।
 शौर्यश्रीशोभमानः सपदि भृशबलं भूपतिं जेतुकामः ।
 दुर्देवाकृष्टचित्तः पथि पथि परितो दुर्निमित्तानि पश्यन्
 वैराटं राष्ट्रमन्तर्गतगुरुनिकृतिः क्षिप्रमभ्याससाद ॥७६॥

76 Proud about waging war, highly respected by his lord, dazzling with the glow of bravery, eager to conquer the Bhosale king immediately, dragged by misfortune, Afzal Khan saw all the bad omens from place to place, and with great deceit in his heart, came to the province of Wai speedily.

इत्यनुपुराणे सूर्यवंशे निवासकरकवीन्द्रपरमानन्दविरचितायामध्यायशतसंमितायां
 वैयास(सि)क्यां संहितायामफजलाभ्यागमो नाम सप्तदशोऽध्यायः ॥१७॥

This is the seventeenth chapter named Aphajalaabhyaagamah of 'Anupurana', Shivabharata (like the Bharata composed by Vyasa), consisting of hundred chapters, about the Sun dynasty, composed by Kavindra Paramananda Nivasakar.

॥ अथ अष्टादशोऽध्यायः ॥

Chapter Eighteen

मनीषिण ऊचुः -

उपेक्ष्य स खलः कस्माच्छिवं पुण्यपुरस्थितम् ।
वैराटमेव विषयं ययौ सेनासमन्वितः ॥१॥

The pundits said:

1 Instead of attacking Pune where Shivaji lived, why did that fiend go to Wai?

कवीन्द्र उवाच-

साहंकारः शिवं जेतुं स कालयवनद्युतिः ।
यवनोऽफजलस्तूर्णं प्रस्थितः स्वामिशसनात् ॥२॥
वैराटमेव विषयं प्राविशद्येन हेतुना ।
तमहं संप्रवक्ष्यामि शृणुध्वं भो मनीषिणः ॥३॥

Kavindra said:

2-3 I will tell you why that egoistic and ruthless Yavana like Kalayavana, Afzal Khan, immediately reached the province of Wai, to conquer Shivaji on the orders of his lord; listen, O pundits.

निगृह्य बाजराजं तं कृष्णराजं च दुर्मदम् ।
जनकं च तयोश्चन्द्रराजमाजौ महौजसम् ॥४॥
अव्यक्तवर्तनीयुक्तां सहापर्यन्तवर्तिनीम् ।
अटवीप्रायविषयां महादुर्गसमाश्रयाम् ॥५॥

उन्निद्रसैनिकोदग्रामद्रिप्राकारमध्यगाम् ।
जयवल्लीं नाम पुरीमग्रहीदुर्ग्रहां शिवः ॥६॥

4-6 Having captured Bajraj and arrogant Krishnaraj and their father the mighty Chandraraj in battle, Shivaji acquired the difficult-to-win territory of Javali (Jayavalli), which had secret paths, was close to the Sahyadris, densely forested, sheltered by forts, frightful because of the presence of vigilant soldiers, and surrounded by mountain walls.

ये येऽत्र चन्द्रराजस्य सहायाश्च सनाभयः ।
तांस्तानशातयद्वीरः शिवः शक्तिमतां वरः ॥७॥

7 All those who had helped Chandraraj or were his relatives were cut down by the brave Shivaji, who was the strongest among the powerful.

तदा प्रतापवर्मा यश्चन्द्रराजस्य बान्धवः ।
पलायितः शिवभयाद्येदिलं प्रत्यपद्यत ॥८॥

8 Then, fearing Shivaji, Chandraraj's brother Pratapavarma fled to Adil Shah.

चन्द्रराजपदाकाङ्क्षी मन्त्रविन्मन्त्रिभिर्युतम् ।
येदिलं प्रीणयामास चिरं स परिचर्यया ॥९॥

9 Conspiring Pratapavarma, who desired the kingdom of Chandraraj, served Adil Shah, who had many ministers, for a long time and pleased him.

तं देशं चन्द्रराजस्य महावनसमाश्रयम् ।
तस्मादाच्छिद्य नृपतेर्दास्यामि भवते ध्रुवम् ॥१०॥
येदिलस्येति वचसा तदा सोऽपहतव्यथः ।
चकाराफजलस्याभिक्रमकर्मसहायताम् ॥११॥

10-11 When Adil Shah said: "I will take away the kingdom of Chandraraj, nestled in forested regions, from that Shivaji and surely give it to you," his worries disappeared and he helped Afzal Khan in his campaign.

ततोऽभिमानिना तेन चन्द्रराजसनाभिना ।
भेदं निवेद्याफजलो वैराटं समनीयत ॥१२॥

12 Then that proud brother of Chandraraj deceived Afzal Khan with conspiracy and brought him to Wai.

जयवल्ली वशे यस्य वैराटं तस्य सर्वथा ।
तथा सह्याद्रिरखिलः सान्तरीपश्च सागरः ॥१३॥
इति मत्वा स यवनस्तामेवाऽऽदातुमादितः ।
समुद्यतो महाबाहुर्द्रुतं वैराटमाययौ ॥१४॥

13-14 Whoever is in possession of Javali, has complete control over Wai. Also, the Sahyadris and the coasts are there, thinking thus, that mighty Yavana came to Wai with the intention of taking the same first.

ततः समेत्य सैन्येन वैराटं राष्ट्रमास्थिते ।
यवनेऽफजले तूर्णं जयवल्लीं जिघृक्षति ॥१५॥
शिवराजः कृती तत्र प्रतीकारपरायणः ।
प्रभुः प्रभूतदर्पत्वादिदमात्मन्यचिन्तयत् ॥१६॥

15-16 When the Yavana Afzal Khan came to the Wai province with his army with the intention of taking Javali early, the clever Shivaji Raja, who was ready to resist, started thinking to himself with great pride:

येदिलेन विसृष्टोऽसौ मयि रुष्टेन मानिना ।
करिष्यत्यात्मसदृशं पौरुषं पु(प)रुषक्रमः ॥१७॥
स एष यवनो यस्य दुर्नयेन गरीयसा ।
अहो कलियुगस्यास्य माहात्म्यमुपचीयते ॥१८॥

17-18 "This valiant Afzal Khan sent by proud Adil Shah, who is angry with me, will do a feat that befits him. Ah, this is the same Yavana whose extreme wickedness is increasing the greatness of this age, Kali Yuga.

दुर्नयेन भृशं येन निशुम्भसमतेजसा ।
 अवाज्ञायत वै देवी तुलजापुरवासिनी ॥१९॥
 यः सदैवानस्तिदयो रोषणो राशिरंहसाम् ।
 द्विजानक्षिगतानक्षिगतानिव जिघांसति ॥२०॥
 पर्वतः पातकस्येव सर्वतः सुमदोद्धतः ।
 पद्धतिं वर्णधर्माणां रोद्धुं यो हि व्यवस्थितः ॥२१॥
 निषेद्धा सर्वधर्माणामधर्माणां विवर्धकः ।
 स मया हन्त हन्तव्यः समया समुपागतः ॥२२॥

19-22 This evil one, as bright as Nishumbha, insulted Goddess Bhawani of Tuljapur; he is ever merciless and angry and is an accumulation of sin; he wishes to kill Brahmins the moment he sets eyes on them, as if they are an eyesore; this haughty man, like a mountain of sins, is engaged in the complete destruction of the righteous mode of living of all, he condemns all religions which is the cause of the rise of unrighteousness; I must kill that Afzal Khan who has come near.

हविष्प्रकृतयो गावः पयसा सर्पिषाऽपि च ।
 विधये सप्ततन्तूनां विधिना विहिता भुवि ॥२३॥

23 Lord Brahma created cows on earth to provide for the milk and ghee required for sacrificial rites.

तासामसौ तामसात्मा हन्ता हन्त दिने दिने ।
 विपर्यासयितुं धर्ममशेषमपि वाञ्छति ॥२४॥

24 Alas! The malignant Afzal Khan kills them every day and wants to completely overthrow our religion.

इयं वसुंधरा देवी धर्मेण खलु धार्यते ।
 ध्रुवं स धार्यते देवैस्तेऽधार्यन्त द्विजातिभिः ॥२५॥

25 This Vasundharadevi (the earth) is indeed maintained by religious principles. That religion is undoubtedly protected by the gods and those gods have been protected by the Brahmins.

अतः सर्वस्य लोकस्य मूलमेते द्विजातयः ।
पालनीयाः प्रयत्नेन पूजनीयाश्च सर्वदा ॥२६॥

26 Therefore, the Brahmins, the support of all these regions, should always be nurtured and honoured with effort at all times.

सुराणां भूसुराणां च सुरभीणां च पालनम् ।
विदधाम्यहमेवाद्धा भूत्वा भूत्वा युगे युगे ॥२७॥

27 In every age I take an avatar to nurture gods, Brahmins and COWS.

येनाम्भोनिधिमाविश्य विभ्रता मीनरूपताम् ।
हतः शङ्खासुरः संख्ये श्रुतयश्चाप्युपाहताः ॥२८॥
अधारि मन्दरो येन पृष्ठे स्वे कमठात्मना ।
तथा चाऽऽधारतामेत्य व्यथायि वसुधा स्थिरा ॥२९॥
उद्धृत्य वसुधां सद्यः समुद्रादंग्रया स्वया ।
येन वाराहरूपेण हिरण्याक्षो निषूदितः ॥३०॥
हरेर्यवीयसा येन हरिणा ह्रस्वरूपिणा ।
अलं छलं कलयता बलिर्नीतो रसातलम् ॥३१॥
आविर्भूय सभास्तम्भान्नरसिंहत्वमीयुषा ।
व्यदारि करजैर्येन हिरण्यकशिपोरुरः ॥३२॥
भृगुवंशावतंसेन रैणुकेयेन येन वै ।
कार्तवीर्यं निहत्याऽऽजौ कृता निःक्षत्रिया मही ॥३३॥
येन दाशरथीभूय निवद्धाम्भोधिसेतुना ।
दशकण्ठशिरःश्रेणी शरेणैकेन पातिता ॥३४॥
वृष्णिवंशावतंसेन येन शूरेण शौरिणा ।
धर्मं व्यवस्थापयता हताः कंसादयः खलाः ॥३५॥

स विष्णुः सर्वदेवानां सर्वस्वमहमीश्वरः ।
हर्तुं भारमिमं भूमेराविर्भूतोऽस्मि भूतले ॥३६॥

28-36 I entered the seas and took the form of a fish, killed Shankhasura in battle and brought back the Vedas; I took the form of a tortoise and carried the Mandar mountain on my back and provided support and stabilised the earth; I, taking the form of a boar, with my tusk lifted the earth up from the seas and killed Hiranyaksha; Vishnu, Indra's younger brother took the form of Vamana and with strategy totally ruined Bali; he emerged from a pillar in the assembly hall in the form of Narasimha and ripped apart Hiranyakashipu's chest with his claws; Renuka's son Parashuram, the pride of the Bhrugu lineage, destroyed Kartavirya in battle and freed the earth of Kshatriyas; who as the son of Dasharath built a bridge over the sea and with a single arrow cut off ten heads; who became the pride of the Vrushni family, born in Shurasena's clan, killed Kansa and other wicked men and established religion; I am that Vishnu, the very essence of all the gods, and I have emerged on the earth to remove her burden.

यवनानाममी वंशाः सर्वेऽप्यंशाः सुरद्विषाम् ।
जगतीं निजधर्मेण निमज्जयितुमुद्यताः ॥३७॥

37 All these lineages of the Yavanas are part of Asuras. They are engaged in destroying the earth through their religion.

तस्मादेतान्हनिष्यामि दानवान्यवनाकृतीन् ।
प्रथयिष्यामि धर्मस्य पन्थानमकुतोभयम् ॥३८॥

38 Therefore I will slay these demon-like Yavanas and will extend the fearless path of religion.

जयवल्लीवनं घोरं गृहं कण्ठीरवस्य मे ।
विशन्निधनमागन्ता द्विषन्नफजलो गजः ॥३९॥

39 The fierce forest of Javali is my den, which is like that of a lion. This elephant-like enemy Afzal, who has entered it, will surely be destroyed.

समुत्पतन्पक्षबलादलक्षितनिजान्तकः ।
पतङ्ग इव मां लब्ध्वा स वै निधनमेष्यति ॥४०॥

40 Like a bird that flies on the strength of its wings, without looking at its destroyer, he will get caught in my snare and surely die.”

इति चित्ते विनिश्चित्य स शिवः पुरुषोत्तमः ।
संदिश्य निजसेनान्यं रिपुराष्ट्रविकर्षणे ॥४१॥
नरानधिकृतांस्तत्तत्कार्येष्ववहितान्हितान् ।
नियुज्य निजराष्ट्रस्य दुर्गाणां चाभिगुप्तये ॥४२॥
स्वयं षाड्गुण्यनिपुणः परवीरविमर्दनः ।
परीतः पत्तिसैन्येन जयवल्लीमुपागमत् ॥४३॥

41-43 That superior man, incarnation of Vishnu, Shivaji, thus determined, told his commander to destroy the enemy kingdom and appointed alert and beneficial men to protect his own kingdom and forts. Shivaji, adept in the skills of war and peace, and in the six expedients to be used by a king in foreign policy, destroyer of enemies, came to Javali with his foot soldiers.

अथ गुप्तेङ्गिताकारमपारभुजपौरुषम् ।
प्रतीतमन्यैरजितं शक्तित्रयसमन्वितम् ॥४४॥
जयवल्लीमधिष्ठाय स्वयं योद्धुमवस्थितम् ।
संनद्धानीकनिवहं निशम्याफजलः शिवम् ॥४५॥
व्यसृजद्वाचिकं तस्मै सर्वार्थविदुषे यथा ।
तथा निशम्यतां सर्वं विबुधाः कथयामि वः ॥४६॥

44-46 Then, one whose opinion was secret, whose prowess was immense, who was invincible for enemies, who was filled with the three powers of influence, enthusiasm and strategy, whose group of armies stood in readiness, this famous Shivaji camped at Javali, and was himself ready for war. After hearing this Afzal Khan sent a message to Shivaji who was skilled in everything. I shall now narrate that message to you in the exact words, O scholars, listen.

अफजल उवाच -

विदधाति यदौद्धत्यं भवानद्य पदे पदे ।
तद्येदिलस्य हृदये भजते शल्यरूपताम् ॥४७॥

Afzal Khan said:

47 "The impudence that you are showing at every step is hurting Adil Shah deeply like an embedded thorn.

गते निजामे विलयं गमितः स्वीयतां स्वयम् ।
येदिलेन वितीर्णो यस्ताभ्रेभ्यः संधिकाम्यया ॥४८॥
स एष विषयस्तेषां गिरिदुर्गसमाश्रयः ।
गृहीतः संगृहीतश्च शाहराजात्मज त्वया ॥४९॥

48-49 After Nizam Shah was destroyed, his territories that Adil Shah had himself captured and which he later gave to the Mughals with the desire of making peace, Shivaji Raja, you have brought that territory full of mountain forts, under your control.

भवता सततं लाभवता तत्र पदे पदे ।
गृहीतविषयः क्रुद्धो रुद्धो राजपुरीश्वरः ॥५०॥

50 There, you have been consistently fortunate and at every step you have taken over territories and the king of Dandarajpuri, who has been obstructed and confined, is fuming.

त्वयेदं चन्द्रराजस्य गाढमन्यदुरासदम् ।
अमिक्रम्य च विक्रम्य प्राज्यं राज्यं हतं हठात् ॥५१॥

51 You attacked the vast kingdom of Chandraraja, which was invincible to enemies and conquered it by force and with valour.

त्वया गृहीत्वा कल्याणं तथा भीमपुरीमपि ।
यवनानां महासिद्धिनिलयाः किल पातिताः ॥५२॥

52 You also took possession of Kalyan and Bhimpuri (Bhivandi), and destroyed the mosques of the Yavanas.

तुभ्यं कुप्यन्ति तेऽद्यापि यवनाः पवनाशनाः ।
अपहृत्यापि सर्वस्वं कृता येषां विडम्बना ॥५३॥

53 Those serpent-like Yavanas whom you ridiculed by depriving them of everything, are still furious with you.

निगृह्य यवनाचार्यान्विचार्याऽऽत्मनो बलम् ।
प्रतिबध्नास्यविद्वानामध्वानमकुतोभयः ॥५४॥

54 You have fearlessly barred the path of the Yavanas having unpierced ears, by imprisoning Kazi Mullas, without thinking of your strength.

यच्चक्रवर्तिचिह्नानि धत्से स्वयमभीतवत् ।
अध्यारोहसि च स्वर्णसिंहासनमनीतिमान् ॥५५॥
स्वयमेवानुगृह्णासि निगृह्णासि च मानवान् ।
अहो आत्मवशो नम्यान्न नमस्यभिमानवान् ॥५६॥
दुर्निवारगतिर्यस्माद्यस्मात्कस्माद्विभेषि न ।
तस्मादहं प्रेषितोऽस्मि येदिलेन प्रतापिना ॥५७॥

55-57 As you yourself fearlessly have adopted the insignia of an emperor, and unjustly sit on a golden throne, and yourself repress or favour people, and being independent do not salute the venerable; being invincible, you are not afraid of the minor entities, so the majestic Adil Shah has sent me to attack you.

येदिलस्य नियोगाद्यन्मया सह समागतम् ।
उद्योजयति सद्यो मां तदिदं षड्विधं बलम् ॥५८॥

58 By the order of Adil Shah, the six types of armies which have come along with me are prodding me to wage war immediately.

मुसेखानादयो ह्येते त्वया सह युयुत्सवः ।
प्रोत्साहयन्ति मामत्र जयवल्लीं जिघृक्षवः ॥५९॥

59 Muse Khan and other heroes, who want to fight against you and the sardars who want to acquire Javali, are encouraging me in this work.

तद्य मन्नियोगेन संधिमेव महीपते ।
विधेहि देहि सकलानचलानचलामपि ॥६०॥

60 Therefore, O king, make peace as I wish, and give up all the forts and territories.

सिंहं लोहं महान्तं च प्रबलं च शिलोच्चयम् ।
पुरंदरं गिरीं तद्वत्पुरीं चक्रावतीमपि ॥६१॥
विषयं च तथा नीराभीमरथ्यन्तराश्रयम् ।
प्रणिपत्य प्रयच्छाऽऽशु दिल्लीन्द्रायामितौजसे ॥६२॥

61-62 The large and powerful forts Sinhagad and Lohagad, as well as Purandargad and Chakravartipuri (Chakan), the territory between the rivers Nira and Bhima, give all to the mighty Emperor of Delhi and surrender to him as soon as possible.

या चन्द्रराजादाच्छिद्य गृहीता निग्रहात्त्वया ।
जयवल्लीमिमामल्लीशाहस्त्वां तां हि याचते ॥६३॥

63 The Javali which you took by force from Chandraraja, Alli Shah is asking you to give that Javali too."

उपनतमहितस्य पत्रलेखं रहसि निशम्य तमेतमेकवीरः ।
स किल सकलराजलोकरत्नं न्यधित निजे हृदि कंचिदेव यत्नम् ॥६४॥

64 When the most eminent of all kings and unique hero heard this letter from his enemy in private, he thought of a solution.

स्मृत्वा मन्त्रमथेप्सिताय जगतः सर्वस्य सर्वोत्तरं
 यत्संप्रेषितवानसौ नरपतिः पत्रस्य तस्योत्तरम् ।
 यच्चागादभिमानवानफजलः सज्जस्य तस्याटवीं
 तत्सर्वं कथयामि वः सुमतयः श्रेयस्करं श्रूयताम् ॥६५॥

65 How, for the welfare of the entire world, that king came up with the best plan in reply to the letter, and how the proud Afzal entered Shivaji's forest, who was in readiness, I will tell you that entire beneficial story; O pundits, listen.

इत्यनुपुराणे सूर्यवंशे निवासकरकवीन्द्रपरमानन्दविरचितायामध्यायशतसंमितायां
 वैयास(सि)क्यां संहितायां [शिवं प्रत्यफजल] संदेशादेशनं नामाष्टादशोऽध्यायः ॥१८॥

This is the eighteenth chapter named [Shivam Pratyaphajalasandeshaadeshanam] of 'Anupurana', Shivabharata (like the Bharata composed by Vyasa), consisting of hundred chapters, about the Sun dynasty, composed by Kavindra Paramananda Nivasakar.

॥ अथ एकोनविंशोऽध्यायः ॥

Chapter Nineteen

कवीन्द्र उवाच -

नियोजयन्स सर्वत्र दृशं प्रणिधिरूपिणीम् ।
पश्यत्यवहितः सर्वं शिवो बाह्यं तथाऽऽन्तरम् ॥१॥
ततोऽसौ दूतमाहूय निष्णातं निजकर्मणि ।
प्रतिवाचमिमां तस्मै प्राहिणोत्परिपन्थिने ॥२॥

Kavindra said:

1-2 Shivaji cast his spy-like vision everywhere and carefully watched everything, in foreign kingdoms as well as in his own. He called a vakil who was skilled in his work and sent this reply to the enemy.

शिवराज उवाच -

समस्नाः समरे येन ध्वस्ताः कार्णाटभूमिपाः ।
तस्य तेऽद्य मयि श्रेयानियानपि दयोदयः ॥३॥

Shivaji said:

3 "You have destroyed all the kingdoms of Karnataka in battle and also you have shown me so much mercy today, it is so nice of you.

अतुलं ते बाहुबलं बलं च तुलितानलम् ।
अलंकृतं क्षितितलं त्वया त्वयि नहि च्छलम् ॥४॥

4 Your might is incomparable. Your prowess is as fierce as fire. You have adorned the earth and there is no deceit in your heart.

दिदक्षुरसि यद्येतान्विभवान्वनसंभवान् ।
तद्विलोकयतामेत्य जयवल्लीमिमां भवान् ॥५॥

5 If you wish to see the rich treasures of this forest, you should come to this place and see it.

तवाऽऽगमनमेवेतः सांप्रतं वेद्मि सांप्रतम् ।
अभयं मम तेनैव भविताऽपि च वैभवम् ॥६॥

6 I think at present it is right for you to come here. And that will dispel my fear and increase my glory.

तृणाय मन्ये ताम्राणामनम्राणामनीकिनीम् ।
येदिलस्य च तां तद्वत् त्वां विना तीव्रविक्रमम् ॥७॥

7 I think that the army of the haughty Mughals, as well as that of Adil Shah is nothing without the extremely valorous you.

दत्तः पन्थास्त्वमागच्छ प्रयच्छामि शिलोच्चयान् ।
भवते याचमानाय जयवल्लीमिमामपि ॥८॥

8 Be alert on the way. I will give you the forts and even this Javali that you are asking for.

प्रेक्ष्य दुष्प्रेक्षणीयं त्वामिह विश्रब्धमानसः ।
इमां पुरःकरिष्यामि निजपाणिकृपाणिकाम् ॥९॥

9 It is difficult to get a chance even to look at you, when I see you here and have no doubts, I will place my dagger before you.

वनीमिमां ते पृतना प्रतनामतनीयसीम् ।
पश्यन्ती सुतलच्छायासुखान्यनुमविष्यति ॥१०॥

10 While looking at this ancient and vast forest, your army will experience the comfort of the shade of the lower regions."

इति सूत्रमिवात्यल्पवर्णं बहुवर्थसंयुतम् ।
शिवः संदेशमादिश्य व्यसृजद्गतमात्मनः ॥११॥

11 Shivaji sent his vakil with this very brief message filled with multiple meanings.

स तं संदेशमाकर्ण्य शिवदूतेन भाषितम् ।
स्वामिकार्यं कृतं स्वेनेत्यमन्यत सुदुर्मतिः ॥१२॥

12 When he heard the message conveyed by Shivaji's vakil the foolish Afzal Khan thought that he had already accomplished the task entrusted to him by his master.

वैराटस्थोऽपि सुतरां योजनत्रयसान्तराम् ।
जयवल्लीं स यवनः स्वहस्तस्थामवागमत् ॥१३॥

13 Even though he was at Wai, that Yavana felt as if Javali, which was three yojanas away, was well within his grasp.

अथाऽऽस्थाय स आस्थानीं समाहूय स्वसैनिकान् ।
वाचमेतां नयोपेतां व्याजहार महामनाः ॥१४॥

14 Later, he called his soldiers to his durbar, and the ambitious Afzal Khan made a political speech.

अफजल उवाच -

समाह्वयति मां तत्र स शिवः संधिकाम्यया ।
स्वामिकार्येषुना तत्र प्रयातव्यमितो मया ॥१५॥

Afzal Khan said:

15 "Shivaji has called me there with the desire to sign a treaty, so in order to accomplish the task entrusted by our master I have to go there from here.

समुनद्धैः सुसन्नद्धैः सैनिकैः स्वैः समीयुषाम् ।
सदैवोज्जागरूकाणां न तत्र भयमस्ति नः ॥१६॥

16 We are very alert and have no fear in going there with our arrogant soldiers who are very well-equipped.

समुह्य व्यूह्य सैन्यानि यास्यामस्तत्र सर्वथा ।
अहो यत्र वने घोरे नैव नाभास्वती कथा ॥१७॥

17 There will definitely be some black conspiracy in that dense forest but we will go there with the army in a group and also separately, no matter what.

द्विपट्टीपिशरण्यानामरण्यानामुदीक्षणम् ।
भवताद्भवतां तत्र विश्रान्तानामनुक्षणम् ॥१८॥

18 While resting in those forests which are the shelter of tigers and elephants, you must keep watch all around at every moment.

तत्र भूमृत्तटावन्यां वन्यां वीक्ष्य महीयसीम् ।
वन्या इव विनाऽऽलानं क्रीडन्तु करिणो मम ॥१९॥

19 There is a very large forest reservoir at the edge of the mountain, let my elephants roam there freely like wild elephants.

प्रपतेदपि चाऽऽकाशं निपतेयुः शतहृदाः ।
तदप्यफजलस्यास्य न भवेन्मतिरन्यथा ॥२०॥

20 Even if the sky falls or lightning thunders, the plan of this Afzal Khan will not change.

क्षितिमुत्स्वातयिष्यामि पातयिष्यामि पर्वतान् ।
वनानि च प्रधक्ष्यामि सद्यः क्रोधकृशानुना ॥२१॥

21 In my rage I will immediately burn down the forests, dig up the earth and raze the mountains to the ground.

प्रतिज्ञां पारयिष्यामि भ्रंशयिष्यामि देवताः ।
नाऽऽदास्यते स चेन्मान्द्यान्मदीयमुचितं वचः ॥२२॥

22 If he foolishly does not accept my appropriate speech, I will taint the gods and implement my pledge.”

इति ब्रुवाणमास्थानभ्राजमानासनस्थितम् ।
दैवध्वस्तधियस्ते तु न तं प्रत्याचक्षिरे ॥२३॥

23 Unfortunately, as the soldiers were bereft of any intelligence, they did not protest this speech made by Afzal Khan seated on a glittering seat in the durbar.

अथ तं मन्त्रिणः सर्वे पुरः प्रस्थातुमुद्यतम् ।
इति नीतिमुपाश्रित्य विनयेन व्यजिज्ञपन् ॥२४॥

24 Afzal Khan was all set to move forward when in keeping with regal jurisprudence, all the ministers humbly made a request to him.

मन्त्रिण ऊचुः -

स्वाभिन्विधीयतामेव भवताऽऽत्मचिकीर्षितम् ।
प्रत्याख्याताऽस्तु कस्तस्य यत्र दैवमवस्थितम् ॥२५॥

The ministers said:

25 “O Lord, you must surely do what you wish to do, where Fate itself has come face to face who can protest?

प्रशस्तेन स्वचित्तेन विश्वस्तः स यदि त्वयि ।
तर्हि सद्यः समायातु जयवल्लीवनाद्गहिः ॥२६॥

26 If he has trusted you with a pure heart, let him come out of the forests of Javali immediately.

उपाहरतु सर्वस्वमात्मीयं भवतो मुदे ।
निजां नामयतु ग्रीवां नमन्निह पदे पदे ॥२७॥

27 May he offer his very essence to please you. He should pay obeisance to you at every step and he should bow his head in front of you.

येन कौमारमारभ्य धन्विना धूर्जटिं विना ।
स्वप्नेऽपि स्वामिनेऽन्यस्मै न निजं नामितं शिरः ॥२८॥
बाल्यात्प्रभृति लोकेऽस्मिन्ननल्पबलशालिनः ।
कर्माण्यमानुषस्येव प्रायो यस्येह शुश्रुम ॥२९॥
विगायति च यो लोके यवनानां विलोकनम् ।
निजधर्मधुरीणोऽद्धा शृणोति च न तद्वचः ॥३०॥
स आह्वयति तत्रैव भवन्तमभयो यदि ।
तर्हि मन्यामहे तस्य विद्यते साहसं हृदि ॥३१॥

28-31 That archer who right from his childhood did not bow his head in front of anyone other than Lord Shankar even in his dreams, whose inhuman deeds we have often heard of from our childhood, who considers even looking at Yavanas as despicable and who does not even listen to their words, being solely devoted to his religion, if he is fearlessly calling you there, we feel that he has planned some adventure in his mind.

पदे पदे परिशिष्टकर्मारकुलसंकुला ।
न गताय हिताऽश्वानां विषमा नगमेदिनी ॥३२॥

32 It is a remote mountain area covered by thick bamboo islands in many places and it will be difficult for our horses to go there.

शिष्टाग्रनोकहशतैः शिष्टारोहावरोहया ।
स्तम्बेरमाः कथं यान्तु तया पर्वतपद्यया ॥३३॥

33 How can elephants pass through a mountain path whose mouth is covered by hundreds of trees and which is very narrow going up and down?

आत्मा त्वमल्लीशाहस्य शल्यं दिल्लीन्द्रवक्षसः ।
स्वामी सेनामतल्लीनां विश मा विषमाटीवम् ॥३४॥

34 You are the soul of Alli Shah, and you are the thorn that pains the heart of the Emperor of Delhi, and you are the lord of an excellent army. Please do not enter these terrible pits or go onto these terrible paths.

योगीव विजिताहारविहारो विजितासनः ।
यः सर्वस्यापि लोकस्य वेत्त्यहो गुप्तमाशयम् ॥३५॥
उत्प्लुत्य पर्वतशिरः प्राकाराभ्यान्तरस्थितान् ।
निहन्ति यो जिह्मगतीन्परान्पतगराडिव ॥३६॥
यस्य यातमविज्ञातं भवत्यमितयोजनम् ।
अवैति मनसैवाऽऽप्तं द्विषन्तमपि यो जनम् ॥३७॥
भवताऽपकृता पूर्वं भवतापकृता स्वयम् ।
विधत्ते तुलजादेवी सततं यत्सहायताम् ॥३८॥
तेन विद्विषताऽनेकसैन्ययुक्तेन पालिताम् ।
कथं त्वं तामरण्यानीमभिमानी गमिष्यसि ॥३९॥

35-39 He has conquered his diet and his posture like an ascetic, and he knows the secret plans of each and every one, just like an eagle destroys a snake, he leaps on the top of a fort and slays the enemy within the walls, who goes countless miles away without anybody knowing, who knows in his mind itself who is a friend and who is a foe, we who torture people have insulted Goddess Tulaja, who always helps him, and he has a large army. How can you, who are so proud, then enter the great forests protected by that enemy with a large army?"

इत्याकर्ण्य वचस्तेषां स विद्वेषान्धमानसः ।
प्रोवाच ताननादृत्य दृप्तः शोणविलोचनः ॥४०॥

40 When he heard them speak thus haughty Afzal Khan, blinded with hatred and his eyes red with anger, contemptuously dismissed them.

अफजल उवाच -

जन्मप्रभृति दृष्टात्मा योऽस्मभ्यमपराध्यति ।
स परः स्वयमस्माकमभ्यर्णं कथमेष्यति ॥४१॥

Afzal Khan said:

41 "How will an enemy who is conceited by nature and has committed crimes come near me?

यदमानुषकर्मोति तं प्रशंसथ मानुषम् ।
अवैमि तदविज्ञाय मदीयमपि पौरुषम् ॥४२॥

42 You have praised that person as 'one who does inhuman deeds'. I think that you do it because you have not realised my prowess.

धावद्वाहसुराश्चलैर्विदलितं कार्णाटकानां बलं ।
तत्तत्स्थानभिदा च संप्रति परामृतं सुराणां कुलम् ।
तं सर्वोन्नतमन्तकोऽपि सहसा कोपानलव्याकुलं
मां दृष्ट्वा समया मया सह भयाद्धन्ताद्य संधास्यति ॥४३॥

43 The hooves of my galloping horses utterly destroyed the kings of Karnataka, I demolished all places and desecrated all gods. Even Yama (the god of death) will want to make peace with me if he sees me approaching, so eminent and enraged I am."

या युष्मानतिविक्रमानपि भिया संयोजयन्ती तता
नैकानोकहसंवृता प्रतिमदैर्युध्यद्भिरप्यन्विता ।
तामेतामटवीमतीवविषमां सद्यः करिष्ये समां
व्याहृत्येति हि तान् हितान् कुमतिना तेन प्रतस्थेतमाम् ॥४४॥

44 That evil person said to his well-wishers, "That vast forest, enveloped by many trees, and filled with enemy warriors is causing fear in the hearts of even very brave men like you. I will immediately raze that forest to the ground." Thus saying, he left immediately.

234 / Shivabharata

इत्यनुपुराणे सूर्यवंशे निवासकरकवीन्द्रपरमानन्दविरचितायामध्यायशतसंमितायां
वैयास(सि)क्यां संहितायामफजलप्रयाणं नामैकोनविंशोऽध्यायः ॥१९॥

This is the nineteenth chapter named Aphajalaprayanam of 'Anupurana',
Shivabharata (like the Bharata composed by Vyasa),
consisting of hundred chapters, about the Sun dynasty,
composed by Kavindra Paramananda Nivasakar

॥ अथ विंशोऽध्यायः ॥

Chapter Twenty

कवीन्द्र उवाच -

अत्रान्तरे भगवती तुलजा भक्तवत्सला ।
स्वं रूपं दर्शयामास शिवाय जगतीजिते ॥१॥

Kavindra said:

1 Here, Goddess Tulaja Devi gave her darshan to world conqueror Shivaji.

कल्पवल्लीमिव नवां पुरस्तादथ तां स्थिताम् ।
सरत्नामरणां शोणचरणां चम्पकप्रभाम् ॥२॥
विलसन्नीलयसनां नीलधम्मिल्लशालिनीम् ।
अतीवसुकुमाराङ्गी कुमारीवेषधारिणीम् ॥३॥
पूर्णेन्दुवन्द्यवदनामिन्दीवरविलोचनाम् ।
मन्दस्मिताममिनवप्रवालतुलिताधराम् ॥४॥
भ्राजिष्णुमालतिलकां रत्नरञ्जितकर्णिकाम् ।
मनोहनासिकान्यस्तचित्ररत्नमयूरिकाम् ॥५॥
मृदुबाहुलतां पद्महस्तां सुललिताङ्गुलिम् ।
रत्नरश्मिकुलाकीर्णकङ्कणां शुभलक्षणाम् ॥६॥
कण्ठसंसक्तगुच्छार्धगुच्छरत्नललन्तिकाम् ।
सुवर्णसुमनःश्लिष्टनीलकञ्चुलिकावृताम् ॥७॥
आनामिविलसद्भारां रत्नकाञ्चीकृतश्रियम् ।
वरदां विश्वजननीमवनीपतिरक्षत ॥८॥

2-8 She looked like a freshly bloomed wishing creeper, she was adorned by jewel-studded ornaments, her feet were red, she was lustrous

like the golden champa, dressed in bright blue clothes, her black hair tied in a bun, very tender, in the form of an unmarried girl, with a beautiful face like a full moon, having beautiful eyes like a blue lotus, with a gentle smile, with red lips like a new coral, with a bright tilak on her forehead, wearing jewel-studded ear-rings, with variegated jewel-studded nose rings in beautiful nostrils, having delicate arms, lotus-like hands, delicate fingers, wearing auspicious bangles that sparkled with gems, a necklace of many big and small strings of pearls and a necklace of gems, a black blouse with gold thread, with long necklaces that reached her navel, and adorned by a jewel-studded waistband; the king saw this mother of the universe who granted wishes.

अथ तद्दर्शनोल्लासभृशसंजातसंभ्रमः ।
प्रश्रयेणाऽऽदिमायां तामनंसीत्स मुहुर्मुहुः ॥९॥

9 Then, extremely bewildered by the joy of her darshan, with humility, he repeatedly paid obeisance to that primordial goddess.

प्रणमन्तं तु तं देवी समुत्थाप्याऽऽत्मपाणिना ।
दृशा दयार्द्रया भक्तमपश्यज्जगदीश्वरी ॥१०॥

10 That goddess of the universe too lovingly raised her devotee with her hands and looked at him with mercy.

अभिष्ट्य सहस्रेण नाम्नां स्थितमथाग्रतः ।
तमुवाचेति सा देवी सुदती सस्मितानना ॥११॥

11 Then, after praising her with a thousand names, he stood before her and that smiling goddess with perfect teeth said to him.

देव्युवाच -

उपैत्यफजलो नाम योऽयं यवनपुंगवः ।
स एष सच्छलो वत्स त्वया सह युयुत्सते ॥१२॥

The goddess said:

12 “Dear son, this eminent Yavana named Afzal Khan who is approaching, is a deceitful person and wishes to wage war with you.

कलिकालतरोर्मूलं प्रतिकूलं दिवौकसाम् ।
तमिमं यवनात्मानं दुर्मदं विद्धि दानवम् ॥१३॥

13 He is thought to be the root of the tree representing the Kali Yuga, the enemy of the gods, consider him like a maddened demon in the form of a Yavana.

अवध्यं सर्वदेवानां दशाननमिवापरम् ।
सहितं सर्वसैन्येन मोहितं मायया मया ॥१४॥
सहसैव समायातमन्तकस्य तवान्तिकं ।
तममुं हतमेवेति त्वमवेहि महीपते ॥१५॥

14-15 He is like another Ravan, who was invincible for all the gods, and is approaching with his entire army, bewitched by my illusion and has suddenly come near you, who will be (the cause of) his end. O king, consider him dead.

उद्भवन्तं निरोधाय धर्मस्येह मुहुर्मुहुः ।
तमेनमसिपातेन महता भुवि पातय ॥१६॥

16 He appears on this earth time and again to obstruct religion; with a forceful blow of your sword, bring him to the ground.

क्षरद्रुधिरधारार्द्रप्रतीकमपमस्तकम् ।
स्रस्तबाहुलतं व्यस्तप्रसारितपदद्वयम् ॥१७॥
गृध्रगोमायुमल्लूकारिष्टोत्कृष्टान्त्रसंचयम् ।
पश्यन्तु विबुधाः सर्वे तमिमं पातितं भुवि ॥१८॥

17-18 Limbs drenched with dripping blood, headless, with arms fallen

238 / Shivabharata

off, his legs spread in a disorderly manner, all his entrails pulled out by vultures, jackals, dogs and crows, let him be seen by all the gods cast about on this earth.

त्वं यदा वासुदेवोऽभूस्तदाऽहं नन्दमन्दिरे ।
त्रिदिवात्तव साहाय्यविधानार्थमवातरम् ॥१९॥

19 When you became Vasudev, I descended from heaven to help you in Nanda's house.

इदानीमपि दैत्यारे विमुच्य तुलजापुरम् ।
उपेताऽस्मीति जानीहि साहाय्यायैव ते स्वयम् ॥२०॥

20 O enemy of the demons, even now believe that I have left Tuljapur and I am here, near you, to help you.

यथाजातेन कंसेन यथाऽहमवमानिता ।
पूर्वं तथाऽधुनैतेनाप्यवज्ञाताऽस्मि पाप्मना ॥२१॥

21 Just as the foolish Kamsa had insulted me earlier, recently this sinner has insulted me.

विधिना विहितोऽस्त्यस्य मृत्युस्त्वत्पाणिनाऽमुना ।
अतस्तिष्ठामि भूत्वाऽहं कृपाणी भूमणे तव ॥२२॥

22 Lord Brahma has planned that he should die at your hands. Therefore, O king, I have become your sword."

व्याहरन्तीति शर्वाणी तत्कृपाणीमवीविशत् ।
असौ जाग्रदवस्थोऽपि तत्स्वप्नवदमन्यत ॥२३॥

23 Saying thus, Bhavani entered his sword, and even in his wakefulness, he believed it to be a dream.

ततोऽसौ तुलजां देवीं ध्यायं ध्यायं निजे हृदि ।
समस्तमपि भूभारममंस्त हृतमात्मना ॥२४॥

24 Then he meditated repeatedly on Goddess Tulaja Devi in his heart and became convinced that he had removed all the burdens of the earth.

तिष्ठन्नयं प्रतापाद्रिशिरःप्राकारसंसदि ।
आन्नाय्य न्यगदद्वाचं पत्तिसेनापतीनिति ॥२५॥

25 Seated in an assembly within the walls on the summit of Pratapgad, he called the infantry generals and made the following speech,

समाहूतो मया सैन्यसमवेतो महाशयः ।
इत एव समायाति स म्लेच्छः संधिकाम्यया ॥२६॥

26 "As I called him, that Yavana, a great patron, is coming here with his army with a desire to make a pact.

तद्य मन्नियोगेन युष्माभिरनिवारिता ।
संपश्यत्वटवीमेतामेता परपताकिनी ॥२७॥

27 Therefore, on my orders, let the enemy army see this forest without hindrance from you.

मिथो मद्दीक्षणाकाङ्क्षी स मां योधैरुदायुधैः ।
भवद्भिः सहितं श्रुत्वा भयं संभावयेदपि ॥२८॥

28 He wishes to visit me in solitude, will perhaps suspect fear on hearing that you are with me, well-armed.

तस्माद्विशत वै सर्वे गहनं गहनोदरम् ।
यूयं परैरविज्ञाताः सज्जाः संनिहिता अपि ॥२९॥

29 Therefore, all of you should be in readiness nearby but remain hidden in the deep forest without the enemy noticing.

स्वयं विहितसंधोऽपि न संधास्यति यद्यसौ ।
तर्हि निघ्नन्तु तत्सेनां जातेऽस्मद्दुन्दुभिध्वनौ ॥३०॥

30 After making a pact himself, if he refuses to make peace, then at the sound of our battle drums, you must decimate his army."

रहस्यमिव राजेन्द्रो रहस्तानित्युपादिशत् ।
परोऽपि सेनया सार्धं तं पन्थानमथाऽऽसदत् ॥३१॥

31 This eminent king as if taught them some mystery in private, and the enemy too arrived with the army on that path.

विसंकटदृषद्घृष्टजानुभ्रश्यद्दृढत्वचः ।
अध्यारोहन् करटिनः कथंचिदथ तं गिरिम् ॥३२॥

32 The tight skin on the knees of the elephants started peeling off due to the friction with terrible rocks; those elephants climbed the mountain with great difficulty.

निषादिनुन्नाः करिणो द्रुमाणां वर्त्मवर्तिनाम् ।
बुध्नानधुरवाग्भावभिया शुण्डाग्रमण्डलैः ॥३३॥

33 The elephants, prodded by their mahouts, tied their trunks around the huge trunks of the trees on the road for fear of slipping down.

उत्तारितमहाभारलघवोऽप्युन्नते ऽध्वनि ।
शरीराण्येव करभाः स्वानि भाराय मेनिरे ॥३४॥

34 The young ones of the elephants were relieved of the heavy burden on their backs, but on steep slopes they found the weight of their own bodies too heavy to carry.

सप्तयो बल्लभधरैर्नीयमानाः शनैः शनैः ।
अवरूढहयारोहा अप्यायन्त कथंचन ॥३५॥

35 Horses, led slowly by their grooms, climbed with difficulty even though the horsemen riding them had climbed down.

प्रपातपातकातर्याद् धृतेषु बत पाणिभिः ।
क्षुपेषु मुक्तमूलेषु केचित् पेतुरबाङ्गुखाः ॥३६॥

36 Some had grabbed at bushes out of fear of falling while climbing the slopes and when these bushes got uprooted some of them fell flat on their faces.

आरोहन्मत्तमातङ्गपदाभिहतिनिःसृतैः ।
पतद्भिरुपलैः स्थूलैर्विध्वस्तोऽधःस्थितो जनः ॥३७॥

37 The people below were destroyed by the huge rocks which loosened and fell due to the heavy blows of the footsteps of intoxicated elephants ascending the slope.

लताप्रतानसंमिश्रत्वक्सारान्तरचारिणी ।
वीतध्वजपटा वीतच्छत्रा साऽभूदनीकिनी ॥३८॥

38 Even the pennants and umbrellas of the enemy army were torn while passing through the bamboo islands entwined with vines.

प्रमत्ततरमातङ्गकरसंपर्कभीरवः ।
तत्र तत्यजुरात्मानं भृगुपातेन केचन ॥३९॥

39 There some people fell off the cliff due to the fear of being touched by the trunk of a very intoxicated elephant, and lost their lives.

प्रोच्चप्रपातपर्यन्तस्रस्तहस्तपदैस्तदा ।
कैश्चित्पतद्भिरन्येऽपि बहवः स्वसस्वीकृताः ॥४०॥

40 Some people who slipped and fell from the edge of the high cliff took many others along with them (they also fell as they got pushed).

एवमारुह्य तं शैलं सर्वा यवनवाहिनी ।
परिम्लानाऽपि सा धैर्यादिवरोहे मतिं दधे ॥४१॥

41 After having climbed that mountain in this manner, the Yavana army was completely exhausted, yet they held onto their courage and wanted to descend to the other side.

स्तम्बेरमास्तमारुह्य पर्वतं पतता इव ।
मन्दं मन्दमवारोहन्नुज्झन्तो मदमात्मनः ॥४२॥

42 The elephants, like mountains, climbed up the mountain and shed their intoxication slowly as they descended.

आरुह्य भूधरममुं यथा त्रिदशभूतलम् ।
तथाऽवरुह्य तैर्लोकैर्वतालोकि तलातलम् ॥४३॥

43 As they ascended, they saw the heavens, but as they descended it was as if they saw the netherworld.

अथ पर्वतमध्यस्थां गम्भीरां कन्दरामिव ।
सिंहव्याघ्रवराहर्क्षतरक्षुकुलसेविताम् ॥४४॥
वज्रपाणिमणिश्यामवनां वज्रमयीमिव ।
तमोम्बुनिधिसंभूतं ततां विषलतामिव ॥४५॥
तलातलस्येव महीमहीनगुणशालिना ।
त्रिजगज्जयिना नित्यं शिवेन परिपालिताम् ॥४६॥
दिवाकरकरास्पृष्टतलां प्रच्छायसंकुलाम् ।
अभ्यागच्छन्नफजलो जयवल्लीं व्यलोकत ॥४७॥

44-47 Then in the midst of the mountain, deep like a cave, inhabited by lions, tigers, boars, bears, hyenas, having dense foliage as dark as a sapphire, as if made of a thunderbolt, born in the ocean of darkness, as if a long poisonous creeper, like a netherworld, ever protected by Shivaji, a man of excellent qualities, who conquered all the three worlds, its bottom untouched by the rays of the sun, engulfed by thick shadows, Afzal Khan came near and saw that Javali.

उपेत्य जयवल्लीं तामसावफजलो बली ।
इयं मया गृहीतेति निजे चेतस्यचिन्तयत् ॥४८॥

48 When that mighty Afzal Khan came near Javali, he began to think to himself, "This has come into my possession."

शिवराजोऽपि तं श्रुत्वा जयवल्लीमुपागतम् ।
मम पाणितलं दैवादयमायात इत्यवैत् ॥४९॥

49 When Shivaji Raja heard that Afzal Khan had come near Javali, he too thought that fortunately, Afzal Khan had come into his clutches.

ततः कुमुद्वतीकूले कीचकव्रजसंकुले ।
निरुत्सवा इव भयादवात्सुर्मिलिताः परे ॥५०॥

50 Then, as if discouraged by fear, the enemy encamped on the banks of the Kumudvati, which was covered with islands of bamboo.

भयमीयुः प्रतिभये यत्र ते तस्य सैनिकाः ।
स एकोऽफजलस्तत्र साभिमानो विभाय न ॥५१॥

51 Afzal Khan alone was not scared by the terrible terrain where his soldiers were frightened.

ततः प्रोच्छ्रायितोद्दामपटमण्डपमण्डितम् ।
निबद्धनिगडालाननियन्त्रितमदद्विपम् ॥५२॥
निखातशङ्कुसंबद्धसैन्धवश्रेणिसंयुतम् ।
सद्यः संदानितानेकक्रमेलककुलाकुलम् ॥५३॥
पण्यपूर्णापिणाकीर्णविपणिभ्राजितान्तरम् ।
व्रजदाव्रजदुद्भ्रान्तजनस्वनभरान्वितम् ॥ ५४॥
अत्यायतं वनावन्यामनायतमिव स्थितम् ।
दृश्यमप्याददे तत्र तदनीकमदृश्यताम् ॥५५॥

52-55 Adorned with very tall and magnificent tents, with intoxicated

elephants chained to stumps, lined with horses tied to pegs buried in the ground, surrounded by many recently tied groups of camels; adorned with a bazaar bustling with shops full of wares, filled with the clamour of people coming and going here and there and roaming around, and in spite of being very far away, looking very small in that forested region, that army though visible, became invisible there.

शिवस्याफजलश्चोभावपि तावदनामयम् ।
प्रष्टुं निजं निजं दूतं न्ययुञ्जातां परस्परम् ॥५६॥

56 Shivaji and Afzal Khan both sent their vakils to each other to enquire about each other.

शिवस्याफजलो वेद हृदयं स च तस्य तत् ।
तं विधिं तु विधिर्वेद वेद संधिविधिं जनः ॥५७॥

57 Afzal Khan recognised what was in Shivaji's mind and Shivaji recognised what was in Afzal Khan's mind. Only the Lord realised the true state of affairs. Others understood that the treaty was taking place.

देयान्युपायनान्यस्मै प्राप्तायातिथये मया ।
निजनीत्युनुरोधेन तत्सुतेभ्योऽपि सर्वथा ॥५८॥

58 'I should give gifts to this guest and to his sons as well, according to our custom.

मुसेखानायाङ्कुशाय याकुतायाम्बराय च ।
तथा हसनखानाय परेभ्यश्च पृथक् पृथक् ॥५९॥
तथैव मम्बराजाय पितृव्याय गरीयसे ।
तत्तद्रत्नपरीक्षा च कारणीयाऽस्ति वै पुनः ॥६०॥

59-60 Along with him, Muse Khan, Ankush Khan, Yakut, Ambar, as also Hassan Khan and others, as well as the elder uncle Mambaji-Raje too should be given various gifts, and all kinds of gems should be examined'.

इत्थमानायितास्तेन राज्ञा विपणिनो यदा ।
तदा तेऽफजलादिष्टाः शिवस्यान्तिकमाययुः ॥६१॥

61 Thus, when that king called the merchants, they went to Shivaji on the orders of Afzal Khan.

स्वानि स्वानि समानीतान्यथ रत्नानि तानि ते ।
धनिनो दर्शयामासुः शिवायाऽऽशु जिघृक्षवे ॥६२॥

62 And then those merchants showed the gems to Shivaji who immediately bought them.

आहूतेभ्यः स तस्मादफजलकटकात्तत्र तेभ्यो धनिभ्यः
सर्वाण्यादत्त रत्नान्यथ निजसविधे तान् समस्तान्यधत्त ।
लुब्धात्मानस्तदानीं विधिविहतधियो भूरिमारानुरोधा-
दज्ञा नाज्ञासिषुस्ते बत गिरिशिखरे सर्वतः स्वं निरोधम् ॥६३॥

63 From the merchants who had been summoned from the army of Afzal Khan, Shivaji bought all the gems and kept all of them near him. At that time those greedy and foolish merchants whose intellect had been destroyed by fate, in the hope of great greed, did not realise that they were confined on all sides on that mountain peak.

विश्रब्धो मयि वर्तते शिवमहीपालः स तस्मादहं
तस्योपान्तमुपेत्य सांप्रतममुं सामोपधिं संश्रयन् ।
गुप्तामात्मकटारिकां तदुदरे गाढं निखाय स्वयं
देवानामपि मन्दिरेऽद्य सुतरां सद्यो विधास्ये मयम् ॥६४॥

64 'Shivaji Raja has trusted me, so I will go to him, at present pretending to be an ally, and plunge my secret dagger deep into his belly, and immediately create great fear even in the temple of God'.

इत्थं चेतसि चिन्तितं बत निजे म्लेच्छेन तेनं च्छलं
तद्विज्ञाय शिवः स एष सकलं सद्यस्तदीयं फलम् ।

तस्मै दातुमथोद्यतो युधि यथा वक्ष्यामि सर्वं तथा
मन्ये तद्यशसा सुधामधुकथा पीयूषवार्ता वृथा ॥६५॥

65 Thus, knowing the deceit which the Yavana had planned in his mind, Shivaji was ready to give him the fruit of all that in war.

I will narrate how Shivaji prepared himself, the pleasant report of his success will be nectar itself; compared to that nectar is vain.

इत्यपुराणे सूर्यवंशे निवासकरकवीन्द्रपरमानन्दविरचितायामध्यायशतसंमितायां
वैयास(सि)क्यां संहितायामफजलागमनं नाम विंशोऽध्यायः ॥२०॥

This is the twentieth chapter named Aphajalaagamanam of 'Anupurana', Shivabharata (like the Bharata composed by Vyasa), consisting of hundred chapters, about the Sun dynasty, composed by Kavindra Paramananda Nivasakar.

॥ अथ एकविंशोऽध्यायः ॥

Chapter Twenty-One

कवीन्द्र उवाच -

अथो मिथो दर्शनार्थं भृशमुद्यतयोस्तयोः ।
 अप्यत्रस्त धियोस्तत्र निजनीतिसमेतयोः ॥१॥
 यथा दूतमुखेनैव नियमः समजायत ।
 कथयामि तथा सर्वं शृणुत द्विजसत्तमाः ॥२॥

Kavindra said:

1-2 Then the two of them were very eager to meet each other, they were obsessed by it, very intent on it, and each one behaved as per his own politics. I will tell you all that was agreed upon by their vakils, O scholars! Listen.

विन्यस्यानीकमात्मीयं यथावस्थितमात्मना ।
 एकेनाफजलेनैव प्रस्थेयं शस्त्रपाणिना ॥३॥
 याप्ययानाधिरूढेन यातव्यं च पुरः पुनः ।
 सन्तु तत्परिचर्यार्थं द्वित्रा एवानुजीविनः ॥४॥
 तथैव स्वयमभ्येत्य प्रतापाद्रेरुपत्यकाम् ।
 शिवं प्रतीक्षमाणेन स्थेयं तत्रैव संसदि ॥५॥
 शिवेन च समभ्येत्य शस्त्रहस्तेन गौरवात् ।
 आतिथ्यमतिथेस्तस्य विधातव्यं यथाविधि ॥६॥
 तिष्ठन्तु दंशिताः शूराः पृष्ठे दश दश स्थिराः ।
 शरस्यान्तरमासाद्य रक्षणाय द्वयोरपि ॥७॥

मिलिताभ्यामुभाभ्यां च कर्तव्यं तत्र तद्रहः ।
सर्वस्यापि हि लोकस्य भवेद्येन महान्महः ॥८॥

3-8 Leaving his troops where they are, Afzal Khan alone and armed should set out and proceed in a palanquin; only two or three servants should accompany him; he should come near the base of Pratapgad and wait in the pavilion. And Shivaji should come armed and should honour the guest as per the customs. To protect both of them, ten soldiers on each side, who are well-equipped, brave, loyal, and alert, should stand behind them at a distance of an arrow's range; and both of them, when they meet, should engage in secret talks which will please all the people and create a festive atmosphere.

एवं विधाय नियमं विधाय च्छलमान्तरम् ।
दिदक्षमाणावन्योन्यं तदानीं तौ व्यराजताम् ॥९॥

9 At that time, those two who wanted to meet each other made this agreement, came with great pomp but inwardly decided to deceive each other.

ततः श्रुत्वा तमायान्तं प्रतापाद्रितलस्थलीम् ।
शिवराजो महाराजः सज्जमानो व्यराजत ॥१०॥

10 Then, hearing that he (Afzal Khan) was coming towards the plains at the base of Pratapgad, Shivaji Maharaj got ready to meet him.

विविधाभिर्विधाभिर्वै यथादिष्टं पुरोधसा ।
तथा नित्यवदभ्यर्च्य देवदेवं वृषध्वजम् ॥११॥
नित्यदानविधिं कृत्वा भुक्त्वा स्वल्पमनल्पधीः ।
सम्यगाचम्य च मुहुर्मुहुरम्बु शुचि स्वयम् ॥१२॥
चिन्तयित्वा च तां देवीं तुलजां क्षणमात्मनि ।
विधाय चाऽऽत्मनो वेषं तदात्वोचितमात्मना ॥१३॥
निजमप्रतिमं लोके विलोक्य मुकुरे मुखम् ।
उत्थाय चाऽऽसनात्सद्यः प्रणिपत्य पुरोहितम् ॥१४॥

द्विजानन्यांश्च तैः सर्वैराशंसितशुभोदयः ।
 दधिदूर्वाक्षतान्सृष्ट्वा दृष्ट्वा मार्तण्डमण्डलम् ॥१५॥
 स्थितामभ्येत्य च पुरः सवत्सां स्वर्णसंयुताम् ।
 वितीर्य सुरभिं सद्यः सगुणायाग्रजन्मने ॥१६॥
 उद्यताननुयानार्थमात्मीयाननुयायिनः ।
 प्रतापिनः प्रतापाद्रेर्गुप्तये विनियुज्य च ॥१७॥
 तमन्तः सच्छलं म्लेच्छमभ्येत्य स्थितमन्तिके ।
 अभ्यगच्छदसौ हार्दादभ्यागतमिवाऽऽत्मनः ॥१८॥

11-18 Shivaji, after worshiping Lord Shiva in various ways as usual, as instructed by the priest, completed the usual ritual of charity, had some food, sipped repeatedly on pure fragrant water and meditated for a moment on Goddess Tulaja, dressed as was appropriate for the occasion, looked at his face, which was incomparable in the universe, in the mirror, immediately got up from his seat and paid obeisance to the priest and other Brahmins and sought their blessings. He touched curds, durva and consecrated rice, looked at the sun, came near a cow with a calf and immediately gave it to a virtuous Brahmin along with gold, assigned the valorous attendants who were ready to follow him to guard Pratapgad, and the wise Shivaji went to meet that Yavana who had come with deceit in his mind, in a friendly manner as one would greet a guest.

उष्णीषेणैव शुचिना व्यभादुत्तंसधारिणा ।
 काश्मीरजपृषद्वर्षरञ्जितेनाऽऽङ्गिकेन च ॥१९॥
 शिववर्मा भृशबलः संवृतः शिववर्मणा ।
 तस्य वज्रशरीरस्य किं कार्यं तेन वर्मणा ॥२०॥

19-20 Shivaji Raja Bhosale dressed in fine armour, looked very handsome in a long tunic sprinkled with saffron and a pure white turban having tassels. What is the need of an armour for a body like a thunderbolt?

कृपाणं पाणिनैकेन विभ्राणोऽन्येन पट्टिशम् ।
स नन्दकगदाहस्तः साक्षाद्धरिरुदैक्ष्यत ॥२१॥

21 Shivaji Raja, holding a sword in one hand and a belt in the other, looked like Vishnu Himself, bearing the Nandak sword and Kaumodki mace.

अथ पर्वतपर्यन्तात्पञ्चाननमिवोद्गतम् ।
द्रुतप्रत्यर्पितपदं संप्रसज्य पुरः स्थितम् ॥२२॥
सृण्यग्रसुन्दरोदग्रव्यायतश्मश्रुभीषणम् ।
धीरं धीरदृशं वीरं शिवं रिपुरुदैक्षत ॥२३॥

22-23 Then, stepping down from the fort like a lion, taking very quick steps Shivaji came very close and the enemy saw the brave Shivaji, looking fierce with a pointed, grand and long beard, courageous, and with a steady resolute gaze.

शिवोऽपि तं पुरो वीक्ष्य वृषा वृत्रमिवाऽऽगतम् ।
स्मयमानः स्वयं तस्य दृशा दृशमयोजयत् ॥२४॥

24 Just as Indra saw Vrutra coming, so Shivaji on seeing him approach, smiled a bit and met his gaze.

विरुद्धस्थितिमुद्बुद्धं क्रुद्धः क्रुद्धमिवान्तकम् ।
स तं शाहसुतं वीरं विश्वासयितुमात्मनि ॥२५॥
स्वहस्तस्थायिनं स्वङ्गमस्वण्डितगतिं खलः ।
स्वपार्श्ववर्तिपाणिस्थमकरोद्विधृतच्छलः ॥२६॥

25-26 To gain the trust of the alert and brave Shivaji who stood in front of him like an enraged Lord Yama (the god of death), the enraged, vile and deceitful Afzal Khan gave the unsheathed sword in his hands to his servant.

ततः स्वरेण तारेण मृषादर्शितसौहृदः ।
प्रतिकूलेन विधिना हतः स तमवोचत ॥२७॥

27 Then, feigning friendliness, the Khan, possessed by adverse fate, said to him in a loud voice,

अफजल उवाच -

अये मृषामृधोत्साहधारिन्स्वैरतरस्थिते ।
किं नीतिपथमुत्सृज्य भजस्यपथपान्थताम् ॥२८॥

Afzal Khan said:

28 "You bear enthusiasm for war in vain and act in a self-willed manner. Why do you abandon the moral path for the immoral one?

येदिलं कुतुबं वाऽपि दिल्लीन्द्रं वा महौजसम् ।
न सेवसे न मनुषे तनुषे गर्वमात्मनि ॥२९॥

29 You refuse to serve Adil Shah, Qutb Shah or even the mighty Emperor of Delhi, you do not respect them and you are full of pride!

तदद्य दुर्विनीतं त्वां विनेतुमहमागतः ।
प्रयच्छ पर्वतानेतान्गृध्नुतां त्यज मां भज ॥३०॥

30 So today I have come to punish your insolence. Give up these forts, give up greed and surrender to me.

धृत्वाऽहं त्वां स्वहस्तेन नीत्वा विजयपत्तनम् ।
अल्लीशाहस्य च पुरो नामयित्वा शिरस्तव ॥३१॥
प्रणिपत्य च विज्ञाप्य तं प्रतापिनमीश्वरम् ।
दास्यामि वैभवं तुभ्यं मूयो मूयस्तरं नृप ॥३२॥

31-32 I will take you by my own hand to Bijapur, I will make you bow your head in front of Ali Shah, and I will pay obeisance to that mighty lord and request him and I will see to it that you regain great glory, O king.

शाहराजात्मज शिशो विहाय स्वां विहस्तताम् ।
स्पृश हस्तेन मे हस्तमेहि देह्यङ्गपालिकाम् ॥३३॥

33 O son of Shahaji Raja, my lad, keep aside the pride of your wisdom and place your hand in mine, come, embrace me."

एवमुक्त्वा स तद्ग्रीवां धृत्वा वामेन पाणिना ।
इतरेण च तत्कुक्षौ निचखान कटारिकाम् ॥३४॥

34 And he took him by the neck with his left hand, and with his right hand thrust a dagger in his stomach.

नियुद्धविच्छिवः सद्यस्तद्धस्तोन्मुक्तकंधरः ।
ध्वनिना धीरधीरेण प्रतिध्वानितकन्दरः ॥३५॥
प्रविशन्तीमात्मकुक्षिभागमभ्रान्तमानसः ।
किञ्चिदाकुञ्चिताङ्गस्तां शिवः स्वयमवश्रयत् ॥३६॥

35-36 Shivaji, skilled in close combat, immediately freed his neck from his hand and made a serious sound, which reverberated through the valley and without being confused, slightly contracted his body, and dodged the dagger that was aimed at his stomach.

ददाम्येतं कृपाणं ते गृहाण निगृहाण माम् ।
इदं विनिगदन्नेव धीरः सिंहसमस्वरः ॥३७॥
सिंहयायी सिंहकायः सिंहदक्सिंहकंधरः ।
स्वपाणिद्वितयोद्धूतविकोशायुधसुन्दरः ॥३८॥
तं निर्यातयितुं वैरं प्रवृत्तोऽसौ महाव्रतः ।
शिवः कृपाणिकाग्रेण कुक्षावेव तमस्पृशत् ॥३९॥

37-39 "I am now striking a blow, take it, catch me," he said, the voice of a lion, the gait of a lion, a body like a lion, the vision of a lion, and with a neck like a lion that courageous and determined Shivaji, who wielded bare daggers in both his hands, was bent on avenging that enemy, and thrust the tip of his dagger into his stomach.

आपृष्ठं विद्विषत्कुक्षिं तूर्णं तेन प्रवेशिता ।
आकृष्यान्त्राणि सर्वाणि सा कृपाणी विनिर्गता ॥४०॥

40 That dagger which he had quickly thrust into the stomach of the enemy right up to his back came out pulling all his intestines with it.

कुप्यतः कार्तिकेयस्य शक्तिः क्रौञ्चाचलं यथा ।
व्यभादफजले भित्त्वा शिवखड्गलता तथा ॥४१॥

41 Just as the shakti of an enraged Kartikeya ripped apart the Krauncha mountain, Shivaji's sword looked glorious after ripping through Afzal Khan.

घूर्णमानेन शिरसा बभावफजलस्तदा ।
ईदृशं शिवराजेन पौरुषं दर्शितं यदा ॥४२॥

42 When Shivaji Maharaj performed this feat, Afzal Khan's head began to spin.

ततो रुधिरधाराभिरार्द्रीकृतमहीतलः ।
प्रमत्त इव मोहेन घूर्णमानोऽतिविह्वलः ॥४३॥
यथैव शिवशस्त्रेण निःसृतान्युदराद्बहिः ।
तथैवान्त्राणि सर्वाणि बिभ्राणः स्वेन पाणिना ॥४४॥
अनेन निहतोऽस्मीह जह्येनमहितं जवात् ।
इति वक्ति स तं यावत्तावत्तत्पार्श्ववर्तिना ॥४५॥
तमेवाफजलस्यासिं समुद्यभ्यामिमामिना ।
जिघांसयैव सहसा शिवराजोऽभ्यपद्यत ॥४६॥

43-46 Then, drenching the ground with his flowing blood, swinging like an intoxicated man as he was feeling faint, moaning in great pain, holding with his own hands his entrails that had come out due to Shivaji's weapon, Afzal Khan said to his servant at the rear, "He has killed me here, kill this enemy quickly." Immediately, the proud servant rushed at Shivaji with Afzal Khan's sword raised, with the desire to kill him.

नो हनिष्यत्यमुं राजा द्विजातिमिति जानता ।
स्वामिनाऽफजलेनासौ योद्धा युद्धे निवेशितः ॥४७॥

47 Afzal Khan knew that 'Shivaji will not kill a Brahmin' and so he had placed a Brahmin warrior there.

द्विजातिरिति तं श्रुत्वा जानानः शिवभूमिपः ।
अभ्येतमपि नो हन्तुमैच्छन्निजनयस्थितः ॥४८॥

48 On hearing that he was a Brahmin, the knowledgeable and moral Shivaji Raja did not wish to kill him.

अप्राप्ता एव यावत्ते तत्राफजलसैनिकाः ।
तावत्स एव तं खड्गं शिवस्योपर्यपातयत् ॥४९॥

49 As soon as Afzal Khan's soldiers reached there, the Brahmin struck his sword at Shivaji.

शिवस्तत्पातितं खड्गं खड्गेनाऽऽदत्त वै तदा ।
शिरस्तदधिपस्यापि पट्टिशेन व्यधाद्विधा ॥५०॥

50 That sword struck by the Brahmin at that time was pushed back by Shivaji with his own sword and with his belt he cut the head of his (Brahmin's) master—Afzal Khan—into two pieces.

पट्टिशेन विनिर्भिन्नमुच्छ्रितस्य रिपोः शिरः ।
स्वरुणा विहतं सद्यो गिरेः शृङ्गमिवापतत् ॥५१॥

51 The head of the imposing enemy, cut by the belt, fell down like a mountain peak broken by a thunderbolt.

असौ जिष्णुरभूत्तत्र स म्लेच्छोऽमून्महीधरः ।
शितकोटिः पट्टिशोऽपि शतकोटिरभूत्तदा ॥५२॥

52 There Shivaji became like Indra, the Mleccha became a mountain and even the sharp-tipped belt became a thunderbolt at that time!

कचित्कबन्धःप्रसृतः स्रस्तान्यन्त्राणि च कचित् ।
 न्यपतच्च कचिन्मूर्धा शिरोवेष्टोऽपि च कचित् ॥५३॥
 विप्रकीर्णं कचिच्छत्रं प्रकीर्णकमपि कचित् ।
 तत्तन्मुक्तामणिमयो रत्नोत्तंसः स च कचित् ॥५४॥
 कचिद्वस्त्रं कचिच्छस्त्रं समासाद्य दशामिमाम् ।
 सोऽलुठन्मेदिनीपृष्ठे दुष्टः स्वनैव कर्मणा ॥५५॥

53-55 The body fell on one side, the guts fell on one side, the head fell on one side, the turban fell on one side, the umbrella flew into one direction, the fly-whisk too went to one side, the headdress with all kinds of pearls and jewels fell to one side, clothes on one side and umbrella on the other—in this manner that evil person lay on the ground as a consequence of his own deeds.

निमिष्य नोन्मिषन्त्येव यावत्ते तस्य सैनिकाः ।
 तावच्छिवनृपेणोच्चैर्यवनः स निपातितः ॥५६॥

56 In a flash, before his soldier realised it, Shivaji Raja brought that Yavana to the ground.

ते हतं स्वामिनं वीक्ष्य यवनानीकनायकाः ।
 कुप्यन्तोऽतीव दृप्यन्तो विनिर्धूतायतायुधाः ॥५७॥
 सय्यदोऽबदुलो नाम बडाह्वोऽपि च सय्यदः ।
 रहीमखानोऽफजलभ्रातृपुत्रश्च दुर्मदः ॥५८॥
 पहीलवानखानोऽपि महामानी महान्वयः ।
 पीलुजिच्छंकरश्चोमौ वीरौ महितवंशजौ ॥५९॥
 चत्वारोऽन्येऽपि यवनाः पवनातिगविक्रमाः ।
 बलिनोऽफजलस्यैते पार्ष्णिग्राहाः प्रमाथिनः ॥६०॥
 ध्वस्ते जम्मासुरे सद्यः सुरेश्वरमिवासुराः ।
 संभूयाभ्यपतन्सर्वे शिवराजजिघांसवः ॥६१॥

57-61 When they saw their master slain, Abdul Sayyad, Bada Sayyad, Afzal Khan's nephew haughty Rahim Khan, very proud and belonging to a noble family, Pehelwan Khan, the brave Pilaji and Shankaraji Mohite, and

swifter than the wind, mighty, destructive bodyguards of Afzal Khan, such four other Yavanas—these leaders of the Yavanas were enraged and became uncontrollable, and wielding weapons attacked Shivaji with the desire to kill him, just like the Asuras attacked Indra immediately after Jambhasura was destroyed.

तदा हेतिद्वयं तद्वै परिभ्रामयताऽमुना ।
परितो वितताकारः प्राकारः किमकारि न ॥६२॥

62 At that time while swinging around that pair of weapons (those two weapons), Shivaji Raja as if created a long rampart around him!

अभ्रमन्नपि युद्धेऽस्मिन् स भ्रमन्नभ्रमन्तरा ।
अभ्रामयदहोरात्रं मिषतां द्विषतां दृशः ॥६३॥

63 In that battle, without getting confused, by roaming in the interior, he made the eyes of the competing enemy turn continuously day and night.

कालेन करवालेन पटुना पट्टिशेन च ।
ककुभां वलयानीव मण्डलानि व्यधत्त सः ॥६४॥

64 By swinging a black sword and a sharp belt he made circles of directions around himself.

मण्डलानि वितन्वानं मन्वानं दर्पमात्मनि ।
पट्टिशं च कृपाणं च व्याधुन्वानं मुहुर्मुहुः ॥६५॥
तदा तमुग्रकर्माणं शिववर्माणमाहवे ।
न विलोकयितुं शेकुः परे स्वेऽपि च सैनिकाः ॥६६॥

65-66 Shivaji repeatedly swung the sword and the belt and created circles...

क्षणं विशन्वसुमतीं क्षणमाकाशमाविशन् ।
मध्य एव क्षणं तिष्ठञ्जोषमासीन्न स क्षणम् ॥६७॥

67 For a moment he would push into the earth, for a moment he would

enter the sky, for a moment he would stay in between; thus, he was not still even for a moment.

तडित्पातानिव रयादुपेतानात्मनोऽन्तिके ।
 पातितान्प्रतिर्विरैस्तैः खड्गपाताननेकशः ॥६८॥
 कदाचित्पट्टिशेनैव कदाचिद्गाढमुष्टिना ।
 कदाचिद्युगपत्ताभ्यां द्वाभ्यामादत्त स प्रभुः ॥६९॥

68-69 The numerous blows struck with swords by the opposing heroes, like flashes of lightning, were repelled by that lord, sometimes with the sword, sometimes with the belt and at times with both of them.

तदा संभः कावुकीयः काट्कश्रेङ्गालसंभवः ।
 कुण्डजिच्च यशोजिच्च द्वाविमौ कङ्कवंशजौ ॥७०॥
 गोकपाटान्वयः कृष्णः शूरजित्काण्टकोऽपि च ।
 तथैव माहिलो जीवो विश्वजिच्च मुरुम्बकः ॥७१॥
 संभः करवरस्तद्वदिभरामोऽपि बर्बरः ।
 एते दश महावीराः शिवराजाभिरक्षिणः ॥७२॥
 कृतक्ष्वेडारवाः कोषनिष्कासितमहासयः ।
 प्रत्यगृह्णन्त तांस्तत्र पवनानिव पर्वताः ॥७३॥

70-73 Then ten great heroes, bodyguards of Shivaji, Sambhaji Kavji, Kataji (Katka) Ingle, Kondaji and Yesaji Kank, Krishnaji Gaikwad, Surji Kantke, as also Jiva Mahala, Visaji Murumbak, Sambhaji Karvar, and Ibrahim Siddi (Barbar) roared and unsheathed huge swords from their scabbards, and as a mountain would block the wind, they obstructed the warriors of the Khan.

तेषां तेषां च नादेन पूरिते गगनोदरे ।
 मन्दुरायां निरुद्धोऽपि विद्रुतोऽभूद्धरिर्हरेः ॥७४॥

74 As the roars of the Muslims and the Marathas filled the sky, Indra's horse, tied in the stable, too ran away.

राजन्ददाम्यहं तुभ्यमसिमेतं सहस्व मे ।
 वदन्मुहुर्मुहुरिदं बडाह्वः सय्यदस्तदा ॥७५॥
 नदन्तं सिंहवद्भूरि भूयोऽप्यफजलान्तिकम् ।
 प्रत्यधावन्निषिद्धोऽपि माहिलेन तरस्विना ॥७६॥
 अहमेव निहन्म्येनमायात्वेष्ट ममान्तिके ।
 इति क्षितिपतेर्वाक्यमनाकर्ण्येव माहिलः ॥७७॥
 तमसिं सय्यदोत्क्षिप्तं समादत्त स्ववर्ष्मणा ।
 व्यधाच्च सय्यदं वीरः करवालेन वै द्विधा ॥७८॥

75-78 "O king, I will strike you with this sword. Take my strike," Bada Sayyad said repeatedly at that time and rushed again at Shivaji, who was roaring like a lion and had killed Afzal Khan. Swift Jiva Mahala, even though he had been told not to, and who turned a deaf ear to Maharaj's words, "I will kill him myself, let him come near me", took the blow of Sayyad's raised sword upon himself and that brave hero cut Sayyad into two pieces with his sword.

कावुकीयेन कङ्काभ्यामिङ्गालेनाभिमानिना ।
 मरुम्बकेन वीरेण तथा करवरेण च ॥७९॥
 क्रूरेण काण्टकेनापि गोकपाटेन च द्रुतम् ।
 बर्बरेण च सावेशं युद्धयन्तोऽन्येऽपि पातिताः ॥८०॥

79-80 Kavji, the two Kanks, the proud Ingle, the brave Murambak, likewise Karwar, the cruel Kantke, Gaikwad and Siddi (Barbar) who fought zealously, routed the other enemies quickly.

निकृत्तस्कन्धहस्तानि निकृत्तचरणानि च ।
 निकृत्तमूर्धमध्यानि पतितानि समन्ततः ॥८१॥
 लोहितेनानुलिप्तानि द्रुमामयसमश्रिया ।
 तत्र तेषामहो तानि वपूंषि प्रचकाशिरे ॥८२॥

81-82 Their bodies were lying on the ground with their shoulders and hands broken, their legs broken, heads and torsos broken, covered with blood, red like lac. These bodies lying scattered everywhere glistened.

एकाशीत्यधिकैः पञ्च दशभिः संमितैः शतैः ।
 शालिवाहे शके संवत्सरे चैव विकारिणि ॥८३॥
 मासि मार्गे सिते पक्षे सप्तम्यां गुरुवासरे ।
 मध्याह्ने दैवतद्वेषी शिवेनाफजलो हतः ॥८४॥

83-84 Shake 1581 Vikari naam Samvatsare, Margashirsh Maas Shuklapakshi, Saptami tithi, on a Thursday at noon, Shivaji killed Afzal who hated the gods.

विध्वस्तेऽफजले बलिन्यपि बलेनैतेन भूमीमृता
 वाति स्मातिहिमः प्रभूतकुसुमामोदी मृदुमरुतः ।
 नद्यश्चापि सुधावदातसलिलाः सद्यः स्थिरा सुस्थिरा
 स्वं स्वं स्थानमवाप्य निर्वृतहृदः सर्वेऽप्यभुवन्सुराः ॥८५॥

85 When the mighty Afzal Khan was killed by force by the king, a very gentle, cool breeze filled with the fragrance of innumerable flowers began to flow, the rivers became full with clear pure water, immediately the earth became very steady, all the gods too went to their respective places and were happy.

इति निजरिपुमुच्चैः संगरे पातयित्वा विलसति शिवभूमीवल्लमे शस्त्रपाणौ ।
 सपदि विजयशंसी व्यश्रुवानस्त्रिलोकीं गिरिशिरसि गभीरो दुन्दुभिः प्रादुरासीत् ॥८६॥

86 Thus, having vigorously destroyed his enemy in battle, an armed Shivaji Raja looked resplendent, and immediately a solemn sound indicative of victory began to resonate on the fort and engulfed all the three worlds.

इत्यनुपुराणे सूर्यवंशे निवासकरकवीन्द्रपरमानन्दविरचितायामध्यायशतसंमितायां
 वैयास(सि)क्यां संहितायामफजलवधो नामैकविंशोऽध्यायः ॥२१॥

This is the twenty-first chapter named Aphajalvadhah of 'Anupurana', Shivabharata (like the Bharata composed by Vyasa), consisting of hundred chapters, about the Sun dynasty, composed by Kavindra Paramananda Nivasakar.

॥ अथ द्वाविंशोऽध्यायः ॥

Chapter Twenty-Two

कवीन्द्र उवाच -

तेन दुंदुभिनादेन दूतेनेव प्रसर्पता ।
सैनिकाः शिवराजस्य सपदि प्रतिबोधिताः ॥१॥

Kavindra said:

1 The sound of that kettledrum, travelling as fast as a messenger, immediately gave a message to Shivaraya's soldiers.

सौलक्षिकः कमलजिघशोजित्कङ्क एव च ।
तानजिन्मल्लसूरश्च कुण्डो वरखलस्तथा ॥२॥
रामः पाङ्गारिकश्रामी पञ्च पञ्चाग्रितेजसः ।
एकैकेन सहस्रेण पत्तीनां परिवारिताः ॥३॥
सहस्रैः पञ्चभिस्तद्वद्धृतो नारायणो द्विजः ।
क्षात्रेण कर्मणा ख्यातः सर्वेऽप्येते महायुधाः ॥४॥
बह्वायुधीयगहनां गहनान्तरवर्तिनीम् ।
रयादवारयन्नेत्य परितः परवाहिनीम् ॥५॥

2-5 Kamloji Solankhe (Saulakshikaha), Yesaji Kank, Tanaji Malusare, Kondaji Vadkhale and Ramaji Pangere, these five heroes, brilliant like five fires, with 1,000 foot soldiers each, as also Narayan Brahmin, well known for his accomplishments, with 5,000 foot soldiers, all these great warriors swiftly gathered and surrounded the enemy army, present in the middle of the forest in large numbers, on all four sides.

अत्रान्तरे परेऽप्युच्चैः पटहेन प्रणादिना ।
 हतोऽफजल इत्येव सहसा प्रतिबोधिताः ॥६॥
 सज्जमानाः साभिमानान्संरब्धान्प्रतिरुन्धतः ।
 तान्यत्तीन्यर्वतोपान्तादेतानैक्षन्त सर्वतः ॥७॥

6-7 Just then the enemy army too realised from the loud beating of the kettledrums that 'Afzal Khan was killed' and as they got ready, they saw the proud, furious and attacking infantry from the slope of the mountain, everywhere.

निर्मदा इव मातङ्गा निर्विषा इव पन्नगाः ।
 निरुष्णीषा इव नरा निःशृङ्गा इव भूधराः ॥८॥
 निर्जीवना इव घनाः क्षितीशा इव निर्धनाः ।
 विरेजिरे न यवनास्ते तदाऽफजलं विना ॥९॥

8-9 At that time, the Yavanas, without Afzal Khan became lustreless like elephants not in rut, snakes devoid of poison, men without turbans, mountains without peaks, waterless clouds, and kings without wealth.

तातस्थाफजलस्यैतत् पतनं नभसो यथा ।
 श्रुत्वा ध्वस्तभियस्तत्र मुमुहुस्तनयास्त्रयः ॥१०॥

10 When the three sons of Afzal Khan heard that he had fallen, they felt as if the sky had fallen, they lost their senses and were confused.

नभस्वता प्रतीपेन भग्नपोता इवाण्वि ।
 तदा ते जीवितस्याऽऽशामत्यजन् गहने वने ॥११॥

11 When a boat breaks in the seas due to hostile winds, the people in it give up hope of life, similarly they gave up hope of life in that dense forest!

अथ कृच्छ्रगतान्सर्वान्गतगर्वान्गतौजसः ।
 सैन्यान्तर्वर्तिनः सैन्यान्वीक्ष्य विद्रवतो निजान् ॥१२॥

भक्तिमान् स्वामिनि मृधे शक्तिमानतिकोपनः ।
 स्फुरदुद्धोणवदनः पृथुप्रसृतिलोचनः ॥१३॥
 क्रूरः करिकराकारकरः प्रतिमयस्वरः ।
 स्थिरीकृत्य मुसेखानः पठानः स्वयमब्रवीत् ॥१४॥

12-14 Muse Khan Pathan, who was devoted to his master, and mighty in battle, extremely furious, with an upturned nose and frothing mouth, with very large eyes, having arms like the trunk of an elephant and a terrible voice, saw that all his soldiers in the army were in trouble, had lost pride and courage, were helpless and were fleeing, he stopped them and spoke to them.

मुसेखान उवाच -

तृणीकृत्याऽऽत्मनः प्राणान्स्वामिकार्यचिकीर्षया ।
 स गतोऽफजलस्तर्हि वयं सर्वेऽपि किं गताः ॥१५॥

Muse Khan said:

15 "With the desire to do the task assigned by the master, Afzal Khan considered his life insignificant and gave it up, but that does not mean that we are all dead, does it?

सर्वतः संवृतपथः पर्वतः क्व गमिष्यथ ।
 आस्तिष्ठत प्रहरत प्रतीपान् परितः स्थितान् ॥१६॥

16 The paths on the mountain are concealed on all sides; then where will you go? Stand up and kill the enemies around you.

स्वामिनं वा सखायं वा सहायं वा स्वमुज्झताम् ।
 केषांचिदपि विद्रुत्य जीवतां माऽस्तु जीवितम् ॥१७॥

17 I condemn anyone who leaves his master, friend or companion and runs away to save his life!

स्वामिकार्यमकुर्वाणः कुर्वाणस्त्राणमात्मनः ।
कथं दर्शयतु स्वीयं मुखमात्मजनान्तिके ॥१८॥

18 How can a man who does not fulfil the task entrusted by the master but protects himself instead, show his face to his people?

विकरालं महाकालं करवालं करे वहन् ।
प्रसह्य विद्विषां सेनामिमां पातायिताऽस्म्यहम् ॥१९॥

19 Armed with a terrible destructive sword I am going to forcibly decimate the enemy army.

एवमुक्त्वा महाबाहुः समारुह्य महाहयम् ।
संवृतः स्वेन सैन्येन शिविरान्निर्ययौ रयात् ॥२०॥

20 Having said this, the mighty Muse Khan mounted a large horse and hurried out of the camp with his army.

तमन्वियाय हसनः श्वसनप्रतिमो बली ।
अन्येऽपि सैन्यपतयः स्वस्वसैन्यसमान्विताः ॥२१॥

21 Swift as the wind, mighty Hassan and other commanders followed him with their respective armies.

अन्तरा दन्तुरानेकप्रसृतप्रस्तराविलम् ।
तुरङ्गमुखराधातोत्पतदग्निकणाकुलम् ॥२२॥
स्यदस्वलत्पदपतज्जङ्गलजनसंकुलम् ।
अमूत् प्रचलने तेषां प्रचलं तन्महीतलम् ॥२३॥

22-23 Covered by wide rocky areas which were uneven from place to place, filled with sparks flying from the hooves of the horses, crowded with swift people who fell as they slipped or stumbled, the ground shook with their movement.

अथ प्रतिभटान्वीक्ष्य संरब्धैरश्वसादिभिः ।
अप्यश्मवर्त्मसु रयात् पुरो नुनुदिरे हयाः ॥२४॥

24 Then the horsemen, who became furious when they saw the enemy warriors, made their horses gallop faster even on the rocky paths.

ततः पुरः प्रणुन्नाश्वो मुसेखानोऽत्यमर्षणः ।
तरस्वी प्रतिजग्राह पृषत्कैः परसैनिकान् ॥२५॥

25 Then Muse Khan, very angry and swift, advanced his horse and rained arrows on the enemy soldiers.

हसनाद्यास्तथाऽन्येऽपि क्रुद्धाः सर्वे धनुर्भृतः ।
शरैराकुलयांचक्रुः पुरःस्थान्परिपन्थिनः ॥२६॥

26 Hassan and all the other angry archers too wasted the enemy soldiers in front of them with their arrows.

तदा रोषारवैस्तेषां हयानां हेषितैरपि ।
बृंहितैश्च महेभानां युद्धावेशोपबृंहितैः ॥२७॥
चण्डदण्डाहतानां च पटहानां पटुस्वनैः ।
विविधानां च वाद्यानां निनादैर्भृशभीषणैः ॥२८॥
तथाऽभितस्तरक्षूणामृक्षाणां वनपक्षिणाम् ।
शार्दूलानां वृकाणां च खड्गिनां वनदंष्ट्रिणाम् ॥२९॥
निर्गतानां दरीगर्भात् सद्यः क्षुभितचेतसाम् ।
कोलाहलैः सुबहुभिर्गगनोदरगामिभिः ॥३०॥
प्रसभं पूरिताऽत्युच्चैरटवी साऽतिसंकटा ।
प्रतिध्वानैः प्रतिभटानुद्भटान् बह्वर्जयत् ॥३१॥

27-31 At that time, with their angry words, with the neighing of the horses, with the shrill screeching of huge elephants eager for war, with the intense sound of drums being played with sticks, with the terrible sounds of various instruments, and the sky-shattering din of the hyenas, bears,

wild birds, tigers, wolves, and wild pigs that came out suddenly from the surroundings in great agitation, greatly filled the extremely inaccessible forest and their reverberations threatened the intoxicated enemy warriors.

शरैस्तीक्ष्णतरैर्विद्धा अप्यविन्धान्पदातयः ।
तस्मिन् रणे मण्डलाग्रैः क्षितिमण्डलमानयन् ॥३२॥

32 Even the foot soldiers, in spite of being wounded by the sharpest arrows, felled the aviddha to the ground with their swords.

धावद्भिरसिधाराभिः शकलीकृतसैन्धवाः ।
स्पर्धयेवाश्ववारास्तैः पत्तिभिः पत्तयः कृताः ॥३३॥

33 Those running foot soldiers cut the horses to pieces and turned horsemen into foot soldiers as if by competition.

कश्चित् परप्रहरणप्रहतो रुधिरारुणः ।
पतन्ननूरुः सहसा सूर्यमण्डलमासदत् ॥३४॥

34 Due to the blows of the enemy's weapon, someone was covered with red blood and fell down suddenly and died.

कश्चिद् भीमेन भिन्नोरुयुगमण्डलः ।
सद्यस्तु सुयोधनदशामन्वभूद्वसुधां श्रितः ॥३५॥

35 When someone's thighs were broken by a mighty hero (like brave Bhima), as soon as he fell down on the ground, he experienced the wretched state of Duryodhana.

कश्चिन्नियुध्यतात्युच्चैर्द्विषता द्विदलीकृतः ।
वीरो विपर्यस्तवपुर्जरासंध इवापतत् ॥३६॥

36 When the enemy, in a hand-to-hand combat, forcefully cut some hero vertically into two pieces, he went down like Jarasandha, with his sides reversed.

गुलिकायन्त्रनिर्मुक्तगुलिकाविद्धवक्षसः ।
केचिद्धृतधनुर्जीवा अपि निर्जीवतां दधुः ॥३७॥

37 Some heroes, whose chests were broken by cannon balls, became lifeless while still holding the bowstring in their hands.

तत्तल्लाघवमास्थाय प्रहरन्वै प्रभाविणम् ।
खड्गखेटकभृत्कश्चिद्भवभार वत गौरवम् ॥३८॥

38 Some hero, wielding a shield and sword and displaying various kinds of skills looked extremely glorious as he struck a mighty hero.

परितः पातितोदग्रतरवारितडिल्लताः ।
प्रावेपयन्त यवनान्यनाः शिवपदातयः ॥३९॥

39 The Yavanas trembled as the cloud-like infantry of Shivaji rained thunderbolt-like swords on them from all directions.

स्वमुखेन स्वयोधानां संमुखे यो व्यकत्थयत् ।
सोऽपि संख्ये मुसेखानः शूरैस्तैरभ्यभाव्यत ॥४०॥

40 In this battle, the brave warriors also defeated Muse Khan, who had bragged in front of his warriors.

अथ ध्वस्तहये स्रस्तशस्त्रे वित्रस्तचेतसि ।
अपक्रामति संग्रामान्मुसेखानेऽभिमानिनि ॥४१॥
सद्यो यापितवैयात्ये याकुतेऽप्यपयायिनि ।
अत्याहितेन हसने व्यसनेषु निमज्जति ॥४२॥
भयशङ्कुवशे क्षिप्रमङ्कुशे विगतौजसि ।
मृदुभ्यामपकोषाभ्यां पदाभ्यामपसर्पति ॥४३॥
कातरौ भ्रातरौ हित्वा ज्यायानफजलात्मजः ।
विहाय सेनां चाऽऽस्थाय रूपान्तरमपासरत् ॥४४॥

41-44 Then, the horse perished, the weapons fell, and the mind was

fearful, in such a state that proud Muse Khan fled from the battle; Yakut's impudence was also crushed and he also fled immediately; due to great fear Hassan was caught in a crisis; Ankush Khan lost his strength due to great fear and even though he had delicate feet he fled barefoot; Afzal Khan's elder son disguised himself and escaped, deserting his two frightened brothers and abandoning his army.

ततस्तद्येदिलानीकमपारमपनायकम् ।
पलायमानमभितः शिवसैन्यैर्न्यरुध्यत ॥४५॥

45 After that, when Adil Shah's vast and leaderless army began to flee, Shivaji's soldiers confined it from all sides.

युध्यध्वं मां भृशबलं भ्रातरं शाहभूभुजः ।
मम्बो वदन्निदं तत्र बत बन्धादमुच्यत ॥४६॥

46 Even as Mambaji said, "Come, fight me, I am Shahaji Raja Bhosale's brother", he was killed.

पौत्रः फरादखानस्य नाम्ना यो रणदूलहः ।
तेजसा तीव्रतीव्रेण सर्वेणापि सुदुःसहः ॥४७॥
साहसी शोणनयनः कोपी कोणपविक्रमः ।
युगदीर्घमुजो मानी घनसंहननो युवा ॥४८॥
स निजं प्रह्वयन्नेव शैलशृङ्गसमं शिरः ।
शिवसैन्यवशं यातो बत बन्धमुपाददे ॥४९॥

47-49 Extremely unbearable for everyone due to his extreme prowess, daring, the son of Shona, short-tempered, mighty like a demon, long-armed like a yoke, proud, with a strong build, young Randulla, who was the grandson of Farad Khan, as soon as he bowed his head, which was like a mountain peak, he surrendered to the army of Shiva Raja and was imprisoned.

समयोऽम्बरखानस्य तनयोऽम्बरनामकः ।
तदा विवर्णवदनो बत जीवितकामुकः ॥५०॥

विन्यस्तवर्मनिस्त्रिंशचर्मशक्तिशरासनः ।
शिवसैन्यवशं यातो बत बन्धमुपाददे ॥५१॥

50-51 The son of Ambar Khan, the frightened Ambar became dull and with the desire to save his life, he threw away his armour, sword, shield, shakti and bow and surrendered to Shivaji's army and was imprisoned.

मतङ्गजवदुन्मत्तो राजजिन्नाम घाण्टिकः ।
शिवसैन्यवशं यातो बत बन्धमुपाददे ॥५२॥

52 Rajaji Ghatge, intoxicated like an elephant in rut, fell into the hands of Shivaji's army and was imprisoned.

निजाग्रजपरित्यक्तौ यौ तावफजलात्मजौ ।
शिवसैन्यवशं यातौ बत बन्धमुपेयतुः ॥५३॥

53 The two sons of Afzal Khan, abandoned by their elder brother, were captured by Shivaji's army and imprisoned.

अन्येऽपि येदिलानीकनायकाश्छिन्नसायकाः ।
सहस्रिणो द्विसाहस्राः त्रिसाहस्राश्च भूरिशः ॥५४॥
पञ्चषट्सप्तसाहस्राः त्रिदशारिसमश्रियः ।
शिवसैन्यवशं याता बत बन्धमुपाययुः ॥५५॥

54-55 Many other demon-like brilliant generals of Adil Shah, like Ekhajari, Donhajari, Teenhajari, Charhajari, Panchhajari, Sahahajari, Sathajari, were captured and imprisoned by Shivaji's army as their arrows were broken.

पातितैश्च पतद्भिश्च पात्यमानैः पलायितैः ।
तद्वीराशंसनं वीरैरगमद्वर्णनीयताम् ॥५६॥

56 The battlefield was terrible and became worthy of being extolled due to those heroes who had been felled, were falling, were being felled, and those who were fleeing.

पाशैः प्रासैश्चन्द्रहासैः पट्टिशैश्च परश्वधैः ।
 मुद्गरैः परिधैस्तद्वत्त्रिशूलैस्तोमरैरपि ॥५७॥
 गदाभिः शक्तिभिश्चापैर्निषङ्गैरिषुपूरितैः ।
 खेटकैश्चापि चक्रैश्च च्छुरिकाभिः कटारकैः ॥५८॥
 तनुत्रैश्च शिरस्त्रैश्च स्वर्णसारसनैस्तथा ।
 तलत्रैरङ्गुलित्रैश्च यन्त्रैराग्नेयसंज्ञिकैः ॥५९॥
 आनकप्रमुखैर्वाद्यैः पताकाभिर्ध्वजैरपि ।
 बिरुदैरातपत्रैश्च प्रकीर्णैश्च प्रकीर्णकैः ॥६०॥
 उल्लोचैः काण्डपटकैरनेकैः पटमण्डपैः ।
 नैकवर्णैः सुविस्तीर्णैर्महार्हक्षौमजन्मभिः ॥६१॥
 त्रिपदैः करकैः स्थालैश्चषकैश्च पतद्ग्रहैः ।
 चतुष्कैर्मथैश्चापि रूप्यकाश्चननिर्मितैः ॥६२॥
 इतस्ततः परिस्रस्तैस्तैस्तैर्वस्त्रैश्च भूरिशः ।
 अन्यैरपि महासैन्यसंभारैरभितः श्रिता ॥६३॥
 विवृतास्यपरिस्पष्टदशनैः स्तब्धलोचनैः ।
 शिरोभिर्विगतोष्णीषैरुग्रवेषवती क्वचित् ॥६४॥
 आबाहुमूलात्पतितैर्धृतरत्नाङ्गुलीयकैः ।
 क्वचित्प्रसाधिताङ्गीव कोमलाङ्गुलिभिः करैः ॥६५॥
 स्थूलस्थूणोपमैर्मूलाच्छिनैरुरुभिरुरुभिः ।
 जानुजङ्घाग्रविभ्रष्टैरङ्घ्रिमिश्रोच्छ्रिता क्वचित् ॥६६॥
 गृध्रैरुत्कृत्तमस्तिष्कग्रासग्रसनलम्पटैः ।
 पटुचञ्चूपुटैः पक्षप्रच्छायितपथा क्वचित् ॥६७॥
 आपतन्निजयूथ्योग्रत्रस्यत्क्रोष्टुकुलाकुला ।
 क्षतजोत्क्षेपणक्रीडङ्गाकिनीमण्डला क्वचित् ॥६८॥
 दर्शितोदग्रदन्ताग्रनिकृत्तान्त्रवसामिषैः ।
 स्रुतलोहितलिप्ताङ्गैः पिशाचैश्चाश्रिता क्वचित् ॥६९॥

हरहारविधिप्रीतयोगिनीयोगिनी क्वचित् ।
सा तदाऽधिगतार्थाऽभूज्जयवल्लीवनावनी ॥७०॥

57-70 Confining ropes, spears, swords, belts, axes, hammers, iron clubs, tridents, arrows with crescent-shaped edges, maces, shakti, bows, quivers of arrows, shields, discs, knives, daggers, armours, helmets, gold military girdles, leather hand-gloves, leather paws, cannons, kettledrums and other instruments, banners, badges, umbrellas, fly-whisks scattered everywhere, roofs, tent walls, many silk tents of many colours, very extensive and very valuable, tripods, water pots and pitchers, wine glasses, spittoons, square stools and beds of silver and gold, lots of clothes of many types lying scattered everywhere, and a lot of other belongings of the soldiers covered that battlefield, which looked terrible in places due to turbanless heads with motionless eyes and open mouths, their teeth clearly visible; in places it was as if adorned by jewel-studded rings on delicate fingers of hands broken from the shoulders; in some places it looked tall because of legs broken from the joints and separated from large pillar-like thighs and knees and ankles; some paths on the battlefield were covered by the shadows created by the wings of vultures engrossed in eating brains torn off by their sharp beaks; in some places it was covered with packs of wolves, terribly scared because of their attacking leaders and in some places there were groups of female imps playing by spraying about blood; it was as if adorned in some places by fiends whose extremely sharp fangs had ripped out entrails, brains and flesh, and whose bodies were covered with flowing blood; in places it was filled with witches who were delighted as Lord Shankar had been garlanded; thus that forest of Javali at that time became worthy of the name of Jayavalli.

इति जितपरानीकास्ते ते पदातिबलाधिपाः प्रमुदितहृदः सर्वे खर्वेतरस्मयसंगताः ।
सरमसमथो बद्धानद्धा विरुद्धचमूपतीन् पदि पदि पुरस्कुर्वन्तस्ताञ्छिवं समलोकयन् ॥७१॥

71 Having thus conquered the enemy's army, all the leaders of the infantry became elated and very proud. Then, pushing forward the enemy commanders, who had been very swiftly confined tightly, they went to meet Shivaji.

केचित्संयति पातिताः सकुतुकं केचिच्च विद्राविताः
 संरब्धेन शिवेन ते प्रतिभटाः केचिच्च बन्दीकृताः ।
 एतत्तत्र जगत्त्रयस्थितिपरे राजन्यलीलाधरे
 दुष्टध्वंसकरे धराभयहरे चित्रं न विश्वंभरे ॥७२॥

72 Some were decimated in battle, while some others were driven away with admiration and some enemy warriors were imprisoned by the enraged Shivaji. This was not surprising for the Supreme Spirit, protector of all three worlds, the destroyer of the wicked, the remover of the earth's fears, and one who took the Kshatriya incarnation.

इत्यनुपुराणे सूर्यवंशे निवासकरकवीन्द्रपरमानन्दविरचितायामध्यायशतसंमितायां
 वैयास(सि)क्यां संहितायामफजलसैन्यभङ्गो नाम द्वाविंशोऽध्यायः ॥२२॥

This is the twenty-second chapter named Aphajalasainyabhangah of 'Anupurana', Shivabharata (like the Bharata composed by Vyasa), consisting of hundred chapters, about the Sun dynasty, composed by Kavindra Paramananda Nivasakar.

॥ अथ त्रयोविंशोऽध्यायः ॥

Chapter Twenty-Three

कवीन्द्र उवाच -

अथ तत्तच्छिरोवेष्टश्लिष्टदोर्द्वयपृष्ठकान् ।
 उष्णक्लान्तान्निरुष्णीषान्नमद्ग्रीवान्विचेतसः ॥१॥
 विकृष्टान्सैनिकैः स्वीयैः परसेनापतीन्पुरः ।
 पुञ्जीभूतान्प्रतापाद्रौ शिवराजो व्यलोकत ॥२॥

Kavindra said:

1-2 Later, Shivaji Raja saw the enemy sardars, whose hands were tied behind their backs with their respective turbans, their faces wan due to the sun, without turbans, heads down, distressed, dragged by his soldiers, and gathered in front of him.

ततोऽरिसैन्यादानीतान्सौवर्णान्राजतान्यणान् ।
 मञ्जूषान्तरनिक्षिप्तान्तराशीननेकशः ॥३॥
 तथा मुक्तामयान्हारान्हेमभारांश्च भूरिशः ।
 स कुबेरगृहाकारे कोषागारे न्यधापयत् ॥४॥

3-4 Then the gold and silver coins brought from the enemy's army, many piles of gems kept in large baskets, also pearl necklaces and many heaps of gold, were kept in his treasury, which was like the palace of Kuber (the god of wealth).

मनीषिण ऊचुः -

अल्लीशाहस्य तां सेनां सहितः पत्तिसेनया ।
 जयवल्लीवनाम्मोधौ न्यमज्जयदयं शिवः ॥५॥

तावत्सेनापतिस्तस्य सहितः सप्तिसेनया ।
क नु स्थितो किमकरोत्कवीन्द्र तदुदीरय ॥६॥

The pundits said:

5-6 Shivaji Raja, along with his infantry, drowned Alli Shah's army in the sea of Javali's dense forest. Till then where was his commander along with the cavalry and what did he do? O Kavindra, do tell.

कवीन्द्र उवाच -

बलादफजलं नाम दनुजं हन्तुमुद्यतः ।
प्रस्थितोऽमित्रविजयी जयवल्लीं यदा शिवः ॥७॥
तदा तदाज्ञया तूर्णं प्रस्थितः पृतनापतिः ।
द्विषां बबन्ध राष्ट्राणि बभञ्ज नगराणि च ॥८॥

Kavindra said:

7-8 When Shivaji got ready to forcefully slay the demon (Yavana) named Afzal Khan and left for Javali, on his orders, the commander of his army left immediately and took possession of the enemy's territories and destroyed the cities.

अस्मिन्नवसरे स्वामिकार्यैकनिहितात्मना ।
वैराटवर्तिना तेन यवनेनाभिमानिना ॥९॥
प्रहिताः स्वहिताः सैन्यपतयस्तीव्रविक्रमाः ।
उपचक्रमिरे शैवं राष्ट्रमाक्रमितुं क्रमात् ॥१०॥

9-10 He lost his life while serving his master but that proud Yavana (Afzal Khan) at Wai, sent sardars, who were very valorous and would benefit him, who started attacking Shivaji's territory in an orderly manner.

यादवः शूर्पविषयं पाण्डरश्च शिरोबलम् ।
खराटः साहसवटं हिलालः पुण्यनीवृतम् ॥११॥

हपसः सैफखानश्च परसैनिकसंकटम् ।
प्रविश्य निग्रहेणैव जग्राह तलकोङ्कणम् ॥१२॥

11-12 Jadhav took the Supe province, Pandhare took Shirval, Kharate Saswad, Hilal Pune province, and the Siddi Saif Khan entered the Tal Konkan region occupied by the Marathas and with determination took those areas.

ततः शिवस्य सेनानीः श्रुत्वा तां देशदुःस्थताम् ।
कृतामायोधनपरैः परैरफजलाज्ञया ॥१३॥
सहितः सप्तिभिः सप्तसाहस्रैः पत्तिभिस्तथा ।
संपरायपरः श्रीमान्स्वामिकार्याभियोगवान् ॥१४॥
परावृत्य महाबाहुर्महाबाहुजिगीषया ।
प्रायात्पतगराड्रंहाः शिवराष्ट्रमनामयम् ॥१५॥

13-15 At that time, hearing of the plight of the country brought on by the enemy intent on war, on the orders of Afzal Khan, Shivaji's general, eager for war, renowned, dedicated to the master's work, valorous, swift as an eagle, returned with 7,000 cavalry and the infantry and with the desire to conquer those mighty sardars went to Shivaji's prosperous (bereft of troubles) territories.

स्वराटं पाण्डरं चाथ यादवं च सुदुर्जयम् ।
हिलालं सैफखानं च विधास्ये शमनातिथिम् ॥१६॥
सेनापतेरिमां संधां समाकर्ण्य शिवः स्वयम् ।
तस्मै निजेन दूतेन द्रुतमेतदवेदयत् ॥१७॥

16-17 "I will kill Kharate, Pandhare, invincible Jadhavrao, Hilal and Saif Khan," vowed the general. On hearing this pledge of his commander, Shivaji immediately personally informed him through his messengers that,

यवनोऽफजलो नाम दानवो दुरतिक्रमः ।
जयवल्लीमिमामेति ससैन्यः संधिकाम्यया ॥१८॥

18 "The invincible Yavana demon named Afzal Khan is coming to Javalí with his army with the intention of signing a treaty.

तस्मात्त्वत्या न योद्धव्यं तस्य तैः सैनिकैः समम् ।
संनद्धेनैव च स्थेयं यावत्संधिविनिर्णयः ॥१९॥

19 Therefore, until a decision regarding that treaty is taken, do not fight with his soldiers, but stay in readiness.

भवेदहन्यथो यस्मिन्मम तस्य च दर्शनम् ।
तस्मिन्नेवान्तिके कुर्यास्त्वं वैराटमसंशयम् ॥२०॥

20 And on that very day when he and I shall meet, you can undoubtedly go to Wai."

इत्यादिष्टः स्पष्टमेव स परं शिवभूमृता ।
नायुध्यत परैः सार्धं मध्य एव व्यवस्थितः ॥२१॥

21 Thus as Shivaji Raja had given clear instructions, he remained in the middle and did not go ahead and fight the enemy.

अथ युद्धममूद् यस्मिञ्छिवाफजलयोर्द्वयोः ।
वैराटमाययौ सैन्यपतिस्तस्योत्तरेऽहनि ॥२२॥

22 Then, on the very next day after there was a battle between Shivaji and Afzal Khan, the General (Netaji Palkar) came to Wai.

तेन ते न धृतास्तेन विद्रुताः सर्वतोदिशम् ।
मुसेखानप्रभृतयो दुर्धषास्त्रिदशद्विषः ॥२३॥

23 As he did not capture them, the invincible demons (Yavanas) like Muse Khan and others ran in all directions.

मनीषिण ऊचुः -

स आरोहः सोऽवरोहः स पन्थाः सा महावनी ।
स विरोधो स परिधिः सा निशा स पराभवः ॥२४॥
स वेषः स च संत्रासावेशः साऽप्यसहायता ।
जयवल्लीपरिसरादमी कथमपासरन् ॥२५॥

The pundits said:

24-25 That (steep) climb! That (slippery) descent! That (difficult) path! That dense forest! That (terrifying) enemy! That encirclement! That frightful night! That complete defeat! That slaughter! That fearful state! That helpless situation! In that situation how did they (Afzal's army) flee from the region around Javali?

कवीन्द्र उवाच -

पातितेऽफजले तस्मिञ्छिवेन शिवपत्तयः ।
पलायमानानभितो यवनान्पर्यवारयन् ॥२६॥

Kavindra said:

26 When Shivaji killed Afzal Khan, Shivaji's foot soldiers surrounded the fleeing Yavanas from all sides.

मुसेखानश्च हसनो याकुतश्चाङ्कुशस्तथा ।
नासहन्त परं तत्र परेः कृतमतिक्रमम् ॥२७॥

27 Muse Khan, Hassan, Yakut and Ankush could not bear the huge insult inflicted by the enemy.

अपराहे महानासीत्तेषां तेषां च संगरः ।
प्रोत्पतन्निपतद्धेतिमहोत्पातभयंकरः ॥२८॥

28 In the last watch of the day, due to the great havoc created by the rising and falling weapons of the Yavanas and the Marathas, there was a fierce battle.

सा शैलभूमिः पत्तीनां हिता वै नाश्वसादिनाम् ।
यवनास्ते ततो भग्नाः समग्नाः साध्वसाण्वि ॥२९॥

29 That mountainous terrain was favourable to the infantry but unfavourable for the cavalry. So, the Yavanas were broken and sank into a sea of terror.

परस्परैकमनसः पालयन्तः परस्परम् ।
 द्विषदभ्यागमधिया वीक्षमाणा दिशो दश ॥३०॥
 अतीवतुङ्गान्मातङ्गांस्तुरगान्सुमनोहरान् ।
 अपारान्कोषसंभारान्परिवारान्प्रियानपि ॥३१॥
 विहायापसृतास्तस्मात्समरादमरारयः ।
 ताम्यन्तस्तामसधियस्ते तरूनन्तराऽन्तरा ॥३२॥
 भ्रमन्तः कातरतराः परेषां दृगगोचराः ।
 कण्टकाविद्धसर्वाङ्गाः क्षतजार्द्राः क्षतौजसः ॥३३॥
 शिलाशीर्णोरुपर्वाणो मार्गान्वेषणतत्पराः ।
 पुरः प्रतापवर्माणं चन्द्रराजस्य बान्धवम् ॥३४॥
 वित्रस्तं वञ्चितदृशं द्वित्रैरेव जनैर्वृतम् ।
 द्राग् विद्रवन्तमद्राक्षुरक्षुद्राः क्षुद्रताजुषः ॥३५॥

30-35 Those Yavanas who were being unanimous, protecting each other, looking in all directions with the thought that the enemy would attack, those extremely tall demons (Yavanas) abandoned elephants, very beautiful horses, immense wealth and even their dear families and fled from the battle. Distressed, villainous, wandering among trees, extremely frightened, avoiding the gaze of the enemy, pierced by thorns all over, drenched in blood, who were bereft of strength, whose buttocks and knees were broken by stones, engrossed in trying to find a way, who were not trivial but had become trivial, those Yavanas saw Chandrarao's brother Prataprao in front of them, frightened, eyes looking useless, with only a couple of men with him, hastily running away.

अथाऽऽयुधभृतः सर्वे सद्यः क्षुभितमानसाः ।
 निहन्तव्योऽयमित्युच्चैर्ब्रुवन्तस्ते तमब्रुवन् ॥३६॥

36 Then all the soldiers suddenly got very angry and cried out loudly, "He should be killed," and said to him:

पुरा कर्णेजपीभूय पुनः पुनरुपेयुषा ।
 मिथ्यानुलापिना नित्यं निजच्छद्मापलापिना ॥३७॥

त्वयैवाऽऽनीयाफजलः स महानीकनायकः ।
सहसा सहितोऽस्माभिः कालानलमुखे हुतः ॥३८॥

37-38 "Earlier you came often as one who revealed secrets, always spoke lies and concealed your deceit, and brought that great general Afzal Khan, and threw him along with us in the destructive doomsday fire."

एवमुक्तवतस्तांस्तु हन्तुमुद्यमितायुधान् ।
स निषद्धाञ्जलिः क्रुद्धान् प्रणनाम पुनः पुनः ॥३९॥

39 Saying thus, the enraged soldiers raised their swords to kill Prataprao More, who joined his hands and paid obeisance repeatedly.

मुसेखानस्ततस्तत्र दृष्ट्वा काकुरवाकुलम् ।
ऊचे करुणयैवैनं नीचीकृतनिजस्वरः ॥४०॥

40 Later, listening to him speaking pitifully, Muse Khan softened his voice and said very compassionately:

मुसेखान उवाच -

तव दृष्टचरैवेयमटवी गाढसंकटा ।
अतोऽस्मानग्रतो भूत्वा नय केनचिदध्वना ॥४१॥

Muse Khan said:

41 "You have seen this deep and inaccessible forest before. So go ahead (be our guide) and lead us out by some way or the other.

वैराटं विषयं गत्वा वयं त्वामात्मदायिनम् ।
सौहृदादुपकर्तारः सखायमिव सुव्रतम् ॥४२॥

42 When we reach the Wai province, we will lovingly favour you as a loyal friend, the giver of life."

स इमां गिरमाकर्ण्य मुसेखानमुखोद्गताम् ।
 तथेति संप्रतिश्रुत्य भृशविश्रब्धमानसः ॥४३॥
 केनाप्यज्ञायमानेन दृष्टपूर्वेण वर्त्मना ।
 द्राक्तान् निष्क्रामयामास शिवस्य विषयाद्बहिः ॥४४॥

43-44 When he heard these words of Muse Khan, Prataprao promised him 'I will do so' and became free from anxiety. Then Prataprao led him out of Shivaji's province through a path that no one knew or had seen before.

तथाविधानुजत्यागाल्लज्जितोऽफजलात्मजः ।
 विन्यस्तपूर्वान् वैराटे तातेनाश्रांश्च कुञ्जरान् ॥४५॥
 संभारानवरोधांश्च कोषान् योधांश्च कांश्चन ।
 आदाय दूयमानात्मा द्रुतमस्माद्विनिर्ययौ ॥४६॥

45-46 Afzal Khan's son, who was ashamed of having abandoned his younger brothers, took along with him elephants, horses, requisites, the harem, treasures which had previously been kept by his father at Wai, and some warriors, and with a broken heart hastily left from there.

अनुद्रुत्यापि नाद्राक्षीद्यदा तान् द्रुतविद्रुतान् ।
 तदा सेनापतिर्नेता पुनर्वैराटमागमत् ॥४७॥

47 Even after swiftly pursuing those who had fled, when he could not catch them, the commander of the army, Netaji Palkar, again came to Wai.

शिवोऽपि विहितद्वेषादलीशाहात्सुदुर्मतेः ।
 बली बलेन विषयं क्षिप्रमादातुमुद्यतः ॥४८॥
 प्रस्थानभेरीझांकारझांकारितदिगन्तरः ।
 प्रभावी बहुभिः सैन्यैर्वैराटं स्थानमासदत् ॥४९॥

48-49 The mighty and valorous Shivaji too, intent on swiftly seizing

the regions of Ali Shah who was very cruel and hated him (Shivaji), reached Wai with a large army. On the way all directions reverberated with the sounds of battle drums announcing his departure.

अथ स्वेन प्रभावेण कृष्णातटमकण्टकम् ।
कृतं व्यलोकत मुदा मोदितो मुदितैर्द्विजैः ॥५०॥

50 Then, he was pleased to see that by his influence, the banks of the Krishna were now free of harassment and the Brahmins were happy.

ततोऽग्रयायिनं कृत्वा स तं सेनापतिं निजम् ।
अन्यमाक्रमितुं देशममुपाक्रमत विक्रमी ॥५१॥

51 Then the mighty Shivaji sent his general forward, and began invading other territories.

ततस्तु तस्य सैन्यानि परसैन्येन पालितौ ।
पर्यमण्डलयञ्छैलावुभौ चन्दनवन्दनौ ॥५२॥

52 Next, his forces besieged the two forts, Chandan-Vandan, which were protected by the enemy army.

स नृपः श्रीपतिः साक्षाद्राक्षीदालयं श्रियः ।
श्र्यालयं नाम नगरं नामनिर्वासिताहितः ॥५३॥

53 That king, Lord of Wealth personified, drove away enemies just by the mention of his name and reached a city called Shryalaya (Shirale), which had an abundance of wealth.

ततोऽफजलविध्वंसादवसन्नावनाश्रयौ ।
भृशं भृशबलानीकैः पुण्यदेशादपासितौ ॥५४॥
उमौ नायकनामानौ राजानौ यादवान्वितौ ।
स्वेलकर्णक्रीतपुत्रं हिलालं विश्रुतं क्षितौ ॥५५॥

पुरस्कृत्याभयं प्राप्य प्रपद्य च महाशयम् ।
न्यषेवेतां विशेषेण शिवतातिममुं शिवम् ॥५६॥

54-56 Two kings named Nayak, powerless and bereft of support after the destruction of Afzal Khan, along with Jadhavrao, were driven away by the forces of the Bhosales from the province of Pune, so they put forward the famous Hilal, the purchased son of Khelkarna, and received immunity through him, and surrendered to the large-hearted and benevolent Shivaji, and sought refuge in him.

उपायनान्युपानीय नमतस्तान्महाभुजान् ।
आत्मनीनतया श्रीमाञ्छिवः श्रीभिः समार्धयत् ॥५७॥

57 The valorous sardars, who offered gifts and paid obeisance, were made prosperous by the wealthy Shivaji considering them as his own.

अथ खट्वाङ्गकं मायावर्नीं रामपुरं पुनः ।
कलधौतं बाल्लवं च तथा हलजयन्तिकाम् ॥५८॥
अष्टिं चाष्टं वटग्रामं वेलापुरमुदुम्बरम् ।
मसूरं करहाटं च शूर्पं ताम्रं च पल्लिकाम् ॥५९॥
नेरलं कामनगरीं विश्रामपुरमप्युत ।
सवाहमूरणं कोलं करवीरपुरं तथा ॥६०॥
बलैराक्रम्य स बली बलीनादाय भूरिशः ।
प्रयच्छन्नभयं वीरो न्यदधान्निजशासने ॥६१॥

58-61 Then that mighty Shivaji along with these brave mighty heroes attacked Khatav (Khatvangak), Mayani (Mayavani), Ramapur, Kaledhona (Kaladhauta), Valve (Ballava), Halajayantika, Ashti, Ashte (Ashta), Vadagaon (Vatagram), Velapur, Audumbar (Udumbaram), Masur, Karhad, Supe (Shurpe), Tambe (Tamra), Pali (Pallika), Nerle, Kameri (Kamanagari), Visapur (Vishrampuram), Save (Savaham), Uran, Kole (Kolam), and Kolhapur (Karveerpuram), and took abundant tributes from them, gave them immunity and brought the places under his control.

ततो न्यस्य यथान्यासं परितः स्वां पताकिनीम् ।
सहसा स महीपालः प्रणालं शैलमावृणोत् ॥६२॥

62 Then, having duly placed his troops around, the king suddenly laid siege to the fort of Panhala.

परिमण्डलितं वीक्ष्य शैलं शैलाधिवासिनः ।
क्षिप्रं वप्रमुपाश्लिष्य जगर्जुर्जलदा इव ॥६३॥

63 When the soldiers on the fort saw that it was being besieged, they immediately climbed on the walls and roared like clouds.

ते शस्त्रवर्षैः सोत्कर्षैः पृथुवर्ष्मभिरश्मभिः ।
परानवाकिरन्नुग्रतरैरुल्काशरैरपि ॥६४॥

64 They rained numerous weapons, huge rocks and terrible fiery arrows (of gunpowder) on the enemy.

भूमानमागतैर्धूमैर्नालायन्त्राननोद्गतैः ।
नभोऽन्त(न्ध)कारितमभूद् भृशमम्भोधरैरिव ॥६५॥

65 The waves of smoke emanating from the mouths of the cannons and spreading everywhere, enveloped the skies like clouds.

आग्नेययन्त्रोदरनिःसृतानां नवोदितार्कप्रमविग्रहाणाम् ।
कदम्बकैरायसकन्दुकानां कुतूहलान्यादित संगरश्रीः ॥६६॥

66 Red as the freshly risen sun, the iron balls showered from the cannons brought surprising glory to the battle.

तडित्समानाः सुतरां रणन्तः प्रोत्क्षिप्यमाणाः शिवसैनिकौघैः ।
उल्काशरास्तत्र तथा निपेतुः परे यथा चेतसि नो चिचेतुः ॥६७॥

67 Thunderous as lightning, the fiery arrows thrown up by Shivaji's soldiers were so many that the enemies could not even imagine them!

अथाऽऽयुधीयाः शिवभूमिपीयास्तं शैलमध्यारुरुहुर्वलेन ।
निषिध्यमाना अपि तैः समस्तैर्द्विषद्भिरुद्धूनितहेतिहस्तैः ॥६८॥

68 After that, even though obstructed by the weapon-swinging enemy, Shivaraya's warriors forcefully climbed the fort.

उत्पत्य तत्राऽऽपततां समन्तात् तार्क्ष्यक्रमाणां शिवसैनिकानाम् ।
क्रूरैः कृपाणैर्निशितैश्च बाणैः प्राणैर्व्ययुज्यन्त बत प्रतीपाः ॥६९॥

69 Leaping and attacking from all directions and swift as an eagle, the terrible swords and sharp arrows of Shivaji's soldiers took enemy lives.

शरैः शिवानीकचरप्रयुक्तैर्निपेतुषा शैलजुषा जनेन ।
मन्येऽधमर्णप्रतिमेन भर्त्रे प्रत्यर्पितोऽभूदशितो धनौघः ॥७०॥

70 The soldiers on the fort who were killed by the arrows shot by Shivaji's soldiers as if gave back to the creditor the wealth they had enjoyed as debtors!

सह्यस्य भर्ता द्विषतामसह्यस्तेभ्यो गृहीतं सपदि प्रसह्य ।
अध्यास्य विन्ध्याचलतुल्यकायं प्रभुः प्रणालाचलमैक्षतायम् ॥७१॥

71 Unbearable for his enemies, Shivaji, the lord of the Sahyadris, climbed onto and had a look at Panhalgad, which had been immediately taken by force from the enemy and was equal to Vindhyachal.

दपदित्य प्रणालाचलशिरसि शिवः सैनिकैरात्मनीनै-
र्न्यस्यंस्तस्मिन्ननीकं दिनमिव निखिलां यामिनीं तामतीत्य ।
प्राकारागारवापीविलसदुपवनापारकासारगुर्वी
दृष्टां दृष्टां मुहुस्तां श्रियमतुलतरां पार्वतीयामपश्यत् ॥७२॥

72 With his soldiers, Shivaji proudly came to Panhalgad and stationed his army there. Shivaji spent the whole night there like a day, and despite

284 / Shivabharata

having seen it many times already, saw again and again the amazing beauty of the fort enhanced by its ramparts, mansions, wells, beautiful gardens and vast lakes.

इत्यनुपुराणे सूर्यवंशे निवासकरकवीन्द्रपरमानन्दविरचितायामध्यायशतसंमितायां
वैयास(सि)क्यां संहितायां प्रणालाद्रिग्रहोनाम त्रयोविंशोऽध्यायः ॥२३॥

This is the twenty-third chapter named Pranaladrigrahah of 'Anupurana', Shivabharata (like the Bharata composed by Vyasa), consisting of hundred chapters, about the Sun dynasty, composed by Kavindra Paramananda Nivasakar.

॥ अथ चतुर्विंशोऽध्यायः ॥

Chapter Twenty-Four

मनीषिण ऊचुः-

ते तदाऽऽयोधनात्तस्मान्निधनाभावकाङ्क्षया ।
सहसा विमुखीभूता मुसेखानपुरोगमाः ॥१॥
हीनाः स्वीयेन सैन्येन ह्रीणाश्चाफजलं विना ।
किमकुर्वत किं मत्वा गत्वा विजयपत्तनम् ॥२॥

The pundits said:

1-2 At that time, Muse Khan and the other sardars fled suddenly from that battle, in order to save their lives. They did not have their armies and they were ashamed as Afzal Khan was not with them. What did all of them think when they went to Bijapur and what did they do?

निशम्याफजलस्यान्तं प्रणालाद्रिग्रहं तथा ।
स्वयं पुनः किमकरोद्येदिलो भृशवालिशः ॥३॥

3 What did the extremely foolish Adil Shah himself do again when he heard that Afzal Khan was dead and Panhalgad had been taken?

तं च शैलं समादाय बलादफजलान्तकः ।
स विश्वविजयी वीरश्चरितं किंविधं व्यधात् ॥४॥

4 And after taking that fort by force, what did that (Shivaji) brave, world conqueror, slayer of Afzal Khan, do?

कवीन्द्र उवाच -

मुसेखानः फाजिलेन याकुतेनाङ्कुशेन च ।
हसनेन च संभूय निजेनाभिजनेन च ॥५॥

विजयाहं पुरं गत्वा नत्वा स्वामिनमात्मनः ।
प्रहृष्टीवः पुरोवर्ती बद्धाञ्जलिपुटोऽभवत् ॥६॥

Kavindra said:

5-6 Muse Khan went to Bijapur with Fazal, Yakut, Ankush, Hassan and his family; he paid obeisance to his lord, bowed his head and stood with folded hands in front of him.

येदिलस्तमथोद्वीक्ष्य विषीदन्तमधोमुखम् ।
जगाद गर्वगर्भाभिर्गीर्भिरुत्साहयन् भृशम् ॥७॥

7 Seeing that he was sad and distressed, Adil Shah encouraged him with a speech filled with pride.

येदिल उवाच -

सहसा साहसात्स्वामिकार्यव्ययितजीवितः ।
स यातस्तां दशां तर्हि न यातः शोचनीयताम् ॥८॥

Adil Shah said:

8 "If Afzal Khan lost his life because he suddenly became recklessly daring while doing his master's work, it is not as if he becomes lamentable.

कृतहस्तः स्वयं तत्र कुसृतिप्रकृतिः परः ।
तमेकाकिनमाहूय हतवान्विजने बने ॥९॥

9 The enemy himself was skilled in archery and deceitful by nature, summoned him there alone and killed him in the deserted forest.

यद्ययास्यत्तदा तत्र सेनामादाय भूयसीम् ।
असावफजलस्तर्हि नायास्यत्तादृशीं दशाम् ॥१०॥

10 If Afzal Khan had gone there with a large army at that time, he would not have suffered that fate.

न हि साहसमात्रेण सिद्धिमायान्त्युपक्रमाः ।
अलं फलाय महते सनयाः किल विक्रमाः ॥११॥

11 Tasks are not accomplished by valour alone; only those feats which are done wisely, are truly fruitful.

विपिनेऽफजलं तत्र यो हन्त हतवान् रुषा ।
आशीविष इवोच्छीर्षगतो नोपेक्ष्य एव सः ॥१२॥

12 Alas! The one who killed Afzal Khan with anger in that forest, should not be ignored at all, just like one should not ignore a snake lying near one's pillow.

अविषह्यतमं तस्मात्तमागस्करमात्मनः ।
शल्यतुल्यं सह्यशैलादुद्धरिष्यामि सर्वथा ॥१३॥

13 Therefore, I will completely uproot like a thorn that extremely intolerable Shivaji from Sahyadri as he has transgressed against me.

वत प्रस्थाय वैराटमास्थितः सोऽपि संप्रति ।
सद्यः समु(मू)ह्य सैन्यानि प्रणालाद्रिमुपेक्ष्यति ॥१४॥

14 Alas! At present he has also left and come to Wai. He will immediately gather his army and come to Panhalgad.

निगदन्ति प्रणिधयः किंवदन्तीमिमामिह ।
तस्मात्सर्वेऽप्यभिक्रम्य कुरुध्वमतिविक्रमम् ॥१५॥

15 This is the rumour that the spies here are talking about. So, all of you go and perform great feats.

तत्तद्देशजुषस्तांस्तानानाय्यानीकनायकान् ।
परनिग्रहणायोच्चैर्जागरूकानिव ग्रहान् ॥१६॥
साहाय्याय समुन्नद्धान्संदोहान्यांश्च सैनिकान् ।
अहर्दिवमविश्रान्ताः प्रयात पतगा इव ॥१७॥

16-17 To destroy the enemies bring generals of the respective provinces

288 / Shivabharata

who are as alert as the evil spirits, and also send other proud sardars for help, keep moving tirelessly day and night like birds.

फरादसूनुसूनुर्हि नाम्ना यो रुस्तुमेजनः ।
स पृथुप्रधनश्लाघी पृतनापतिरस्तु नः ॥१८॥

18 Farad Khan's grandson, Rustumjan, very proud in war, will be our commander."

इत्युक्तास्तेन सर्वेऽपि सत्कृताश्च यथोचितम् ।
तमात्मनः परिवृढं प्रणिपत्य प्रभाविणम् ॥१९॥
ते सैन्यपतयस्तस्मात्पुराद्विजयसाह्वयात् ।
कृतक्ष्वेडारवोदग्राः समग्रा अपि निर्ययुः ॥२०॥

19-20 In this manner he spoke to them all and duly honoured them. Then all the sardars paid obeisance to their mighty lord and left Bijapur with a terrible roar.

अथ संप्रेषितचराश्चरास्ते येदिलान्तिके ।
तमुदन्तं प्रणालाद्रेर्द्रुतमेत्य न्यवेदयन् ॥२१॥

21 The spies who had been sent earlier came to Adil Shah and told him the news about Panhalgad.

निशम्य येदिलस्तेन नरेन्द्रेण करे कृतम् ।
अन्वशोचत्तमचलं फणी फणमिवोन्नतम् ॥२२॥

22 Just as a snake would be distressed if a snake charmer caught his high hood, Adil Shah was distressed when he heard that Shivaji had captured that excellent fort.

तमद्रिमद्रिपतिना शिवेन स्ववशीकृतम् ।
अल्लाशाहोऽन्वहं चित्ते चिन्तयन्पर्यतप्यत ॥२३॥

23 On hearing that Shivaji, the lord of forts, had seized that fort, Ali Shah worried with anxiety every day.

अथाऽऽत्मानमपर्याप्तं मन्वानस्तद्विनिग्रहे ।
द्रुतमानाययामास दिल्लीपतिपताकिनीम् ॥२४॥

24 Then he thought that he was incapable of restraining him and soon he brought the army of the Emperor of Delhi to his aid.

शिवराजोऽपि ताञ्श्रुत्वा घनसंनाहशालिनः ।
परसैन्यपतीन्मूयः संपरायाभिलाषिणः ॥२५॥
नियुज्य पृतनामुग्रां प्रणालाचलपालने ।
स्वयमुत्साहवानुचैरुत्सुकस्तज्जिगीषया ॥२६॥
स्फुरद्धेतिशतोदग्रदवाग्निसमविभ्रमैः ।
सैन्यैः समन्वितस्तैस्तैः पुरस्तात्तरसाऽभवत् ॥२७॥

25-27 When Shivaji heard that the firm warrior sardars of the enemy wanted to fight again, he kept a fierce army for the protection of Panhalgad, and enthusiastic by nature and extremely eager to conquer them, glowing like a terrible forest fire due to the hundreds of dazzling weapons, he marched ahead rapidly with the respective armies.

परेऽपि रुस्तुमं नाम पृतनाधिपतिं निजम् ।
सुदुर्धरं पुरस्कृत्य साभिमानाः पुरोऽभवन् ॥२८॥

28 The enemy too marched forward proudly under the leadership of its most invincible general named Rustum.

अथ वीक्ष्य सुदुर्धर्षां परवीरपताकिनीम् ।
रुस्तमः फाजिलादीन्स्वान्यूथनाथानवोचत ॥२९॥

29 Rustum said to Fazal and his other commanders that the enemy (Maratha) army was invincible.

रुस्तुम उवाच -

पश्यत प्रसमं व्यूढां प्रतिपक्षचमूमिमाम् ।
संनाहिनीं महोत्साहां धीरामुल्लसितध्वजाम् ॥३०॥

Rustum said:

30 “Look at this enemy army, armed with weapons, doing difficult deeds, very enthusiastic, courageous, having glittering bright flags and a strong formation.

सन्त्यस्यां हि महावीराः सीरायुधसमश्रियः ।
प्रत्यात्मान इवानेके शिवस्यातुलतेजसः ॥३१॥

31 It has many extremely brave heroes like Balarama, as if they are many replicas of the incomparable Shivaji.

स एष शिवसेनानीर्नेता नाम प्रतापवान् ।
योत्स्यते भृशमस्माभिरभिमानभृतां वरः ॥३२॥

32 Shivaji's commander-in-chief, valorous and proud Netaji, wants to fight forcefully with us.

तथा यादवराजोऽपि व्यूढकङ्कटको युवा ।
प्रभूतकटकः क्रुध्यन्नस्मानभिवुभूषति ॥३३॥

33 Similarly, the young Jadhavrao, wearing an armour, having a large army, and enraged, wants to defeat us.

खराटः खर्वितारातिबलः प्रबलसाहसः ।
सूनुना हनुमन्नाम्ना सहितोऽस्माञ्जिगीषति ॥३४॥

34 The extremely daring Kharade, who can crush the enemy into bits, along with his son Hanmanta, wants to defeat us.

पाण्डवप्रतिमो युद्धे पाण्डरः पाण्डरध्वजः ।
बलस्य महतो भर्ता कर्ता समरमद्भुतम् ॥३५॥

35 Pandhare, commanding a great army, and having a white pennant in battles, like Arjun, will wage an amazing war with us.

करवालकरः कालः कालज्वलनभीषणः ।
करिष्यति हिलालोऽपि भृशं भृशबलिप्रियम् ॥३६॥

36 Wielding a sword, terrible as the doomsday fire, as if death itself, black Hilal will also do very well for Bhosale.

महसां राशिरिङ्गालो हीरवर्मा महाभुजः ।
तथा व्याघ्रो भीमनामा प्रवारः सिद्धजित्ता ॥३७॥
गोदो नाम महावीरो जगत्स्थापकवंशजः ।
तथा परशुरामोऽपि महाद्रिककुलोद्भवः ॥३८॥
अपरेऽपि महानीकनाथाः प्रधानपारगाः ।
शिवराजस्याभिसराः प्रसरन्ति पुरः पुरः ॥३९॥

37-39 Brilliant, mighty Hiraji Ingle, Bhimaji Wagh, Sidoji Pawar, very brave Godaji Jagtap, Mahadik as if another Parashuram, as well as other great generals skilled in war, are coming forward to help Shivaji Raja.

स्वयं भृशबलो राजा शियोऽपि रिपुराजहा ।
अमरप्रतिमः कामं समरं पारयिष्यति ॥४०॥

40 The destroyer of the enemy kings, the godlike Shivaji Raja Bhosale will himself win the battle surely.

तदद्वाऽस्माकमप्येते यूथनाथाः समन्ततः ।
संव्युह्य वाहिनीं स्वां स्वां तिष्ठन्तु मृधमूर्धनि ॥४१॥

41 Therefore, truly our generals too should organise their forces well on all sides and should stand at the forefront of the battle.

पालयिष्याम्यहं मध्यभागमद्वा महायुधाः ।
सव्यं पार्श्वमनीकस्थः फाजिलोऽवतु विक्रमी ॥४२॥

42 O great warriors, I will specially guard the middle; let the mighty sardar Fazal guard the left flank.

मलीक इतबाराहः सादातेन समन्वितः ।
पालयत्वपरं पार्श्वं पृतनायाः पृथुस्मयः ॥४३॥

43 And let the very conceited Malik protect the right flank of the army with Itbar Sadat.

अजीजखानतनयः फतेखानो महायशाः ।
तथा मुल्लाहयाहोऽस्तु पार्ष्णिग्राहक्रियापरः ॥४४॥

44 Let the son of Aziz Khan, the very well-known Fatte Khan and Mullahay protect the rear.

सन्ताभिधो घोरफटः सर्जराजश्च घाण्टिकः ।
संनद्धाः सैनिकाश्चान्ये पालयन्त्वभितश्चमूम् ॥४५॥

45 Let Santaji Ghorpade, Sarjerao Ghatge and other armed warriors protect the army from all sides."

इत्युक्तास्तेन ते सर्वे यथास्थानमवस्थिताः ।
पालयामासुरव्यग्राः समग्रामपि वाहिनीम् ॥४६॥

46 When he gave them these instructions, they all stayed in the places allocated and started protecting the entire army in a focussed way.

तदानीमेव भूपालः शिवोऽपि निजवाहिनीम् ।
व्यूहयन्त्रभितो योधानवोचदुचितं वचः ॥४७॥

47 At the same time, Shivaji Raja also made a timely speech to the warriors while organising them around in a formation:

नेता फाजिलमभ्येतु चतुरङ्गचमूपतिः ।
प्रयातु परवीरघ्नो व्याघ्रो मुल्लाहयाहयम् ॥४८॥

48 "Let the commander of the four-pronged army, Netaji, attack Fazal. Let Wagh, who kills enemy heroes, march onto Mullahay.

मलीकमितवाराख्यमिङ्गालोऽप्यभिसर्पतु ।
 महाद्रिको महामानी फतेखानेन युध्यतु ॥४९॥
 प्रवारवंश्यः सिद्धोऽपि सादाताभिमुखोऽञ्चतु ।
 गोदस्तु घाण्टिकं घोरफटं च प्रतियास्यति ॥५०॥

49-50 Ingle will attack Malik Inbar. The very proud Mahadik should fight Fatte Khan. Sidoji Pawar should confront Sadat. Godaji will attack Ghatge and Ghorpade.

अहं तु रुस्तुमं नाम यवनानीकनायकम् ।
 सादयिष्यामि समरे शूरं नासीरवर्तिनम् ॥५१॥

51 And I will kill in battle the brave Yavana commander Rustum, who is at the forefront.

दक्षिणेन च सैन्यस्य खराटः पाण्डरोऽपि च ।
 हिलालो यादवश्चोभावितरेणाभिगच्छताम् ॥५२॥

52 Kharate and Pandhare should attack the right flank of the forces and Hilal and Jadhav should attack the left."

इत्युक्तवति राजेन्द्रे तद्योधास्ते महायुधाः ।
 समं दुन्दुभिनादेन सिंहनादान्वितेनिरे ॥५३॥

53 After Shivaji made this speech, his extremely valorous warriors roared like lions along with the sounds of the battle drums.

ततो भूरिप्रमेदानां दुन्दुभीनामनेकशः ।
 क्रकचानां काहलानां पणवानां च सर्वशः ॥५४॥
 गोमुखानां च शृङ्गाणामनीकद्वयवर्तिनाम् ।
 निध्वानः पुष्कराध्वानमावृणोदीर्णदिङ्मुखः ॥५५॥

54-55 Then the sounds of various types of drums, krachak (a kind

of instrument of war music), karna, big drums, gomukh (a special type of drum), and horns, battle instruments of both the armies, reverberated in all directions and filled the skies.

अग्रतः प्रचलन्तीनां पताकानां समन्ततः ।
कान्तिभिः सकलं व्योम तदा किर्मरितां दधौ ॥५६॥

56 The luminescence dispersed in all directions by the flags at the forefront made the sky look variegated.

ते ततोऽत्यर्थमुद्वेले स्वनन्त्यौ मृशमीषणे ।
पूर्वापरार्णवनिमे पृतने समसज्जताम् ॥५७॥

57 Then the two armies clashed with each other, like the terrible oceans of the east and the west, surging beyond bounds and roaring exceedingly.

आवेशादथ भुजदम्भदृप्तचित्तरभ्यर्णागतपृतनाद्वयाग्रयोधैः ।
गर्जद्भिः सकुतुकसंप्रणोदिताश्चैर्धाराभिः समरधराऽभिषिच्यते स्म ॥५८॥

58 Then the mighty and proud leading warriors of both the armies, who came next to each other, roared with excitement, enthusiastically pushed their horses, and showered the battlefield with blood.

आधावत्तुरगसुरोत्थरेणुधारासंभाराकुलितमिहान्तरेऽन्तरिक्षम् ।
संप्राप्ते घनसमये बहन्त्वाम्भः संपृक्तं सर इव धूसरं बभूव ॥५९॥

59 Just then the surroundings, covered with dust thrown up by the hooves of the galloping horses, became murky like a lake filled with flowing fresh water at the beginning of the rainy season.

तं वृष्टेः समयमुदीक्ष्य दीर्घसारैरासारैर्नवजलदैरिव प्रकामम् ।
धावद्भिः सपदि धनुर्धरैर्नेर्केर्बाणौघैर्गगनतलं षताप्यधायि ॥६०॥

60 Just as new clouds fill the sky with heavy rain when they recognise that it is the time to shower, the running archers completely covered the sky with a shower of their arrows.

यावत्स्वं रिपुमवलोक्य लब्धहर्षः कोदण्डं किल युधि कश्चिदाचकर्ष ।
तावत्तत्करधृतभल्लभिन्नहस्तस्तच्चित्रं यदजनि तत्र नो विहस्तः ॥६१॥

61 Some hero, happy to see his enemy, drew his bow in battle, and his arm was cut off by the spear in the hands of the enemy and yet it was a wonder that he did not get bewildered!

संग्रामाङ्गणभुवि भूरिकीर्तिपुष्पाण्यादातुं सपदि धनुर्लतां विकृष्य ।
ते शूराः करकलया शिलीमुखानां संदोहं द्रुतमुदपातयन् परेषु ॥६२॥

62 To pluck the many flowers of fame on the battlefield, the creeper-like bows were immediately drawn and with great hand skills the heroes swiftly released swarms of arrows like bees on the enemy.

अभ्येतप्रतिभटचण्डचन्द्रहासप्रौढिम्ना द्रुतमपमूर्धतां प्रपद्य ।
श्लिष्यद्भिः क्षितिमपि बद्धमुष्टिभावान्नोन्मुक्ताः कचन पताकिभिः पताकाः ॥६३॥

63 The flag-bearers whose heads quickly fell on the ground as they were cut off by the sharp swords of the advancing enemy, did not at all let go of the flags because of their clenched fists.

आगच्छन् गुरुतरगर्वमर्ववाहैः संसृज्य द्रुतकृतसंगरावगाहैः ।
संरम्भादभिजगृहेऽग्रगैरनेकैः सैन्यौघैः स्वयमथ रुस्तुमः शिवेन ॥६४॥

64 Shivaji, with extreme wrath, with several detachments of the advance, himself attacked Rustum Khan, who was proudly advancing rapidly with the cavalry who had rushed into the battle.

कर्षन्तः सपदि धनूंषि सप्रकर्षं युध्यन्तः शिवसुभटाः शरैरमोघैः ।
क्रुद्धानामभिपततां महायुधानां म्लेच्छानामदयमपातयञ्छिरांसि ॥६५॥

65 Shivaji's excellent warriors immediately drew their bows and showered unfailing arrows and mercilessly cut off the heads of the enraged and attacking mighty Mlecchas.

सोल्लासं भृशबलसैन्यपातितानां दम्भोलिप्रकृतिभृतां बताऽऽयुधानाम् ।
संघातं कथमपि सेहिरे न तस्मिन् संमर्दे सुमहति रुस्तुमायुधीयाः ॥६६॥

66 In that massive battle Rustum's warriors could not at all bear the multitude of thunderbolt-like weapons hurled enthusiastically by the Bhosale army.

तिष्ठन्तं करकटिकदम्बदुग्दिशे गर्जन्तं घनभिव फाजिलं तदोच्चैः ।
आक्रामन् मरुदिव सर्वतो बलीयानुद्भ्रान्तं शिवपृतनापतिर्व्यधत् ॥६७॥

67 Fazal was standing in a group of elephants, as if in a fort, and was roaring loudly. Shivaji's commander attacked him from all sides like a strong wind and frightened him greatly.

नेतारं भृशबलभूपवाहिनीनां नेतारं कुपितमुदीक्ष्य फाजिलोऽद्धा ।
उच्चैरुच्चरितपदां पपाठ नान्दीं प्रारम्भे द्रुतमपयानरूपकस्य ॥६८॥

68 When Fazal saw that Netaji, the leader of Shivaji's forces, was enraged, at the very outset he ran away very fast.

रत्नाढ्याभरणविभूषिता युवानः संग्रामाङ्गणभुवि लोहिताङ्गरागाः ।
अन्येभ्यो भयमपहाय केऽपि वीरश्रीयुक्ताः शरशयनेषु शेरते स्म ॥६९॥

69 A few brave youths bedecked with jewel-studded ornaments and smeared with blood, not fearing the others, filled with heroism reclined on beds of arrows on the battlefield.

संग्रामे महति स्वराटकेन केचिद्योद्धारः सपदि च पाण्डरेण केचित् ।
विध्वस्ताः स्वयमथ यादवेन केचिद्व्याघ्रेण स्वयमभिपत्य चापि केचित् ॥७०॥

70 In that great battle, some warriors were attacked and killed immediately by Kharate, some by Pandhare, some by Jadhav himself, and some by Wagh.

सोत्साहं प्रधानपरो महोग्रकर्मा विक्रम्यामृणदहितान्स हरिवर्मा ।
क्रोधाग्निप्रसृमरधूमधूम्रधामा कांश्चित्तानथ हतवान्हिलालनामा ॥७१॥

71 The extremely aggressive Hiraji (Harivarma), eager for war, attacked with vigour and crushed the enemy. Hilal, whose body was soiled by the smoke emanating from fiery anger, killed some warriors.

स्वं शस्त्रं विजहति रुस्तुमे वियाते संग्रामात् सपदि फाजिलेऽपयाते ।
सादातप्रमुखमनीकमव्यवस्थं त्रातारं कमपि निजस्य नाध्यगच्छत् ॥७२॥

72 The insolent Rustum had laid down his arms and Fazal had suddenly fled from the battle; the army under the leadership of Sadat was in a state of confusion and found no saviour.

अथ समरसदेशात्पञ्चैरश्ववारैरपसरति विहस्ते रुस्तुमे भङ्गभाजि ।
भृशमशरणमल्लीशाहसैन्यं समस्तं व्यधित दशदिगन्तप्रेक्षणायासमाशु ॥७३॥

73 A defeated and bewildered Rustum Khan fled from the battlefield with five or six horsemen, the utterly helpless army of Ali Shah began running quickly in all directions.

तदनु शिवनृपस्तं प्राप्तभङ्गं पुरस्तात्प्रसभमपसरन्तं रुस्तुमं त्रस्तमुच्चैः ।
निकटगमपि नैव न्यग्रहीन्निग्रहार्हं न हि विदधति भीरौ शूरतां सूर्यवंश्याः ॥७४॥

74 Then, Shivaji did not capture the vanquished, extremely frightened Rustum running away speedily in front of his eyes, though he was close enough and suitable to be captured because Suryavanshi kings (kings of the Sun dynasty) do not display bravery against the frightened.

येऽस्मानप्यपहाय हन्त समरे सद्योऽपयाताः स्वयं
भूयोऽप्याश्रयितुं त्रपाविरहिताँल्लज्जामहे तान् वयम् ।
मन्वानाः सुतरामितीव हृदये ते येदिलानीकिनी-
मत्तेमाः सवलं शिवं भृशबलं भेजुः शरण्यं प्रभुम् ॥७५॥

75 "We are ashamed to again take refuge in those shameless men who abandoned us in battle and immediately ran away themselves", as if firmly

thinking thus in their hearts, the intoxicated elephants of Adil Shah's army took refuge in the mighty Bhosale Raja who protected refugees (they went into Shivaji's hands).

सोत्साहोत्सवशिवसंहतप्रतीपप्रस्रस्ताभरणगणप्रभानुभावैः ।
कर्षन्ती सकुतुकलोकलोचनौघं सौभाग्यं किमपि बभार सा मृधश्रीः ॥७६॥

76 The splendour and brilliance of the ornaments falling from the limbs of the enemy whom Shivaji had slain with enthusiasm and joy, attracted the eyes of the people with admiration; the glory of the battlefield was indescribable.

प्रयत्नप्रोन्मज्जत्तुरगशतविज्ञातहृदयां गभीरं गर्जन्तीमतिभयतरामुद्धतरयाम् ।
प्रवाहप्रौढिम्ना सपदि परिपूर्णोभयतटां कबन्धानां श्रेणी कथमथ तताराश्रसरितम् ॥७७॥

77 The hundreds of horses who were trying to leave knew about her heart—how was that river of blood, deep, roaring, most terrible, having wonderful speed, immediately overflowing with the increase of the current, crossed by the lines of headless bodies?

इत्थं स रुस्तुममुखान्विमुखान्विधाय देशं च तं नरपतिः स्वकरे निधाय ।
ढकारवेण मधुरेण दिगङ्गनानामुल्लासयन्नुदलसद्बदनाम्बुजानि ॥७८॥

78 In this way, having driven away Rustum and the other enemies, he conquered that region, the lotus faces of lady-like directions glittered with the sweet sounds of battle drums, and Shivaji Raja began to shine.

इत्यनुपुराणे सूर्यवंशे निवासकरकवीन्द्रपरमानन्दविरचितायामध्यायशतसंमितायां
वैयास(सि)क्यां संहितायां रुस्तुमादिभङ्गो नाम चतुर्विंशोऽध्यायः ॥२४॥

This is the twenty-fourth chapter named Rustumadibhangah of 'Anupurana', Shivabharata (like the Bharata composed by Vyasa), consisting of hundred chapters, about the Sun dynasty, composed by Kavindra Paramananda Nivasakar.

॥ अथ पञ्चविंशोऽध्यायः ॥

Chapter Twenty-Five

कवीन्द्र उवाच -

रुस्तुमादीन्विनिर्जित्य वितत्य च सितं यशः ।
शिवोऽल्लीशाहविषयं वशमानेतुमञ्जसा ॥१॥
संप्रेष्य महतीं सेनां सेनापतिसमन्विताम् ।
स्वयं पुनः प्रणालाद्रिमवेक्षितुमुपागमत् ॥२॥

Kavindra said:

1-2 After defeating Rustum Khan and others, Shivaji's fame spread far and wide and he sent a large army with his commander to immediately bring under control Ali Shah's territories, and himself went to Panhalgad again to take care of it.

सोऽपि सेनापतिर्नेता शिवराजनियोजितः ।
येदिलस्याऽऽशु तद्राष्ट्रं वशी चक्रे महायशः ॥३॥

3 That very famous commander Netaji also, on the orders of Shivraj, captured the territories of Adil Shah within no time.

कपित्थं बदरग्रामं मल्लग्रामं च कुण्डलम् ।
गोहग्रामं सतीकीरमेडं च मिरजं तथा ॥४॥
गोकाकं दुग्धवाटं च पुरं मुरवटं पुनः ।
धारावटं महादुर्गं क्षुद्रवन्द्यपुरं तथा ॥५॥
श्यामग्रामं मायिलं च पारग्रामं च संगलम् ।
काणदं कर्दमवटं कागलं ह्रीवलं तथा ॥६॥
हनुवल्लीं हूणवटं रायवाकं हुकेरिकाम् ।
काण्डग्रामं हरिद्रां च घुणिकां किणिकामपि ॥७॥

अरगं तिलसङ्गं च केरूरं चाम्बुपं पुनः ।
 कामलापुरसंयुक्तामतनीं च त्रिकूटकम् ॥८॥
 एतान्यन्यानि च महापत्तनानि पुराणि च ।
 निगृह्य निग्रहाभिज्ञो निन्ये नेता स्वनिघ्नताम् ॥९॥

4-9 Kawthe, Borgaon, Malgaon, Kundal, Ghogaon, Sattikir, Ed (Aad), Miraj, Gokak, Dodwad, Murbad, the large fort of Dharwad, Kshudravandyapur, Shyamgram (Sangaon), Mayil, Pargaon, Sangli, Kanad, Kurundwad, Kagal, Hebal, Hanuvalli, Hunavaa, Raibaug, Hukeri, Kandagaon, Haldi, Ghunika, Kinika (Kini), Araga, Telsang, Kerur, Ambup, Kamalapur Athani, and Tikote, these and other big cities and towns were conquered by the victorious Netaji and brought under his control.

इति ध्वस्ते जनपदे स्रस्ते सैन्येऽपि भूयसि ।
 पराधीनत्वमाप्तेषु प्रणालाद्रि(दि)षु चाद्रिषु ॥१०॥
 चिरयत्सु च ताम्रेषु द्रुतमाकारितेष्वपि ।
 विदूयमानोऽनुदिनं पतन्नत्याहिताम्बुधौ ॥११॥
 अल्ली कर्णपुराधीशं जोहरं नाम बर्बरम् ।
 आहूय प्राहिणोत्तूर्णं निग्रहीतुं शिवं नृपम् ॥१२॥

10-12 His country was destroyed, many troops lost (dispersed), Panhala and other forts fell into the possession of the enemy, even though they had been summoned immediately, the Mughals were late in coming. As a result, Ali Adil Shah became more and more dejected day by day and found himself sinking in a sea of crisis, and so he called Siddi Johar, the lord of Karnool, and sent him to capture Shivaji Raja immediately.

स ततोऽनेकसाहस्रैरश्ववरैः सजातिभिः ।
 अपारैः पर्वताकारैः करिभिश्च समन्वितः ॥१३॥
 तथा कार्णाटकैः पत्तिबलैरतिबलैर्बली ।
 पालितं शिवभूपेन प्रणालाचलमागमत् ॥१४॥

13-14 Then that mighty sardar along with thousands of horsemen of his own caste, innumerable elephants as huge as mountains, and extremely strong Karnataka foot soldiers, came to Panhalgad, which was in the possession of Shivaji Raja.

रुस्तुमः फाजिलश्चैव भग्नपूर्वावुभावपि ।
 येदिलस्याऽऽज्ञया भूयः संभूय निजसेनया ॥१५॥
 समानगुणशीलेन सादातेन समन्वितौ ।
 द्रुताग्रगामिना तेन जोहरेण समीयतुः ॥१६॥

15-16, Both Rustum and Fazal, who had been defeated earlier, again took their troops along, on the orders of Adil Shah, together with Sadat who was like them in qualities and character, and joined Johar who was advancing rapidly.

बाजराजो घोरफटः कार्णाटः पीडनायकः ।
 वल्लीखानात्मजो भायीखानः समरदुर्जयः ॥१७॥
 मसूदो बर्बरोऽन्येऽपि येदिलस्य नियोगतः ।
 प्रणालमद्रिमादातुं जोहरान्तिकमाययुः ॥१८॥

17-18 Bajraj Ghorpade, Peedanayak of Karnataka, invincible Bhayi Khan the son of Valli Khan, Siddi Masood and other sardars came near Siddi Johar on the orders of Adil Shah, to capture Panhalgad.

ततः स जोहरस्तद्वत्फाजिलश्चापि रुस्तुमः ।
 अमी स्वैः स्वैरश्ववरैः सहिताः संगरोद्धुराः ॥१९॥
 बडेखानादिभिः पत्तिसेनाधिपतिभिर्वृताः ।
 पूर्वदिग्मागमध्यास्य तं न्यरुन्धन्महीधरम् ॥२०॥

19-20 Later, Johar, Fazal and Rustum, those chief sardars with their respective horsemen, and Bade Khan and other infantry commanders besieged Panhalgad from the east.

सादातश्च मसूदश्च बाजराजश्च बाहुजः ।
 भायीखानादयोऽन्येऽपि स्वैः स्वैः सैन्यैः पुरस्कृताः ॥२१॥
 तथा कार्णाटियाष्टीकैः स्फुरत्फलकयष्टिकैः ।
 अन्यैश्च गुलिकायन्त्रधरैरुत्पतनोद्धतैः ॥२२॥

पदातिभिः परिवृतः प्रभावी पीडनायकः ।
प्रणालाचलमावव्रुः प्रतीचीं दिशमाश्रिताः ॥२३॥

21-23 Sadat, Masood, warrior Bajraj, Bhayi Khan and other sardars with their respective armies, also valiant Peedanayak with bright shields, clubs, club wielders from Karnataka and other gun-wielding foot soldiers, eager to wage war, besieged Panhalgad from the west.

अन्यान्यपि च सैन्यानि तस्याद्रेर्दक्षिणोत्तरौ ।
तस्थौ भागावुपाश्रित्य संलिष्टं जोहराज्ञया ॥२४॥

24 Other armies too, on the orders of Johar, unitedly besieged the fort securely from the south and the north.

शैलवर्ती शिवोऽत्युच्चैरतिनीचैश्च जोहरः ।
आहवः स तदप्यासीद्भारताहवसोदरः ॥२५॥

25 Even though Shivaji was very high up on the mountain and Johar was very low, that war equalled the standards of the Mahabharata war!

बर्वरः स बहून्मासान्युयुधे तेन भूमृता ।
तथाऽपि न यशो लेभे प्रतिबेलं पराहतः ॥२६॥

26 The Siddi fought with Shivaji Raja for many months; however, every time he was pushed back, so he was not successful.

एवं वदन्तमनघं कवीन्द्रं विप्रपुंगवम् ।
श्रीगोविन्दपदाम्भोजप्रमोदभरमेदुरम् ॥२७॥
शिवभूषयशः सोमसमुल्लासितचेतसम् ।
पर्यपृच्छन्निति मुदा बुधाः काशीनिवासिनः ॥२८॥

27-28 Kavindra, the innocent eminent Brahmin, who narrated thus, full of the joy of the lotus feet of Lord Vishnu, and filled with delight by the Somarasa-like success story of Shivaraya, was happily asked by the pundits residing in Kashi:

मनीषिण ऊचुः -

अल्ली दिल्लीपतेः सेनां विधृतायोधनस्मयाम् ।
 विसृज्य दूतमात्मीयं द्रुतमाह्वयति स्म याम् ॥२९॥
 सा पुनः कियती केन नायकेनाभिरक्षिता ।
 केनाध्वना क्व चाऽऽयाता किं कार्यं चान्वपद्यत ॥३०॥
 कं प्रतीकारमकरोच्छिवराजंश्च तां प्रति ।
 परमानन्द सुमते तत्सर्वमभिधीयताम् ॥३१॥

The pundits said:

29-31 Ali Adil Shah had sent his envoy and called for the battle-proud army of the Emperor of Delhi, how large was it, who was its leader, by what route and where did it come, what work did it undertake and how did Shivaraya resist it, O wise Paramananda, do tell us all.

कवीन्द्र उवाच -

शिवस्योपचयं वीक्ष्य तथाऽपचयमात्मनः ।
 याचितां येदिलेनोच्चैः साहाय्यमभिवाञ्छता ॥३२॥
 दिल्लीपतिः स्वपृतनां पृथुसारां प्रथीयसीम् ।
 बलिना मातुलेनाद्धा शास्ताखानेन रक्षिताम् ॥३३॥
 प्रपन्नपालनपरः शतशो जितसंगरः ।
 प्रयातुमादिशत्तूर्णं धारागिरितलस्थिताम् ॥३४॥

Kavindra said:

32-34 Seeing the rise of Shivaji and his own downfall, Adil Shah asked for an army (from Delhi) in order to get excellent help. Prompt in protecting those who had sought refuge with him and one who had fought hundreds of battles, the Emperor of Delhi ordered his extremely powerful and large army stationed at the base of the Daulatabad (Devgiri) fort to immediately leave under the command of his maternal uncle, the mighty Shaista Khan.

ततोऽनेकेऽनीकनाथाः स्वामिशसनवर्तिनः ।
प्रतस्थिरे सुसंनद्धाः शास्ताखानपुरोगमाः ॥३५॥

35 After that, many commanders who obeyed the orders of their lord, became well equipped and left under the leadership of Shaista Khan.

मानी शमसखानारव्यः पटा(ठा)नः प्रथितक्रमः ।
सुतो जाफरखानस्य नामदारश्च दुर्जयः ॥३६॥
तथा गयासुदीखानो मुनीमो हसनोऽपि च ।
मिरजासुलतानश्च प्रतापी मनचेहरः ॥३७॥
तथा तुरुकताजश्च क्रूरात्मा च कुवाहतः ।
हौदखानोऽप्युजवखास्त्रयोऽमी समरोन्मुखाः ॥३८॥
इमामबिरुदीखानो लोदीखानश्च दुर्धरः ।
पठानौ द्वाविमौ तद्वन्मौलदौ द्वौ दिलावरौ ॥३९॥
तथाऽबदुलबेगश्च भङ्गडः खोजडम्बरः ।
जोहश्च पुनः खोजसुलतानः पराक्रमी ॥४०॥
सिदीफतेफतेजङ्गौ रणरङ्गविशारदौ ।
क्रोधनः कारतलवो गाजीखानादयोऽपि च ॥४१॥
तनयः शत्रुशल्यस्य भावसिंहः प्रभावभृत् ।
किशोरशामसिंहाह्वौ राजानौ चास्य बान्धवौ ॥४२॥
राजा गिरिधरो नाम तथैव च मनोहरः ।
प्रद्युम्नश्चानिरुद्धश्च पञ्चमः पुरुषोत्तमः ॥४३॥
गोवर्धनेन सहिताः षडमी गौडवंशजाः ।
क्षत्रियाः क्षपितारातिकुलाः क्षितिभृतां वराः ॥४४॥
गौडविठ्ठलदासस्य नप्ता सप्ताश्चसंनिभः ।
सुतोऽर्जुनस्य विजयी राजसिंहश्च पार्थिवः ॥४५॥
वीरो वीरमदेवश्च रामसिंहश्च सुव्रतः ।
तथैव रायसिंहश्च त्रयोऽमी शीर्षदान्वयाः ॥४६॥
श्रीमानमरसिंहाख्यो राजा चन्द्रवतान्वयः ।
तथा चन्द्रपुरेन्द्रस्य सेनापतिररिदमः ॥४७॥

द्वारकाजिच्च जीवाजित्पशुजिद्वलजित्पुनः ।
 शरीफनृपसूनुश्च त्र्यम्बकः समरोन्मुखः ॥४८॥
 एते भृशबलाः प्रौढबलाः सर्वे प्रतापिनः ।
 गोकपाटश्च सुरजिद्यशोजिच्च महाभुजः ॥४९॥
 राजा दिनकरश्चापि ख्यातः काङ्कटकान्वयः ।
 त्र्यम्बकानन्तदत्तारख्यास्त्रयः खण्डार्गलान्वयाः ॥५०॥
 दत्तरुस्तुमवर्माणौ राजानौ यादवान्वयौ ।
 सर्वजित्तनयो रम्भः प्रवारः परवीरहा ॥५१॥
 जायामुदयरामस्य जगज्जीवनमातरम् ।
 राजव्याघ्रीति यां प्राहुर्युधि व्याघ्रीमिवोद्धुराम् ॥५२॥
 सा प्रतापेन महता बताप्रतिहतायुधा ।
 कृष्णराजप्रचण्डाद्यैः सहिताऽऽत्मसनामिमिः ॥५३॥
 घाण्टिकः सर्जराजश्च गाढः कमल एव च ।
 कोकाटो जसवन्तश्च कमलेन समन्वितः ॥५४॥
 दिल्लीपतेर्नियोगेन सर्व एते महाभुजाः ।
 स्वस्वसैन्यान्विताः शास्ताखानं सेनान्यमन्वयुः ॥५५॥

36-55 Well-known, valiant and proud Shamas Khan Pathan, the son of Jafar Khan, invincible, celebrated, similarly Gayasudi Khan, Hassan Munim, Sultan Mirza, valorous Manchehar, Turuktaj, cruel Kubahat and Haud Khan, these three, battle-eager Uzbaig, Imam Birudi Khan and invincible Lodi Khan, these two pathans, as well as both Dilawar Maulad, similarly Abdul Baig, famous Khoja Bhangad, Johar, the valorous Khoja Sultan, proficient in battle Siddi Fatte and Fatejang, short-tempered Karatalava, Gazi Khan and other sardars, the son of Shatrushalya, the mighty Bhav Singh, his brothers the two kings Kishore Singh and Sham Singh, King Giridhar, Manohar, Pradyumna, Aniruddha, the fifth Purushottama and (sixth) Govardhana, these six eminent warrior kings of the Gaud dynasty, the destroyer of enemies, Gaud Vitthaldasa's grandson, brilliant as the sun, Arjun's son, victorious king Raj Singh, brave Biramdev, well-behaved Ram Singh, as well as Rai Singh, these three kings of the Sisodia dynasty, wealthy king Amar Singh of the Chandravat dynasty, Arindam, the general of the king of Chandrapur, Dwarkaji, Jivaji, Persoji, Balaji, the son of Sharif

Raja, the battle-eager Tryambakji, were all mighty and valorous Bhosales, Surji Gaikwad, mighty Yesaji, famous King Dinkar Kankade, Tryambak, Anant and Datta, the three Khandargals (Khandagales), Datta and Rustum Jadhav; son of Sarvaji, destroyer of enemy heroes, Rambhaji Powar, tearless in battle as a tigress, wife of Udayram and mother of Jagjivan, well-known as 'Raibagin', unrestrained woman because of her great valour, she and her brothers Krishnaraj, Prachanda, and others, Sarjerao Ghatge, Kamalaji Gadhe, Jaswantrao and Kamalaji Kokate, all the mighty sardars, with their respective armies, followed Commander Shaista Khan on the orders of the Emperor of Delhi.

तैर्बलैः परितोऽप्यध्वसरितो विहितास्तथा ।
विना घनागमं नैताः पश्यन्त्यात्मपतिं यथा ॥५६॥

56 Those armies made the rivers on the way so dry that they could not meet their husband, the sea, till the next monsoon.

निर्धार्य स ततः शास्ताखानः शास्ता चमूभृताम् ।
सहस्रैः सप्तसप्तत्या तुरगैः परिवारितः ॥५७॥
गम्भीरवेदिभिर्भद्रकरिभिर्गिरिसंनिभैः ।
तथा बकसरैरग्रसरैः पत्तिवरैर्वृतः ॥५८॥
संनद्धः सहितस्तैस्तैर्विविधैर्युद्धसाधनैः ।
प्रपेदे सरितं भीमां सीमां विद्वेषिनीवृतः ॥५९॥

57-59 Then that governor of the commanders, determined Shaista Khan, with 77,000 horsemen, deeply sensitive mountain-like elephants of the Bhadra race, excellent foot soldiers of the Buxar caste, armed with all kinds of weapons, came near the Bhima river, which was the enemy territory's boundary.

प्रोच्छिन्नदेवायतनं छिन्नभिन्नमठीमठम् ।
भज्यमानाध्यक्षगृहं भग्नोद्यानमहीरुहम् ॥६०॥
प्रभूतविजनीभूतप्रतनग्रामपत्तनम् ।
पर्यटन्मलेच्छकटकस्पष्टभ्रष्टसरित्तटम् ॥६१॥

ग्रस्तं विधुंतुदेनेव निखिलं विधुमण्डलम् ।
दर्शनीयेतरमभूत्तदा तन्मेदिनीतलम् ॥६२॥

60-62 The land in which temples were destroyed, small and huge monasteries were broken, houses of officials were razed, trees in gardens were torn down, many old villages and towns were depopulated, the Mleccha forces roaming everywhere clearly polluted the river banks—that land started looking terrible like the moon covered by a total eclipse.

ततः क्षिप्रमुपेतेन क्षुभिताम्भोधिवन्धुना ।
तेन चक्रेण चकितं चक्रे चक्रावतीतलम् ॥६३॥

63 Then that army, like a raging sea, immediately terrified the Chakan province.

रुरुधुस्तां शोणमुखाः पुरीं चक्रावतीं रुषा ।
शिवराजे महाराजे प्रणालाचलवर्तिनि ॥६४॥

64 When Shivaji Maharaj was at Panhalgad, the Mughals angrily besieged the fort of Chakan.

तत्र संग्रामदुर्गान्तर्वर्तिभिः शिवपत्तिभिः ।
युयुधुर्युद्धकुशलास्ते दिनानि बहून्यपि ॥६५॥

65 The warriors of Shivaji in that Sangram fort, proficient in battle, fought for many days.

यावद्युध्यति जोहरेण बलिना क्रुद्धः प्रणालाचले
राजा तावदमी वयं समुदिताश्चक्रावतीमण्डले ।
योत्स्यामः प्रतियोधिभिः प्रतिपदं दुर्गस्थितानामिदं
विज्ञायाभिमतं तथा न विदधे शास्ताऽपि शस्तं मनः ॥६६॥

66 “As long as the enraged Shivaji Raja is fighting with the mighty Johar at Panhalgad, we will all join forces and fight the enemy at every step in Chakan province”. Shaista Khan came to know that these were the sentiments of the people in the fort and he did not like it.

अल्लशाहोऽपि दिल्लीपरिवृढपृतनां तत्र संग्रामदुर्गे
 युध्यन्तीमाकलय्य प्रथितपृथुबलां किञ्चिदाश्वस्तचित्तः ।
 रोद्धव्योऽयं विरुद्धः प्रसममवहितीभूय शैले प्रणाले
 संरम्भादित्यमुच्चैर्विजयपुरगतो जोहरायाऽऽलिलेख ॥६७॥

67 Ali Shah felt a bit relieved when he learnt that the large army of the Emperor of Delhi, well known for its strength, was fighting near the Sangram fort. And then he too wrote angrily to Johar from Bijapur, saying, "Be careful and keep the enemy tightly confined at Panhialgad."

इत्यनुपुराणे सूर्यवंशे निवासकरकवीन्द्रपरमानन्दविरचितायामध्यायशतसंमितायां
 वैयास(सि)क्यां संहितायां शास्ताखानाभ्यागमो नाम पञ्चविंशोऽध्यायः ॥२५॥

This is the twenty-fifth chapter named Shastakhanaabhyaagamah of 'Anupurana', Shivabharata (like the Bharata composed by Vyasa), consisting of hundred chapters, about the Sun dynasty, composed by Kavindra Paramananda Nivasakar.

॥ अथ षड्विंशोऽध्यायः ॥

Chapter Twenty-Six

कवीन्द्र उवाच -

अथ त्रस्ते जनपदे विस्रस्ते च महाजने ।
 लुण्ठिते साहसवटे शूर्पे चाप्यवगुण्ठिते ॥१॥
 निगृहीते पुण्यपुरे गृहीते चेन्दिरापुरे ।
 परचक्रचयग्रस्तप्रायचक्रावतीचये ॥२॥
 आत्मजे शिवराजे च प्रणालाचलवर्तिनि ।
 क्रुद्धेऽपि जोहरेणोच्चैः क्रुद्धे तत्रैव युध्यति ॥३॥
 सुता यादवराजस्य शाहपत्नी महाव्रता ।
 अहो रणरसोत्साहादाहोपुरुषिकामधात् ॥४॥

Kavindra said:

1-4 The people were scared, traders ran away, Saswad was looted, Supe was besieged, Pune was attacked, Indapur was captured, most of the territory of Chakan Chauryanshi went into enemy hands, son Shivaraya, prosperous and extremely angry, was fighting with Johar at Panhalgad— at such a time Jadhavrao's daughter, Shahaji's devoted wife (Jijabai), was swept by warrior-passion and began to speak the language of war.

जननी शिवराजस्य सा राजगिरिवर्तिनी ।
 निजानां गिरिदुर्गाणामवनेऽवहिताऽभवत् ॥५॥

5 Shivaji's mother, who lived at Rajgad, became vigilant about the protection of their forts.

अथ सेनापतिर्नेता नैकानीकनिषेवितः ।
 प्लुद्धा शाहपुरं सर्वं दृष्ट्वा पृष्ठं च विद्विषः ॥६॥

शिवसंदेशमासाद्य प्रसादमिव सुव्रतः ।
समन्वितो हिलालेन शिवपत्तनमाययौ ॥७॥

6-7 Then the righteous general Netaji, along with many troops, after burning Shahpur and driving away the enemy, accepted Shivaji's favour as prasad, and came to Shivpattan with Hilal.

ततः स वत्सलां वत्सालोक्ने चिरमुत्सुकाग् ।
यातुं प्रणालमचलं स्वयमेव समुद्यताम् ॥८॥
रोषावेशवतीं स्वेन सैन्येन महताऽऽवृताम् ।
ददर्श शाहराजस्य राज्ञीं राजगिरिस्थिताम् ॥९॥

8-9 Later, loving, having been eager for long to see her son, well-equipped to go to Panhalgad herself, enraged, in possession of a great army of her own, that Shahaji Raja's queen was seen by him (Netaji) at Rajgad.

आगस्कर इवात्यर्थं भीतभीतः पदे पदे ।
स ननाम हिलालेन सहितस्तां महाव्रताम् ॥१०॥

10 As if guilty, he along with Hilal, frightened at every step, paid obeisance to that righteous queen.

प्रणमाविमौ दृष्ट्वा बद्धाञ्जलिपुटानुभौ ।
सा जगाद महाभागा मृदुगम्भीरभाषिणी ॥११॥

11 On seeing the both of them joining their hands and paying obeisance, that extremely illustrious queen said in a soft and serious voice:

राजमातोवाच -

बिभ्राणः समरोत्साहं मत्प्राणः स बहिश्चरः ।
रुद्धो विरुद्धैरभितः प्रणालाचलमूर्धनि ॥१२॥

The Rajmata (Queen Mother) said:

12 “My son, dear to me as life itself, is intent on war and has been besieged by enemies on all sides at Panhalgad.

तत्र तं स्वामिनं हित्वा त्रपां चातिमहीयसीम् ।
अहो युवां परभिया परावृत्तावुभावपि ॥१३॥

13 It is very surprising that you have abandoned your master there and very shamelessly, have returned in fear of the enemy!

तमेकमात्मनो वत्सं विमोचयितुमात्मना ।
प्रयतिष्ये हरिष्वेऽद्य जोहरस्य शिरो युधि ॥१४॥

14 I myself will try to rescue my only¹⁰ son and will bring back Johar's head today from the war.

वन्यामिव दिशं शून्यामिमां पश्यामि यं विना ।
आनयिष्यामि तं सद्यः शिशुं सिंहमिवोद्धतम् ॥१५॥

15 This country seems to me like an empty great forest without my son, valorous like a lion, and I will bring him back immediately.

श्रीवत्सलाञ्छनस्यांशं तमेकं वत्समात्मनः ।
क्षणं यदि न पश्यामि तर्हि त्यक्ष्यामि जीवितम् ॥१६॥

16 If I do not see my only son, a partial incarnation of Vishnu, even for a moment, I will die.

युध्यध्वमिह संभूय यूयमत्र परैः सह ।
स्वयं योत्स्यामि तेनाहं जोहरेण विरोधिना ॥१७॥

17 All of you together fight against the enemy here, I myself will fight against the enemy Johar.”

10 Shivaji Raje's elder brother Sambhaji died in 1654 or 1655 during a campaign against the chief of Kanakgiri, and several Maratha chronicles, including that of Sabhasad, state that Afzal Khan was responsible for his death. *Shivaji: His Life and Times*, G. B. Mehendale, Param Mitra Publications, Thane, 2011, pp. 148-49

एवमुक्तवतीं तत्र तां परित्रस्तचेतनः ।
क्षुभितां चारुचरितां चमूपतिरबोचत ॥१८॥

18 After she said this at that time, the commander of the army got scared, and said to that queen mother whose conduct was pure and who was angry:

चमूपतिरुवाच -

भगवत्याः प्रभावेण महाप्राणो महाभुजः ।
सोऽवेक्षते जगत्कृत्स्नं न सहायमपेक्षते ॥१९॥

The commander of the army said:

19 “By the grace of Bhavani that mighty and valorous lord is looking after the entire universe. He does not expect help.

अतस्तदाज्ञया गत्वा जित्वा विजयपत्तनम् ।
परावृत्तोऽस्मि भव्यं ते योद्धुं ताम्रमुखैः समम् ॥२०॥

20 So I followed his orders, and after conquering Bijapur—may you be well—I have returned to wage war with the Mughals.

पातुमायातु मामत्रभवती भव्यनिश्चया ।
तत्र वर्वर्ति विजयी शिवः स भृशनिर्भयः ॥२१॥

21 A firmly determined you should come to protect me. At that place the most fearless and victorious Shivaji is very much there.

तमात्मनः परिवृढं दुर्धराणां धुरंधरम् ।
कदा द्रक्ष्यामि च कदा परैः स्रक्ष्यामि संगरम् ॥२२॥

22 I am raring to see my master, the leader among invincible men, and to fight with the enemy.

योत्स्यन्ति ताम्रवदनैरनेके सैनिका इमे ।
अहं तु तत्र योत्स्यामि विरुद्धैर्जोहरादिभिः ॥२३॥

23 These many soldiers will fight the Mughals and I myself will fight against Johar and the other enemies.

पालितान्यतियत्नेन शिवसैन्यैरिहाधुना ।
प्रभवत्यद्य दुर्गाणि गृहीतुं नारुणाननः ॥२४॥

24 Here the forts which Shivaji's forces are currently guarding with great care cannot be won by the Mughals today."

इति विज्ञापयामास तत्र तां पृतनापतिः ।
प्रतस्थे च प्रतापेन प्रणालमचलं प्रति ॥२५॥

25 Thus the general requested her at that time, and he courageously left for Panhalgad.

तरसा तुरगारूढं करवालकरं दृढम् ।
षड्विधान्यपि सैन्यानि तं महान्वयमन्वयुः ॥२६॥

26 All six types of armies followed that strong commander who came from a great family, who immediately mounted a horse, and left with sword in hand.

शुण्डिशुण्डासमुद्धूतधूलिधूसरितध्वजम् ।
स बाहुजो महाबाहुस्तदुवाह महद्वलम् ॥२७॥

27 That powerful warrior took a huge army along, whose flags were stained with the dust blown by the trunks of the elephants.

निशम्य जोहरोऽप्येनां रिपुसेनामुपागताम् ।
तेन सेनाधिपतिना हिलालेन च पालिताम् ॥२८॥

प्रतियोधयितुं योधानात्मनीनाननेकशः ।
तत्र संप्रेषयामास प्रासपट्टिशधारिणः ॥२९॥

28-29 On hearing that the enemy army under that general and Hilal was approaching, Johar also sent many of his spearmen and belt-wielders there to oppose them.

ततस्ते बर्बराः सर्वे गर्वेण महताऽऽवृताः ।
प्रासपाशधनुर्बाणधारिणः प्रौढिकारिणः ॥३०॥
तामिमां पर्वतपतेः पृतनां सुप्रथीयसीम् ।
ऋद्धां रुद्ध्वाऽध्वनोर्मध्ये प्रत्ययुध्यन्नुदायुधाः ॥३१॥

30-31 Then all the very proud and daring Siddhis, carrying big spears, ropes, and bows and arrows stopped Shivaji's extremely large and well-equipped army on the way and started fighting with it.

तत्र युद्धान्यजायन्त हिलालस्य परैः सह ।
शरोत्कृत्तशिरस्कानि कुन्तकृत्तकराणि च ॥३२॥

32 There, Hilal clashed with the enemies. Heads were cut off by arrows and hands were broken by spears.

वाहवाहो महाबाहुर्हिलालस्याऽऽत्मजस्तदा ।
विवेश विद्विषां व्यूहं मन्युमानभिमानवान् ॥३३॥

33 Then the angry and proud son of Hilal, the mighty Wahawaha, entered the military array of the enemy.

स युवा पृथुताम्राक्षो वैरिवक्षोविदारणः ।
अतीव दर्शनीयोऽभूद्दर्शयन्हस्तलाघवम् ॥३४॥

34 This young man who had very large red eyes, who would tear the enemy's chest apart, looked very spectacular as he displayed his hand skills.

स ततस्तैर्महायोधैर्विविधायुधयोधिभिः ।
हयान्निपातितो मानी मुमोह मृधमूर्धनि ॥३५॥

35 Then the great warriors fighting with various weapons knocked down Wahawaha from his horse at the frontline of the war and he became unconscious.

तं भिन्नभल्लवपुषं भृशविह्वलचेतसम् ।
द्विषन्तोऽतीव हृष्यन्तो निन्युः स्वशिविरं प्रति ॥३६॥

36 His spear broken and body torn to pieces, Wahawaha was very happily taken by the enemy to their camp.

तमात्मानमिवाऽऽत्मीयं नीयमानमरातिभिः ।
न शशाक हिलालोऽपि विमोचयितुमात्मजम् ॥३७॥

37 Hilal too could not rescue his son, his very life, as he was taken away by the enemy.

जोहरायुधिकास्तत्र क्रुधा युयुधिरे तथा ।
हिलालप्रमुखाः सर्वे विमुखाः सर्वतो यथा ॥३८॥

38 Johar's soldiers fought with such fervour that Hilal and other main heroes fled in all directions.

तमुदन्तमथाऽऽकर्ण्य पृष्ठगोपश्चमूपतिः ।
हिलालतनयं वीरमन्वशोचत चेतसि ॥३९॥

39 When he heard the news, the commander of the rear guard grieved for Hilal's brave son.

इति नेतृप्रभृतयो युध्यन्तोऽपि दिने दिने ।
प्रणालमचलं गन्तुमन्तरं न प्रपेदिरे ॥४०॥

40 In this way, even though Netaji and the others were fighting every day, they did not get a chance to go to Panhalgad.

निशम्य शिवभूपालश्चमूपालपराभवम् ।
चुक्रोध जोहरायैव जम्भायेवाऽऽशु जम्भजित् ॥४१॥

41 As soon as Shivaji Raja heard that his general had been defeated, he was furious with Johar just as Indra was enraged by Jambhasura.

स एकदा नृपस्तत्र शयानः सुखसद्गनि ।
प्रयतः प्रैक्षत स्वप्ने तुलजां वरदायिनीम् ॥४२॥

42 Once when the pious king was sleeping in his chamber, Tulaja Bhavani, who bestowed boons, appeared before him.

महासत्त्वं महासत्त्वा प्रणमन्तमथाग्रतः ।
तमेनमवनीपालं जगाद जगदीश्वरी ॥४३॥

43 Then when the mighty king paid obeisance to her, the mighty mother of the universe said to him.

तुलजोवाच -

एत्य ताम्राननैस्तत्र पुरी चक्रावती जिता ।
अतस्त्वयाऽत्र न स्थेयं प्रस्थेयं पुत्र सर्वथा ॥४४॥

Tulajadevi said:

44 "The Mughals came and conquered the fort of Chakan. So, my child, do not stay here; leave in every way.

सिद्धिबक्त्रेऽद्य ताम्राणां लग्ना चक्रावती तथा ।
गरीयसेऽपकाराय तिमीनां बडिशं यथा ॥४५॥

45 Like a fish-hook caught in the jaws of the Timi fish, the fort of Chakan caught in the victorious jaws of the Mughals, will be the cause of a great calamity.

अरं राजगिरिं याहि पाहि राज्यं निजं नृप ।
ताम्यति त्वां विना तत्र जरती जननी तव ॥४६॥

46 O king, go quickly to Rajgad and defend your kingdom. Your aged mother is distressed without you there.

सैन्यैः कतिपयैरेव प्रयातव्यमितस्त्वया ।
जोहरं योधयिष्यन्ति त्वद्योधाः पर्वताश्रयाः ॥४७॥

47 Leave from here with just a few soldiers. Your warriors on the fort will fight with Johar.

अहं तु निजयोगेन मोहयिष्यामि जोहरम् ।
प्रथयिष्यामि भुवने भवद्भुजयशोभरम् ॥४८॥

48 With my powers of illusion I will make Johar dull and I will spread the fame of your valour throughout the world.

गतायुरेष पापात्मा न चिरायुर्भविष्यति ।
निमित्तान्तरमाश्रित्य मृत्युरेनं जिघृक्षति ॥४९॥

49 The days of this sinner are numbered; he will not live for long. Death will swallow him due to some other cause."

एवमादिश्य तं देवी तत्रैवान्तरधीयत ।
स तु प्रबुद्धस्तामेव पुनः पुनरनीनमत् ॥५०॥

50 The goddess ordered him thus and disappeared. But after waking Shivaji paid obeisance to her again and again.

ततः प्रत्यर्थिसैन्येन परितः कृतमण्डलात् ।
घनाघनघटालोकलीलाशालिशिखावलात् ॥५१॥
समन्ततस्तमःश्यामतमकाननसंकुलात् ।
जननीलीमिलत्पङ्कपिच्छिलोपत्यकातलात् ॥५२॥

गम्भीरगद्गदनदन्निःसरन्नैकनिर्झरात् ।
 प्रणालादचलादात्मबलान्निर्यातुमुद्यतः ॥५३॥
 प्रौढां पताकिनीं तत्र निधित्सुः शिवभूमिपः ।
 पर्याम्नातगुणं लोके नाम्ना त्र्यम्बकभास्करम् ॥५४॥
 निर्धार्यमग्रजन्मानमवधार्य धिया स्वया ।
 गर्हिताहितसंदोहामर्हितां गिरमभ्यधात् ॥५५॥

51-55 Then, surrounded by enemies on all sides, as if a peacock dancing at the sight of a thick gathering of clouds, with deep black dense forests spread on all sides, with many streams flowing from it, with flattering, grave and stammering sounds, such was that Panhalgad, and Shivaji got ready to leave from there on his own strength, and with the intention of keeping a mature force on the fort, he decided upon a Brahmin named Tryambak Bhaskar, courageous and reputed, and made a speech that was appropriate, and lambasted the enemy group.

राजोवाच -

पश्य युध्यद्भिरेवाहर्दिवमुद्यमितायुधैः ।
 मासाश्चैत्रादयोऽस्माभिरिह नीताः प्रभाविभिः ॥५६॥

The king said:

56 "Look! We spent Chaitra and four months thereon here, with raised weapons, fighting with valour.

पञ्चमोऽयं तु संप्राप्तो नभाः श्यामनभाः शुभः ।
 शोभां सुमहतीं तन्वन्निह काननसंकुले ॥५७॥

57 This is the fifth auspicious month of Shravan, in which the sky is pitch black (due to the clouds), which has spread excessive beauty in the dense forest here.

हन्ताहार्यशिरस्यस्मिन्नहिताहार्यपौरुषैः ।
हतो न जोहरोऽस्माभिरहो शैलतलस्थितः ॥५८॥

58 It is a wonder that even though our valour is unrestrainable for the enemy, we were unable to kill Johar at the base, from this invincible fort.

भग्नाः सेनाधिपतयो नेतृप्रभृतयः किल ।
नैनं परिधिमेतेषामीषत्क्षपयितुं क्षमाः ॥५९॥

59 There is news that Netaji and other commanders have been defeated; and we cannot break this siege even a little bit.

बलशाली बर्बरोऽयं सुबाहुर्बहुभिर्बलैः ।
अशक्यो जेतुमस्माभिरिदानीमिति मे मतिः ॥६०॥

60 I think it is not possible for us at present to conquer this strong and valorous Siddi even with a large army.

इहैव निग्रहायास्य चिरस्य मदवस्थितिः ।
न स्थाने पुण्यविषयस्थाने ताम्रावृते सति ॥६१॥

61 The province of Pune has been invaded by the Mughals, and in such circumstances, it is not right for me to continue to stay here for long to destroy the Siddi.

महती ताम्रवदनध्वजिनी साहसप्रिया ।
तत्र मन्ये मदन्येन न पराभूतिमेष्यति ॥६२॥

62 There, I think that no one other than me can defeat the daring army of the Mughals.

अतोऽस्मि प्रस्थितस्तूर्णं ताम्राननजिघांसया ।
परैरधर्षणीयोऽस्तु पर्वतोऽयं त्वदाश्रयः ॥६३॥

63 Therefore, I am leaving quickly with the desire to exterminate the Mughals. So let the fort, invincible for the enemy remain in your hands.

त्वमत्र भव सेनानीः सेनानीर्भ(रि)व विक्रमी ।
उज्जासनाय परितः परिवेषकृतां द्विषाम् ॥६४॥

64 You be the commander here; be the mighty Kartik Swami for the destruction of the enemy who has besieged us from all sides.

भित्तैनं विद्विषद्व्यूहं पार्थस्येव प्रयास्यतः ।
प्रतियोद्धा न मे कश्चित्पतितोऽद्धा भविष्यति ॥६५॥

65 You will find no fallen enemy warrior fighting me as I break this formation of the enemy army and depart like Arjun."

इत्युदीर्य स तं धीरं धरे तस्मिन्निधाय च ।
यामिन्याः प्रथमे यामे प्रस्थितः पृथिवीपतिः ॥६६॥

66 Having said this, and keeping that courageous Tryambak Bhaskar on that fort, Maharaj left in the first watch of the night.

याप्ययानसमासीनं तमेनं स्वामिनं भुवः ।
तदा बतानुयान्ति स्म पदगानां शतानि षट् ॥६७॥

67 The amazing fact is that Maharaj sat in the palanquin and left and 600 foot soldiers followed him!

प्रस्थानदुन्दुभिस्तस्य दध्वान मधुरं तथा ।
ध्वनदम्भोधरभ्रान्त्या परैर्न वुबुधे यथा ॥६८॥

68 The sound of the drums beating to announce his departure was so sweet that the enemy thought it to be the rumbling of clouds and they did not understand it.

कदम्बकेतकीकुन्दकुटजामोदमेदुरः ।
परिस्फुरन्निर्झराभ्रमःकणसंपर्कमन्थरः ॥६९॥

तस्यानुकूलतां तत्र दधानः पवनस्तदा ।
आत्मीयं दर्शयामास साहाय्यं स्वजनो यथा ॥७०॥

69-70 At that time, the touch of the spray of the jumping streams filled with the fragrance of kalamba, kevda, kunda, kuda, made the mild breeze create a favourable situation and helped him like one of his own would.

व्रजते भूभृतेऽमुष्मै चरदृष्टचरे पथि ।
स्थलीं निम्नोन्नतां सद्यः सौदामिन्योऽप्यदर्शयन् ॥७१॥

71 While Maharaj was travelling, the high and low ground on the route, previously seen by the spies, was revealed instantly by flashes of lightning.

अपि यान्तमदूरेण पथा तमवनीश्वरम् ।
नाज्ञासिषुर्विद्विषतो भवत्या विमोहिताः ॥७२॥

72 Bhavani had dulled the senses of the enemy and he did not realise it even when Maharaj was passing close by.

ततोऽतरान्तरास्रस्तप्रस्तरप्रोन्नतानतम् ।
प्रपातपातनिनदन्नदीनदसुदुर्गमम् ॥७३॥
नीलैशवलसंश्लिष्टसक्थिदध्ननिषद्वरम् ।
नैकधातुद्रवमिलन्मृदुमृन्मसृणोदरम् ॥७४॥
पल्लवप्रोल्लसद्वीरुत्परिरब्धमहीरुहम् ।
वर्षाकुलितशार्दूलकुलसंकुलकंदरम् ॥७५॥
वामलूरान्तरोद्गच्छद्वन्दशूकजिघांसया ।
कृतकोलाहलं कोपात्प्रचलद्भिः कपालिभिः ॥७६॥
अदृष्टजनसंचारं चरदृष्टचरं तदा ।
राजा राजगिरेरीशस्तमध्वानलद्धत ॥७७॥

73-77 Uneven because of the occasional fallen rocks, extremely inaccessible because of the roaring rivers falling from the mountain's broken

cliffs, having thigh-high mud because of the blue moss, whose trees are enveloped by vines glittering due to fresh foliage, whose caves are crowded with tigers who are confused because of the rain, filled with the cries of peacocks rushing in extreme anger to kill snakes coming out of their dens, on which no human movement could be seen, such a route that had already been identified by the spies, was crossed by Raja Shivaji, the lord of Rajgad.

अथ धरणिमणिर्विशालशैलं निजमधिरुह्य विलोकनीयशीलम् ॥
वसतिमभिमतां विलङ्घिताध्वा स्वकटकविश्रमहेतुकामकार्षीत् ॥७८॥

78 Later, Shivaji Raja, who had crossed that route, set up a desirable camp for his army so that they could climb up and rest on Vishalgad, a gem of the earth, which had spectacular halls and stables.

इत्यनुपुराणे सूर्यवंशे निवासकरकवीन्द्रपरमानन्दविरचितायामध्यायशतसंमितायां
वैयास(सि)क्यां संहितायां स्वराष्ट्रावेक्षणं नाम षड्विंशोऽध्यायः ॥२६॥

This is the twenty-sixth chapter named Swarashtraavekshanam of 'Anupurana', Shivabharata (like the Bharata composed by Vyasa), consisting of hundred chapters, about the Sun dynasty, composed by Kavindra Paramananda Nivasakar.

॥ अथ सप्तविंशोऽध्यायः ॥

Chapter Twenty-Seven

मनीषिण ऊचुः -

प्रणालभूधरादात्मनिहितानीकदुर्ग्रहात् ।
 समं पत्तिशतैः षड्भिस्तमज्ञातविनिर्गतम् ॥१॥
 जोहरः कथमज्ञासीन्मोहितो योगमायया ।
 प्रतीकारं च कं चक्रे स्वेन चक्रेण संवृतः ॥२॥
 शिववीरयशःक्षीरनिधिप्लावितचेतसा ।
 परमानन्द भवता तत्सर्वमभिधीयताम् ॥३॥

The pundits said:

1-3 How did Johar, who had been dulled by the magical power of Yoga, come to know that he (Shivaji) had left secretly with 600 foot soldiers after leaving behind an army on Panhalgad which made it invincible, and how did he retaliate with the strength of his army, O Paramananda, you who have plunged in the ocean of the milk of brave Shivaji's success, please tell us everything.

कवीन्द्र उवाच -

शिवः स्वयं प्रणालाद्रेर्यियासुरभवद्यदा ।
 वीराय जोहरायेमं संदेशं व्यसृजत्तदा ॥४॥

Kavindra said:

4 When Shivaji himself wished to leave Panhalgad, he sent the following message to the brave Johar.

शिवराज उवाच -

येदिलेन समाहूतैस्ताम्रैः स विषयो मम ।
उपक्रान्तस्त्वाक्रमितुमतिक्रान्तिविकारिभिः ॥५॥

Shivaji said:

5 "The Mughals summoned by Adil Shah and enraged by my encroachment have started invading my country.

अतस्तैरधुना योद्धुमितः प्रस्थीयते मया ।
योद्धव्यं बत मे योधैर्युद्धविद्भिरिह त्वया ॥६॥

6 So I am leaving from here to fight with them. You can fight here with my warriors adept in battle.

यदि बाऽस्ति मतिस्तेऽद्य द्वन्द्वयुद्धे सकौतुका ।
तर्ह्यलंक्रियतामेत्य प्रणालाद्रेरुपत्यकाम् ॥७॥

7 If today you wish to fight a duel with me for pleasure and delight, then come to the foot of Panhalgad and adorn it.

स्वेन स्वेन ह्यनीकेन विदूरादवलोकितौ ।
योत्स्यावः सोत्सवं तत्र बत निस्त्रिंशधारिणौ ॥८॥

8 While our own troops watch us from afar, both of us can wield swords and fight there happily!"

तमाकर्ण्यपि संदेशं कृती कर्णपुराधिपः ।
अनाकर्णितवच्चक्रे चकितेन स्वचेतसा ॥९॥

9. The skilful commander of Karnool (Johar) heard that message, but as he was startled, he acted as if he had not heard it.

तदाप्रभृति तेनोच्चैर्भायीखानादयो भटाः ।
संदिष्टाः सर्वतस्तस्य पर्वतस्य निरोधने ॥१०॥

10 From then on, he ordered Bhayi Khan and other warriors to tightly besiege that fort from all sides.

अज्ञाता नैव निर्याति न चाऽऽयाति पिपीलिका ।
तथोपविविशुस्तत्र ततो जोहरसैनिकाः ॥११॥

11 Then Johar's soldiers besieged the fort in such a way that even an ant could not go out or enter without their knowledge.

अन्धीकृत्येव तांस्तत्र निविष्टान्प्रतियोधिनः ।
शिवः स्वीयेन शौर्येण परिधिं तमलङ्घयत् ॥१२॥

12 Shivaji as if blinded the enemy warriors, who had besieged the fort, and bravely broke that siege.

स ततः सप्तभिर्यमैः पञ्चभिर्योजनैर्मितम् ।
अतीत्य किल पन्थानं विशालं शैलमासदत् ॥१३॥

13 Then he verily marched five yojanas (forty miles) in seven watches and reached Vishalgad.

अथोदन्तविदश्वाराः शाहराजात्मजं नृपम् ।
विनिर्गतं प्रणालाद्रेर्जोहाराय न्यवेदयन् ॥१४॥

14 Then the spies who were aware of that news told Johar that Shivaji had left Panhalgad.

संवर्तसागरावर्तवर्तीव स ततः स्वयम् ।
तान्तभावमधात्तत्राभ्रान्तभ्रान्तः सभान्तरे ॥१५॥

15 Then as if caught in the whirlpool of the doomsday ocean, Johar himself was greatly perplexed and was distressed in the assembly.

अहो रुद्धो विरुद्धोऽयमस्माभिरिह भूधरे ।
अस्मान्विस्मापयन्नस्मादकस्मादद्य निर्गतः ॥१६॥

16 "Oh, how did that enemy, whom we had confined on this fort, astonish us and suddenly leave today?!"

अथ येदिलशाहाय दर्शयिष्ये कथं मुखम् ।
अतःप्रभृति मे जन्म परिहासाय केवलम् ॥१७॥

17 Now how shall I face Adil Shah? Henceforth my life will be only a cause of derision.

यवनान्तकरं ह्येनं मम हस्ताद्विनिःसृतम् ।
निशम्य किं वदिष्यन्ति शास्ताखानादयोऽपि माम् ॥१८॥

18 The destroyer of the Yavanas has escaped from my hands. What will Shaista Khan and the others say to me!"

अनुतप्येति स चिरं विचिन्त्य च मुहुर्महुः ।
जगाद दुर्मदं वीरं मसूदं नाम बर्बरम् ॥१९॥

19 After repenting for a long time and thinking repeatedly, he said to the over-intoxicated Siddi Masood:

जोहर उवाच -

ग्रन्थिस्थेनेव रत्नेन सपत्नेनाधुनाऽमुना ।
निरोधपरिमुक्तेन बत मे दूयते मनः ॥२०॥

Johar said:

20 "I am suffering extremely as the enemy has escaped from this siege as a gem from a knot (pouch).

पश्यतां नः समस्तानां हस्ताद्योऽद्य विनिःसृतः ।
द्रुतमेव महाबाहो मसूद तमनुद्रव ॥२१॥

21 O mighty Masood, quickly go after the one who has escaped from our clutches in front of our eyes.

निजकार्यान्तरव्यग्रो विशाले च शिल्लोच्चये ।
स चिरं बत न स्थाता त्वमतस्त्वरितो भव ॥२२॥

22 He (Shivaji) will be engrossed in his other tasks and will not stay long on Vishalgad, so hurry."

स तेनेति विनिर्दिष्टो विशिष्टः शौर्यकर्मणि ।
महत्या सेनया सार्धमनुद्राव तं द्विषम् ॥२३॥

23 After Johar ordered him thus, Masood who was extraordinary in performing valorous deeds, pursued the enemy with a large army.

आजानु तुरगास्तस्य ममज्जुः पथि पङ्क्तिः ।
निपेतुः पत्तयश्चापि सान्द्रशैवालसंकुले ॥२४॥

24 On the way, his horses sank up to their knees on the muddy route and the foot soldiers too fell in the thick moss.

मसूदमागतं श्रुत्वा शिवराजः पराक्रमी ।
ससज्जे संगरायोच्चैर्वसंस्तत्र शिल्लोच्चये ॥२५॥

25 When the mighty Shivaji Raja who lived on that fort heard that Masood had come, he got fully ready to fight him.

पल्लीवनपतिवीरो जसवन्तो नराधिपः ।
प्रतापी सूर्यराजश्च शृङ्गारपुरपार्थिवः ॥२६॥
अपरेऽपि च सामन्ताः शैलस्यास्य निरोधने ।
नियोजितचरास्तेन जोहरेण दुरात्मना ॥२७॥

युध्यमाना अपि मुहुः शिवं शैलाधिरोहणम् ।
निषेद्धं न क्षमन्ते स्म पराभूताः पदे पदे ॥२८॥

26-28 The king of Pallivana (Pali), brave Jaswantrao, the king of Shringarpur the valourous Suryajirao, and other feudatory chieftains had already been appointed by the evil Johar to besiege the fort; even though they were fighting frequently, they were defeated at every step and could not stop Shivaji from climbing the fort.

ते सर्वेऽपि मसूदेन ससैन्येनाभिमानिना ।
समेत्य भूधरममुं भूयो रुरुधुरुद्धताः ॥२९॥

29 All those conceited kings, together with the proud Masood who was with an army, besieged the fort once again.

अथ ते शिवराजस्य योधाः क्रोधारुणेक्षणाः ।
अवरुह्य गिरेस्तस्मान्निःस्वनन्तो घना इव ॥३०॥
धावमानाः सावधानान् रुन्धानान् अभियायिनः
शिताभिरसिधाराभिः कृतोत्पातमघातयन् ॥३१॥

30-31 Then Shivaji's warriors, red-eyed with rage, came down from that fort, and roaring like clouds, rushed at and attacked the cautious besiegers, jumped and cut them with sharp swords.

बहवो बर्बरास्तत्र बलिभिः शिवपत्तिभिः ।
खण्डिताः खड्गधाराभिर्ययुः संयमिनीं पुरीम् ॥३२॥

32 Many Siddis were cut down by the powerful foot soldiers of Shivaji with their sharp swords, and they died.

जसवन्तः सूर्यराजः सामन्ताश्चापि भूरिशः ।
रयं धारायितुं तेषां न तत्र प्रभवोऽभवन् ॥३३॥

33 Jaswantrao, Suryajirao and many other feudatory chieftains could not bear their attack.

मसूदस्त्वपयान्तीं तां परावर्त्याऽऽत्मवाहिनीम् ।
वेगवान्प्रतिजग्राह परान्ग्रह इव ग्रहान् ॥३४॥

34 He made his army that had fled turn back and the swift Masood attacked the enemy, like a planet attacks planets.

अथोभयेषां सैन्यानां संनिपातो महानभूत् ।
असिभिः शक्तिभिश्चौचैर्निघ्नतामितरेतरम् ॥३५॥

35 Then there was a great battle between the two armies, who forcefully struck each other with swords and shakti.

ततो भुजमदावेशनिघ्नान्विघ्नानिवाऽऽगतान् ।
बर्बरान्पातयामासुः परे प्रधानपारगाः ॥३६॥

36 The enemy (Marathas), adept in battle, routed the Siddhis who were intoxicated with the pride of their might and who came in their way as obstacles.

तरूनिव तडित्वन्तो गुरुत्मन्त इवोरगान् ।
जगर्जुस्तान्विनिर्जित्य शैलाधिपतिपत्तयः ॥३७॥

37 Just as the roar of clouds with lightning breaking trees and eagles catching snakes, Shivaji's foot soldiers conquered them and roared in victory.

परितः शीर्णशीर्षण्यं शीर्णपाण्यङ्घ्रिमस्तकम् ।
शीर्णस्कन्धोरुयुगलं तदाऽभूद्रणमण्डलम् ॥३८॥

38 At that time, broken headgear, broken hands, legs, heads, shoulders, and thighs were spread all over the battlefield.

सा शादहरिताऽप्युच्चैर्विशालाद्रेरुपत्यका ।
लोहितैः प्रतिवीराणामभूत्सपदि लोहिता ॥३९॥

39 That land adjacent to Vishalgad, which was lush green with tender grass, suddenly became red with the blood of the enemy heroes.

ऊरुभिर्जानुभिश्चापि तथा जङ्घाभिरङ्घ्रिभिः ।
शिरोभिश्च नराश्वानां दुष्प्रेक्ष्या वसुधाऽभवत् ॥४०॥

40 With the thighs, knees, legs and heads of men and horses, the ground looked ugly.

इत्थं मसूदः स्वं सैन्यं शिवरोषमहार्णवे ।
समस्तमात्महस्तेन मज्जायित्वा विलज्जितः ॥४१॥
परैः प्रधनपारीणैर्जीवन्मुक्तोऽनपेक्षितः ।
पराचीनोऽभवत्तेभ्यः परं निर्वेदमागतः ॥४२॥

41-42 Thus, Masood, who had been humiliated as he had drowned all his troops in the sea of Shivaji's anger with his own hands, was unexpectedly left alive by the enemy skilled in war, and with excessive regret he turned away from the enemy.

प्रपलाय्य रणात्तस्मात्पुरस्तादात्मनः स्थितम् ।
जोहरस्तमथामंस्त परलोकादिवाऽऽगतम् ॥४३॥

43 Johar felt as if Masood, who had fled from that battle and was standing before him, had come from the other world!

अथ स्वविषयोपान्तादानायितचरां चमूम् ।
समादाय विशालाह्वात्पर्वतात्प्रस्थितः स्वयम् ॥४४॥

44 Then he himself set out from Vishalgad, taking the army which he had already summoned from the borders of his provinces.

उषित्वा वसतीस्तास्ताः सोत्सवे पथि पञ्चषाः ।
सद्यो राजगिरिं गत्वा राजा राजगिरीश्वरः ॥४५॥
चञ्चन्मरीचिनिचयस्फुरद्रत्नासनस्थिताम् ।
कुलस्त्रीभिः परिवृतां कुलस्त्रीकुलदेवताम् ॥४६॥
तत्तद्ब्रतवतीं नक्तंदिवमश्रितदैवताम् ।
ददतीमाशिषस्तास्ताः सत्यगम्भीरभाषिताम् ॥४७॥

प्रमोदबाष्पप्रचयस्तिमितायतलोचनाम् ।
 समुच्चलितवात्सल्यरसां संदर्शनोत्सुकाम् ॥४८॥
 संप्रस्नुतस्तनस्तन्यधाराभिरमृतात्मभिः ।
 स्नपयन्तीं महाबाहुर्जननीं स्वामवन्दत ॥४९॥

45-49 After setting up camp at five or six different places on that joyous route, (Shiv) the mighty king of Rajgad went there immediately, and paid obeisance to his mother, who sat on a jewel-studded seat which glittered due to the shining rays of its bunch of gems, and who was surrounded by noble ladies, who had become the family deity of noble ladies, who observed various kinds of vows, who worshipped gods day and night, who showered various blessings, who spoke true and serious words, whose long steady eyes were brimming with happy tears, whose heart was overwhelmed by love for her son, who was eager to see him, and who bathed him with abundant nectar-like milk.

ततस्तदन्तिके तत्तद्वृत्तमावेदयन्नयम् ।
 अनयत्तद्दिनं सर्वं विजयी शाहनन्दनः ॥५०॥

50 Later, Shivaji, the victorious son of Shahaji, spent the whole day with her giving her a complete report of all that had taken place.

आगतो विजयी राजा निजं राजगिरिं यदा ।
 प्राणदन्मृदुगम्भीरस्वनं दुन्दुभयस्तदा ॥५१॥

51 When the victorious Shivaji Raja came to his Rajgad, the kettledrums which were played made a soft and solemn sound.

तत्रस्थं परिभूय वर्वरबलं सद्यः स्वबाहोर्बला-
 दायाते शिवपत्तनं शिवमहीपाले प्रणालाचलात् ।
 सेनाभिः संकलाभिरेव सहितस्तत्तत्प्रयत्नाकुलः
 स्वेऽभीष्टे किल संशयालुरभवद्विल्लीपतेर्मातुलः ॥५२॥

52 After defeating the army of the Siddhis there immediately with his prowess, Shivaji Raja came to his capital (Rajgad) from Panhalgad. At that

332 / Shivabharata

time, though all the troops were with him and occupied with various efforts, the maternal uncle (Shaista Khan) of the Emperor of Delhi doubted whether his desired goal would be achieved.

इत्यनुपुराणे सूर्यवंशे निवासकरकवीन्द्रपरमानन्दविरचितायामध्यायशतसंमितायां
वैयास(सि)क्यां संहितायां स्वपुरप्रवेशो नाम सप्तविंशोऽध्यायः ॥२७॥

This is the twenty-seventh chapter named Swapurapravesah of 'Anupurana', Shivabharata (like the Bharata composed by Vyasa), consisting of hundred chapters, about the Sun dynasty, composed by Kavindra Paramananda Nivasakar.

॥ अथ अष्टाविंशोऽध्यायः ॥

Chapter Twenty-Eight

मनीषिण ऊचुः -

तस्मिन्भृशबलोत्तंसे राज्ञि राजगिरिं गते ।
गतिः काऽभूत्प्रणालाद्रेस्तदाचक्ष्व महामते ॥१॥

The pundits said:

1 When the glory of the Bhosale clan, Shivaji Raja went to Rajgad, what happened to Panhalgad, O very wise one (Paramananda), tell us.

कवीन्द्र उवाच -

शास्ताखानः स्वयं ह्यत्र विषये तत्र जोहरः ।
उभयत्रापि युद्धाय प्रभवामः कथं वयम् ॥२॥

Kavindra said:

2 "Shaista Khan himself is in this province and Siddi Johar is over there. How can we fight in both places?

तद्य येदिलाधीनः प्रणालाद्विर्विधीयताम् ।
प्रस्थीयतां च भवता कार्यान्तरमिह स्थितम् ॥३॥

3 Therefore surrender Panhalgad to Adil Shah today and you leave. Another task has presented itself here.

अलीशाहात्प्रतिनिधिं तस्य शैलस्य सर्वथा ।
आदास्यामः क्षणेनैव नास्मद्रचनमन्यथा ॥४॥

4 We will definitely take our surety for that fort from Ali Shah in a moment; my speech will not be proved false."

निजदूतमुखेनेत्थं शिवेन प्रतिबोधितः ।
 परिचिन्त्य निजे चित्ते स्वयं त्र्यम्बकभास्करः ॥५॥
 संगराभिनिविष्टोऽपि प्रभोराज्ञां प्रमाणयन् ।
 अलीशाहाय तं शैलं विततार विनीतवत् ॥६॥

5-6 Shivaji informed Tryambak Bhaskar thus through his messenger. Tryambak Bhaskar thought about it and even though he was eager for war he considered his master's wish to be supreme and humbly handed over that fort (Panhala) to Ali Shah.

ततः स जोहरं दृष्ट्वा तस्मै पृष्ट्वाऽप्यनामयम् ।
 सुतरां सत्कृतस्तेन शिवसौहृदकाङ्क्षया ॥७॥

7 Then he met Johar and inquired after his well-being. With the desire of having friendly relations with Shivaji, he too honoured him very much.

बहुना स्वसहायेन सैन्येन परितो वृतः ।
 उपेत्य प्रणमन्मौलिः प्रभुं निजमुदैक्षत ॥८॥

8 Approaching with a large army supporting him, he bowed his head and looked at his master.

मनीषिण ऊचुः -

नायं त्वया निहन्तव्यो मन्तव्यो मन्त्र एष मे ।
 निमित्तमन्यदेवास्य जोहरस्य विनाशने ॥९॥

The pundits said:

9 'Do not kill him, accept this advice of mine; there will be another reason to destroy this Johar'.

भगवत्या समागत्य शिवराजाय धीमते ।
 उक्तपूर्वमिदं ह्यासीत्प्रणालाचलवर्तिने ॥१०॥

10 Goddess Bhavani had already said this to the wise king Shivaji when she had appeared before him when he was at Panhalgad.

तर्हि येन निमित्तेन यथा स निधनं गतः ।
तथा कथय नः सर्वं कवीन्द्र कुशलो ह्यसि ॥११॥

11 Then tell us, O Kavindra, all about what then became the cause of his death and how he died; because you are skilled.

वयं भागीरथीतीरे भवतो भारतीमिमाम् ।
पायं पायं न तृप्यामः सुधां सुमनसो यथा ॥१२॥

12 Just as the gods, though they drink nectar daily, are not satisfied, similarly, on the banks of the Bhagirathi, we do not feel satiated though we eagerly and continuously listen to you.

कवीन्द्र उवाच-

भगवत्या समादिष्टे शिवभूषे महाभुजे ।
ध्वजिनीं ताम्रवक्त्राणां पराभवितुमात्मना ॥१३॥
बलिनं बर्बरव्यूहं सद्यो भित्त्वा विनिर्गते ।
शिलोच्चये प्रणाले च दैवाद्धस्तमुपागते ॥१४॥
अल्लीशाहोऽतिमन्दात्मा मन्यमानोऽन्यथाऽऽत्मनि ।
चिराय जोहरायैव चुकोप किल कोपनः ॥१५॥

Kavindra said:

13-15 After being ordered by Goddess Bhavani the mighty Shivaji Raja suddenly broke through the strong army formation (tight siege) of the Siddi and left to defeat the Mughal army. But after having got Panhalgad fortunately, the extremely foolish and short-tempered Ali Shah had very different thoughts and for a long time he was angry with Johar.

ततो भूरि धनं लब्ध्वा बत लुब्धात्मना त्वया ।
कुमते ज्ञायमानोऽपि स प्रस्थास्यनुपेक्षितः ॥१६॥

16 "O greedy one with wicked thoughts, you took a lot of wealth from him and even though you knew that he is going to go away, you turned a blind eye!

भवता प्रतिरुद्धस्य भवतोऽनुमतिं विना ।
दुर्गमो निर्गमस्तस्य नृपतेरिति मे मनः ॥१७॥

17 When you had besieged him, I think it was difficult for the king to leave without your permission.

तस्मादेहि धनं देहि यद्वत्तं तेन भूभृता ।
मद्धस्तेनैव भवतो भवेन्निधनमन्यथा ॥१८॥

18 So you come and give the wealth given by that king; otherwise, you will die at my hands."

वर्णदूतमिमं तस्मै प्रेषयामास येदिलः ।
तथाऽपि न विभायास्माद्बर्बरो बलिनां वरः ॥१९॥

19 Adil Shah sent him this letter; however, the mighty Siddi was not frightened by it.

न यदा येदिलेनैष संपरायमपारयत् ।
तदा कर्णपुरं सद्यः शिश्रिये दुर्गदुर्गमम् ॥२०॥

20 When he could not fight with Adil Shah, he immediately took refuge in Karnool, which was as inaccessible as a fort.

अथ केनापि यत्नेन जोहराय स येदिलः ।
हालया साकमज्ञातं हालाहलमदापयत् ॥२१॥

21 Then Adil Shah, without letting anybody know, through great cunning gave Johar poison through liquor!

अहो येदिलशाहस्य महती मतिमन्दता ।
उपकारपरे येन जोहरेऽपनयः कृतः ॥२२॥

22 It was so foolish of Adil Shah to harm Johar who had done him a favour!

बहुनाऽर्थेन रहितो महानपि महीपतिः ।
न तद्विधानां सेनानां संग्रहं कर्तुमर्हति ॥३५॥

35 Even a great king who doesn't have wealth cannot possess those kinds of armies.

अर्थादर्थो भवत्युच्चैरर्थाद्धर्मोऽपि वर्धते ।
अथदिव तृतीयोऽर्थस्तस्मादर्थः प्रशस्यते ॥३६॥

36 Wealth begets excessive wealth; money increases righteousness; money fulfils sensual desires. That is why money is praised.

कुलं शीलं वयो विद्या पौरुषं सत्यवादिता ।
गुणज्ञता च गाम्भीर्यमथदिव प्रजायते ॥३७॥

37 Family, good character, age, knowledge, manliness, sense of appreciation, and seriousness, all arise from wealth.

अर्थादसौ परश्चोच्चैर्लोको लोकस्य निश्चितः ।
पुमानर्थेन रहितो जीवन्नपि न जीवति ॥३८॥

38 It is with money that people attain this world and the other world with certainty. A man without wealth does not exist even though he is alive.

यस्यार्थास्तस्य सुहृदो यस्यार्थास्तस्य पौरुषम् ।
यस्यार्थास्तस्य सर्वेऽपि सहायाः संभवन्ति हि ॥३९॥

39 One who has abundant money has friends; one who has money is valorous; one who has money is supported by everyone.

तद्दुग्ध्वाऽऽत्मप्रभावेण पृथुवत्पृथिवीमिमाम् ।
तमर्थमाहरिष्यामि यदधीनमिदं जगत् ॥४०॥

40 Therefore, like Pruthuraja, I will milk this earth with my own capability (collect tributes from all provinces) and I will bring the money that the world depends on.

अमानुषगतिर्देव्याः प्रसादेन सुदुर्धरः ।
 मोहयित्वा परचमूं परिवेषपरां पराम् ॥२३॥
 प्रयातो भूधरात्तस्माद्भूभृद्भृशबलो यदि ।
 मन्यामहे वयं तर्हि नापराधी स जोहरः ॥२४॥

23-24 When the invincible Bhosale king with superhuman powers escaped from that fort by giving the slip to a large enemy army by the grace of the goddess, I feel that Johar was not to blame for that.

अप्रस्तुतमिदं ह्यास्तां प्रथमप्रस्तुतं परम् ।
 सुधांशुदर्शनोद्वेल्लत्सुधाम्भोधिसहोदरम् ॥२५॥
 चरित्रं शिवराजस्य कथ्यमानं सविस्तरम् ।
 निशम्य विबुधैः सर्वैर्निजे हृदि निधीयताम् ॥२६॥

25-26 But let us keep this digression aside, all of you (pundits) should keep in your hearts the elaborately described life story of Shivaraya, which we began with in the first place, and which is excellent and sweet like the sea of nectar surging at the sight of the full moon.

बर्बरान्परिधीभूतान्परिभूय स्वतेजसा ।
 बली भृशबलो यावदायति शिवपत्तनम् ॥२७॥
 तावत्ताम्राननबलैः सबलैः कृतविक्रमम् ।
 संग्रामदुर्गमाक्रान्तं कृत्वा संग्राममद्भुतम् ॥२८॥

27-28 As the mighty Shivaji Bhosale, with his valour, gave the slip to the Siddi who had besieged him and reached Rajgad, the strong Mughal army fought an amazing battle and captured the battle-hardened Sangramdurga.

तमुदन्तं शिवनृपो निशम्य शिवपत्तने ।
 सर्वनीतिविदां वर्यः सचिवानिदमब्रवीत् ॥२९॥

29 When he heard this news on Rajgad, Shivaji Raja, pre-eminent among all politicians, said to his ministers:

शिवराज उवाच-

कार्यान्तरप्रसक्तत्वान्मयि सान्तरमास्थिते ।
संग्रामदुर्गसहिता गता चक्रावती पुरी ॥३०॥

Shivaji said:

30 "While I was away, busy with other tasks, the town of Chakan along with Sangramdurga slipped out of our hands.

इदानीमेव तां दुर्गसहितां दुर्ग्रहामपि ।
स्वयमभ्येत्य ताम्रेभ्यो ग्रहीतुमहमुत्सहे ॥३१॥

31 Even though it is difficult to take it, I wish to attack it myself and acquire it along with the fort right now.

परं त्वापतितं यद्धि कार्यान्तरमनन्तरम् ।
प्रयतिष्यामहे तस्मै वयं सर्वेऽप्यतःपरम् ॥३२॥

32 But from now on all of us should get down to doing the other urgent task that has come up.

सहायपरिहीनेन नरेणेह न केनचित् ।
परीभावयितुं शक्या प्रतीपानामनीकिनी ॥३३॥

33 It is impossible for any man in this world to defeat the enemy, without any help or support.

तस्माद्यत्नेन महता नरेन्द्रेण विपश्चिता ।
संग्राह्यानीकिनी शश्वत्परनिग्रहकारिणी ॥३४॥

34 That is why a wise king should take great efforts to always have at hand an army which can destroy the enemy.

शिवराज उवाच-

कार्यान्तरप्रसक्तत्वान्मयि सान्तरमास्थिते ।
संग्रामदुर्गसहिता गता चक्रावती पुरी ॥३०॥

Shivaji said:

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इदानीमेव तां दुर्गसहितां दुर्ग्रहामपि ।
स्वयमभ्येत्य ताम्रेभ्यो ग्रहीतुमहमुत्सहे ॥३१॥

31 Even though it is difficult to take it, I wish to attack it myself and acquire it along with the fort right now.

परं त्वापतितं यद्धि कार्यान्तरमनन्तरम् ।
प्रयतिष्यामहे तस्मै वयं सर्वेऽप्यतःपरम् ॥३२॥

32 But from now on all of us should get down to doing the other urgent task that has come up.

सहायपरिहीनेन नरेणेह न केनचित् ।
परीभावयितुं शक्या प्रतीपानामनीकिनी ॥३३॥

33 It is impossible for any man in this world to defeat the enemy, without any help or support.

तस्माद्यत्नेन महता नरेन्द्रेण विपश्चिता ।
संग्राह्यानीकिनी शश्वत्परनिग्रहकारिणी ॥३४॥

34 That is why a wise king should take great efforts to always have at hand an army which can destroy the enemy.

बहुनाऽर्थेन रहितो महानपि महीपतिः ।
न तद्विधानां सेनानां संग्रहं कर्तुमर्हति ॥३५॥

35 Even a great king who doesn't have wealth cannot possess those kinds of armies.

अर्थादर्थो भवत्युच्चैरर्थाद्धर्मोऽपि वर्धते ।
अथदिव तृतीयोऽर्थस्तस्मादर्थः प्रशस्यते ॥३६॥

36 Wealth begets excessive wealth; money increases righteousness; money fulfils sensual desires. That is why money is praised.

कुलं शीलं वयो विद्या पौरुषं सत्यवादिता ।
गुणज्ञता च गाम्भीर्यमथदिव प्रजायते ॥३७॥

37 Family, good character, age, knowledge, manliness, sense of appreciation, and seriousness, all arise from wealth.

अर्थादसौ परश्चोच्चैर्लोको लोकस्य निश्चितः ।
पुमानर्थेन रहितो जीवन्नपि न जीवति ॥३८॥

38 It is with money that people attain this world and the other world with certainty. A man without wealth does not exist even though he is alive.

यस्यार्थास्तस्य सुहृदो यस्यार्थास्तस्य पौरुषम् ।
यस्यार्थास्तस्य सर्वेऽपि सहायाः संभवन्ति हि ॥३९॥

39 One who has abundant money has friends; one who has money is valorous; one who has money is supported by everyone.

तद्दुग्ध्वाऽऽत्मप्रभावेण पृथुवत्पृथिवीमिमाम् ।
तमर्थमाहरिष्यामि यदधीनमिदं जगत् ॥४०॥

40 Therefore, like Pruthuraja, I will milk this earth with my own capability (collect tributes from all provinces) and I will bring the money that the world depends on.

तदनन्तरमेवोच्चैस्तत्र दिल्लीन्द्रमातुले ।
करिष्यामि प्रतीकारमगस्त्य इव सागरे ॥४१॥

41 After that, just as Sage Agastya took revenge on the ocean, I will take good revenge on the maternal uncle of the Emperor of Delhi.”

इति ब्रुवाणमुचितं सचिवाः सदसि स्थितम् ।
नयोपेतं विनयिनो व्याहरन्ति स्म भूपतिम् ॥४२॥

42 In this manner the king made an appropriate and political speech in the assembly, and the humble ministers said to him:

सचिवा ऊचुः -

अर्थः समर्थ इति यद्भवानाह तदर्थवत् ।
तन्नेति कः प्रतिब्रूते तिष्ठन्वैतण्डिकव्रते ॥४३॥

The ministers said:

43 “You say that ‘money is powerful’. Which intelligent person will say, “No, that is not so” and engage in pointless wrangling to say the opposite?

अर्थः समर्थसामर्थ्याद्धत्ते सामर्थ्यमात्मनि ।
असमर्थाश्रितस्त्वर्थो नार्थोऽनर्थो हि केवलम् ॥४४॥

44 Because of the power of the powerful, power will come to reside where there is money; but the money of one who is not powerful is not advantageous, rather it only leads to calamity.

योऽर्थः सर्वेषु लोकेषु स तवैतेति विद्महे ।
तद्याहि जैत्रयात्रायै शिवराज महाद्युते ॥४५॥

45 We know that the wealth of all the people is yours. So, O mighty brilliant Shivaji Raja, you set out on a campaign.

किंच संप्रति सेनानीरिन्द्रप्रस्थेन्द्रमातुलः ।
 संग्रामदुर्गमव्यग्रो जित्वा भूत्वा महामनाः ॥४६॥
 प्रस्थाय वै पुरः पुण्यपुरमास्थाय च स्थितः ।
 निशम्य त्वां महाबाहो शिवपत्तनवर्तिनम् ॥४७॥
 भृशं विशङ्कमानोऽन्तः प्रायस्तेनैव वर्त्मना ।
 सह्यशैलावरोहाय सेनां संप्रेषयिष्यति ॥४८॥

46-48 Besides, the maternal uncle of the Emperor of Delhi, General Shaista Khan, after conquering Sangramdurga, has come to Pune, and has become carefree and conceited. O mighty king, after hearing that you are at Rajgad, he may feel greatly fearful, and he may probably send his army on the same route, down the Sahyadri mountains.

अभिद्रवन्ती सहाद्रेर्यथा सा नावरोहति ।
 तावत्तथा विधातव्यमथान्यदपि सर्वथा ॥४९॥

49 First make arrangements to ensure that the army will not be able to descend from the Sahyadri and then do other things in all ways."

सचिवानामिति वचो निशम्य समयोचितम् ।
 स धन्यचरितः सम्यगमन्यत महामतिः ॥५०॥

50 The extremely wise and virtuous king heard this timely speech of the minister and felt that it was appropriate.

मनीषिण ऊचुः -

सहस्रैः सप्तिवाहानां त्रिसप्तत्या समन्वितः ।
 शास्तास्वानः किमकरोद्धत पुण्यपुरस्थितः ॥५१॥

The pundits said:

51 After setting up camp in Pune with 73,000 cavalrymen what did Shaista Khan do further?

कवीन्द्र उवाच -

स कारतलवं नाम यवनं कार्यकारिणम् ।
पुरःस्थितं समाहूय मिथ एतदभाषत ॥५२॥

Kavindra said:

52 He called a Yavana workman who was in front of him, named Kartalab and said to him in private:

शास्ताखान उवाच -

प्रतापी जसवन्तस्ते जनकोऽजवडान्वयः ।
भवानपि नयत्येतद्युद्धेने(नै)व निजं वयः ॥५३॥

53 "Your father, Jaswant of the Ajbad (Uzbeg) clan, is valorous. And you too are spending your life in fighting wars.

प्रबलं गालिबं जित्वा संप्रति स्वबलाश्रयात् ।
प्रचण्डपुरमादाय मह्यं दत्तमिह त्वया ॥५४॥

54 Having conquered the mighty Galib, you have now taken Prachandapur (Paranda fort) by yourself and have handed it to me here.

सोऽधिपः सह्यशैलस्य दुर्धर्षः संगरे यथा ।
करोत्यसुकरं कर्म तवापि विदितं तथा ॥५५॥

55 You are aware of the arduous deeds that Shivaji, the invincible ruler of the Sahyadris, performs in war.

स ह्यजय्यः सह्यपतिः सह्यस्याऽऽक्रमणं विना ।
नैवास्मद्वशतां गन्ता हन्ताहंकारसंयुतः ॥५६॥

56 Unless we conquer the Sahyadris that invincible and proud king (Shivaji) of the Sahyadris will not come under our control.

सेनया सहितः सद्यस्तदद्य त्वं ममाऽऽज्ञया ।
वत प्रसह्य सहाद्रेस्वरोहे मतिं कुरु ॥५७॥

57 Therefore, on my orders think about immediately descending the Sahyadris along with the army.

अद्यप्रभृत्यहं वीर भविष्यामि भवद्वशः ।
अवरुह्य धरं सह्यं मह्यं देहि महद्यशः ॥५८॥

58 O brave one, from today onwards, I am dependent on you. Descend Sahyadri and achieve big success for me.

चम्पावत्यथ कल्याणपुरं भीमपुरी तथा ।
पणवल्ली पुनर्नागस्थानं कार्यं त्वयाऽऽत्मसात् ॥५९॥

59 Also take possession of Chaul, Kalyan, Bhiwandi, Panvel and Nagothane.

कच्छपाश्चाहुबाणाश्च महाप्राणा महायुधाः ।
तथैवामरसिंहोऽपि मित्रसेनः सबान्धवः ॥६०॥
गाढान्वयः सर्जराजो राजव्याघ्री च दुर्धरा ।
जसवन्तश्च कोकाटो यादवश्च महाभुजः ॥६१॥
एतेऽतिमहिताः सैन्यसहिताः प्रहिता मया ।
सैन्यास्त्वामनुयातारो विरोचनमिवासुराः ॥६२॥

60-62 The mighty and valorous (having great weapons) Kachchap and Chavan, Amar Singh, Mitrasen and his brother Sarjerao Gadhe, invincible Raibagin, Jaswant Kokate, and strong-armed Jadhav, are highly respected generals I have sent with the army, and will follow you, just as the Asuras followed Virochana.¹¹

11 Son of Prahlad, father of Bali

अग्रः समग्रसैन्यानां त्वमव्यग्रः पुरो भव ।
परिपालयिता पृष्ठं तवाहं प्रेष्टकारिणः ॥६३॥

63 As the leader of all the armies, go forward unperturbed. You do what pleases me the most and I will defend you."

इत्थं नियुक्तमात्रोऽयं पृतनापतिनाऽमुना ।
वीरैः परिवृतो वीरः प्रतस्थे प्रथितक्रमः ॥६४॥

64 As soon as the commander gave these orders, this well-known valorous hero left along with brave men.

अथ पन्थानमाश्रित्य लोहाद्रेर्दक्षिणोत्तरम् ।
वीतभीः स बताऽऽरेभे सह्यशैलावरोहणम् ॥६५॥

65 Then he fearlessly started descending Sahyadri by the south-north route of Lohagad.

एकपद्या तया यान्ती नलिकायन्त्रतुल्यया ।
अभूदतीव स्थगिता वाहिनी सा पदे पदे ॥६६॥

66 The army was greatly obstructed at every step as they went along this thong-like footpath.

अस्मादवाङ्मुखीभूताः पताम इति निश्चिताः ।
नरास्ताम्राननचमूचराः सह्यमवातरन् ॥६७॥

67 "We will fall face down on this path", the Mughal army was certain of this as they descended the Sahyadris.

अहंकारपरः कारतलवः स्वबलान्वितः ।
हन्तारं नैव हन्तारं कान्तारं तु व्यलोकत ॥६८॥

68 The conceited Kartalab, who was coming with his army, did not immediately see his enemy, but he did see the forest.

शून्यामिव परैः पूर्णां तां वन्यां सोऽविशद्यदा ।
मित्रसेनादयस्तस्य पार्श्वं न विजहुस्तदा ॥६९॥

69 When he entered that dense forest full of enemies, it was as if nothing was visible, but Mitrasen and other sardars did not leave his side.

न यत्र पवनस्तत्र यवनः स महावने ।
निवसन्नवने हेतुमात्मनो न व्यचिन्तयत् ॥७०॥

70 In that great forest, where even wind was absent, Kartalab had camped and (naturally) he did not worry about protecting himself.

मनीषिण ऊचुः -

तां वन्यामाविशन्तस्ते द्विषन्तः शिवभूपतेः ।
अनालोकमयं लोकं पश्यामः स्मेति मन्वते ॥७१॥

The pundits said:

71 Shivaji's enemies entering that dense forest felt that they had seen a dark world (region).

सह्याद्रेरवरोहन्तं प्रतिकूलमरुद्धतम् ।
तावदेव शिवः कस्मान्न विरुद्धमरुद्ध तम् ॥७२॥

72 Why did Shivaji then not stop at that point itself this enemy who was descending the Sahyadri obstructed by adverse winds?

विषयः शिवराजस्य स हि सह्यतलाश्रयः ।
परैर्न कथमाक्रान्तस्तदा तद्ग्रहतत्परैः ॥७३॥

73 The enemy was eager to acquire the region at the foot of the Sahyadris which belonged to Shivaji, then how was it not taken over by the enemy?

कवीन्द्र उवाच -

आदावेव हि रुद्धः स्यात्स विरुद्धः शिवेन चेत् ।
नापतिष्यत्समं सैन्यैस्तर्हि तस्मिन्वनार्षवे ॥७४॥

Kavindra said:

74 If Shivaji had obstructed that enemy at the beginning itself, he would not have come and fallen in that sea of forest with his army.

इत्थमेव विनिश्चित्य स तं भुजमदोद्धतम् ।
न्यरुणात्किल नो तत्र समर्थोऽपि महीपतिः ॥७५॥

75 With these thoughts, in spite of being capable himself, Shivaji Raja did not stop Kartalab, who was conceited about his power, at that place.

अधस्तादथ सह्याद्रेः समायातं पुरः पुरः ।
न्यरौत्सीदध्वनो मध्ये तं शिवोऽभ्येत्य विद्विषम् ॥७६॥

76 Then Shivaji attacked and besieged the enemy who had come a great deal forward at the foot of the Sahyadri.

तेन राजन्यवीरेण पूर्वमेव नियोजितान् ।
तत्र तत्र स्थितानेत्य भागयोरुभयोरपि ॥७७॥
संनद्धा पत्तिमूर्धन्यास्तां वन्यामन्तराऽन्तरा ।
नाविदन्नुपकण्ठस्थानपि दिल्लीन्द्रसैनिकाः ॥७८॥

77-78 That brave warrior (Shivaji) had earlier placed well-equipped leaders of the infantry at many places in the dense forest on both sides, but even though they were so close the soldiers of the Emperor of Delhi did not realise it.

अथोदुम्बरखण्डाह्वगहनान्तरवर्तिनीम् ।
वर्तनीं कारतलवः प्राविशत्पृतनान्वितः ॥७९॥

79 Later Kartalab came to the pathway in the forest called 'Umberkhind' with his army.

ततः सद्यः स्वनन्तीनां भेरीणां निःस्वनो महान् ।
उपागतः शिव इति प्रतियोधानबोधयत् ॥८०॥

80 Immediately afterwards, from the sounds of the battle drums, it was understood that "Shivaji was close by".

तं श्रुत्वा कारतलवः शिवनिःसाननिःस्वनम् ।
हन्त वीररसावेशे निदधे निजमानसम् ॥८१॥

81 When he heard the sound of Shivaji's battle drums Kartalab thought of displaying his valour.

तदा तुङ्गारण्यपतिर्मित्रसेनो महाभुजः ।
अवतीर्य हयात्तूर्णमवलम्ब्योन्नतां भुवम् ॥८२॥
स्वीयैः परिवृतो वीरैर्वीरो वीरासने स्थितः ।
न्युब्जीकृतेषुधिस्तत्र शरसंधानतत्परः ॥८३॥
चापमारोपयांचक्रे परान्तकरणोद्यतः ।
अन्येऽप्यमरसिंहाद्यास्तस्थुः स इव संयते ॥८४॥

82-84 At that time the ruler of 'Tungarna' the mighty and brave Mitrasen, quickly dismounted from his horse, stood on the hill, took his heroes, got into the Virasana pose, kneeling on one knee, bent his bow and drew an arrow and became ready to destroy the enemy. Like him, Amar Singh and other warriors too stood in readiness for battle.

अथ सपदि कृशानुयन्त्रगोलैः पदि पदि तत्र विनिघ्नतः प्रतीपान् ।
सरमसमवगम्य स प्रभावी बत यवनः स्वचमूं समु(मू)ह्य तस्थौ ॥८५॥

85 Then after realising quickly that the enemy was immediately firing cannonballs there from time to time, the impressive Yavana gathered his army and stood there.

अथ भृशमविहस्तस्तत्र कान्तारगर्भेऽभिनवसुभटशोभाधाम धीरो धनुष्मान् ।
प्रतिनरपतिसैन्यं सादयन्सायकौघैः समरममरसिंहो भूषयामास भूरि ॥८६॥

86 Then in the middle of that forest, Amar Singh, the valiant archer, a storehouse of the brilliance of young warriors, without getting flustered, rained arrows in the middle of that forest, destroyed the enemy's army and brought a lot of glory to the war.

अनुवनमपयान्तीं यावनीं वाहिनीं तां बत कथमपि मा भैः (भीः) स्थैर्यमेहीत्युदीर्य ॥
निरुपमनिजचापारोपितैर्बाणवृन्दैर्द्रुतमरुणदमित्रानीकिनीं मित्रसेनः ॥८७॥

87 Mitrasen said to the Yavana army which was running helter-skelter in the forest, "Please don't be scared, and somehow remain steady," and he immediately blocked the enemy army by showering arrows with his incomparable bow.

प्रसमममरसिंहमित्रसेनप्रहितशराभिहताः परस्य योधाः ।
स्रवदसृगभिषिच्यमानगात्राः कतिचन पेतुरुपेत्य मोहमुद्राम् ॥८८॥

88 Some of the enemy warriors who were pierced by the swift arrows of Amar Singh and Mitrasen, were drenched in the blood flowing from their bodies, and fell down unconscious.

प्रतिभयतमां वन्यामेतां सरोषमुपेयुषां त्यजति
न भृशं युद्धावेशं बलं बहलं द्विषाम् ।
सपदि भवता सर्वोऽप्यध्वा तदस्य निरुध्यता-
मिति शिवमहीपालः सेनापतिं स्वमवोचत ॥८९॥

89 "The great armies of the enemy, which had angrily entered the

terrible dense forest, are not giving up their battle eagerness; therefore, you must immediately block all their routes,” said Shivaji Raja to his commander.

तदनुतुरगारूढस्तूर्णं वधाय विरोधिनां
जगति जनितोत्कर्षं कर्षन्करेण शरासनम् ।
ज्वलितहुतभुग्ज्वालाजालावलेहितखाण्डवात्
किमपि न पृथासूनोरूनो व्यलोकि सुरासुरैः ॥९०॥

90 Then immediately mounting his horse to kill the enemies, wielding a bow that would bring prosperity to the world, Shivaji, no less worthy than Arjun, who got the Khandav forest burnt with flames of fire, was seen by the gods as well as the demons.

शितविततकृपाणपातितानां रुधिरमरेण विरोधिसैन्धवानाम् ।
शिवसुभटवरैर्वनान्तरालं द्युतिमरुणादरुणामनीयतालम् ॥९१॥

91 Shivaji's best men felled the enemy horses with their sharp and long swords and the blood flowing from their bodies flooded the centre of the forest and made it look redder than the dawn could.

प्रतिपदमविहस्तैर्मित्रसेनादिभिस्तैरवितमपि तदिन्द्रप्रस्थसुत्रामसैन्यम् ।
प्रतिमटविशिखस्रक्पञ्जराभ्यन्तरस्थं परिचितदुरवस्थं निर्व्यवस्थं व्यरंसीत् ॥९२॥

92 Even though Mitrasen and others did not get confused and defended them at every step, that army got trapped in the cage of the strings of bows released by the enemy (Shivaji's) warriors, they suffered a terrible plight and were routed and so stopped.

इत्यनुपुराणे सूर्यवंशे निवासकरकवीन्द्रपरमानन्दविरचितायामध्यायशतसंमितायां
वैयास(सि)क्यां संहितायां कारतलबसैन्यागमो नामाष्टविंशोऽध्यायः ॥९८॥

This is the twenty-eighth chapter named Kaaratalabasainyaagamah of 'Anupurana', Shivabharata (like the Bharata composed by Vyasa), consisting of hundred chapters, about the Sun dynasty, composed by Kavindra Paramananda Nivasakar.

॥ अथ एकोनत्रिंशोऽध्यायः ॥

Chapter Twenty-Nine

कवीन्द्र उवाच -

अथ द्युतिपतौ देवे दिवो मध्यमुपागते ।
 समेत्य शिवतेजोभिः संतापयितुमुद्यते ॥१॥
 अवीक्षितवने तस्मिन्विपक्षविहितावने
 अलभ्यमानपवने दूयमानं महावने ॥२॥
 विलोक्यानीकमखिलं विषीदन्तमनेकधा ।
 जगाद कारतलबं राजव्याघ्री मदोद्धता ॥३॥

Kavindra said:

1-3 At high noon the sun, along with the brilliance of Shivaji, was torturing everyone in a huge forest never seen before, which was devoid of wind, which was under the protection of the enemy (the Marathas); all the troops were excessively dejected by this and started losing patience. Raibagin, inflated with pride, saw this and said to Kartalab:

राजव्याघ्रुवाच -

अङ्गारोपितसैन्यस्त्वमकरोः कर्म गर्हितम् ।
 प्राविशः सहसा येन शिवसिंहाश्रयं वनम् ॥४॥

Raibagin said:

4 “You have done a bad thing by entering along with your army into a forest protected by a lion like Shivaji!

वत त्वया समानीय सैन्यं दिल्लीपतेरिह ।
अहो महोत्साहवता पश्चाननमुखेऽर्पितम् ॥५॥

5 It is indeed sad that you, who are so conceited, have brought the army of the Emperor of Delhi here, into the jaws of a lion!

अद्ययावद्यशो यावदिन्द्रप्रस्थभृताऽर्जितम् ।
तत्तस्य भवताऽमुष्मिन्विपिने विनिमज्जितम् ॥६॥

6 You have drowned in this forest all the success which the Emperor of Delhi has achieved till date!

पश्चात्पुरस्ताच्च पुनः सव्यदक्षिणपार्श्वयोः ।
स्थिता पश्य युयुत्सन्ते सोत्सवाः परिपन्थिनः ॥७॥

7 Look! The enemies standing behind and in front, on the right and on the left, are willing to wage war with joy.

अमी सर्वे सुप्रयोगसायकास्तव सैनिकाः ।
तूष्णीमेवाऽऽसते ह्यत्र बताऽऽलेख्यगता इव ॥८॥

8 All your soldiers, skilled archers, are standing here stiffly like men in paintings!

अहो दिल्लीन्द्रसेनानीः शास्ताखानोऽल्पचेतनः ।
परिपन्थिप्रतापाग्नौ ससैन्यं त्वामपातयत् ॥९॥

9 It is a pity that the foolish commander of the Emperor of Delhi, Shaista Khan, threw you and the army into the fire of valour of the enemy.

जीवग्राहं निगृह्याऽऽशु द्वेषणस्त्वां निनीषति ।
त्वं त्वन्ध इव कान्तारे रुद्धो युद्धं चिकीर्षसि ॥१०॥

10 The enemy wants to immediately capture you alive. You, however, are trapped in the forest and want to fight like a blind man!

सत्यां हि फलनिष्पत्तौ पुरुषस्येह पौरुषम् ।
परथा परिहासाय तदेव खलु साहसम् ॥११॥

11 A man's industry is useful in this world only if an advantage can be gained by it; otherwise, the same act of adventure can indeed be a cause for ridicule.

तदद्य सद्य एव त्वं तं प्रपद्य महीभृतम् ।
अये ससैन्यमात्मानं मृत्युपाशाद्विमोचय ॥१२॥

12 Therefore, you must immediately surrender to that king (Shivaji) and free yourself and your army from the clutches of death."

एवं स यवनस्तत्र राजव्याघ्रा प्रबोधितः ।
विरराम महावीरः साहसी समरात्ततः ॥१३॥

13 When Raibagin awakened that extremely brave and adventurous Yavana in this manner, he turned his back on war.

अथैष संदेशहरं परामिप्राथवेदिनम् ।
शिवाय प्रेषयामास प्रह्वभावमुपाश्रयन् ॥१४॥

14 Then with all humility he sent an emissary, who was capable of reading another's mind, to Shivaji.

ततोऽतिसुन्दरोदग्रग्रीवे व्यायतवक्षसि ।
शिक्षिते लक्षणोपेते महाकाये महौजसि ॥१५॥
पार्श्वद्वितयसंसक्तनिषङ्गद्वयपक्षतौ ।
सरत्नाभरणे सप्तौ तार्क्ष्ये हरिमिव स्थितम् ॥१६॥
आमुक्तवारबाणानां धन्वबाणासिधारिणाम् ।
बहूनां वाहवाराणां व्यूहाभ्यन्तरवर्तिनम् ॥१७॥
पिनद्धामेघवर्माणं वर्ण्यशीर्षण्यशालिनम् ।
भव्यसव्येतरस्कन्धविषक्तविशिखासनम् ॥१८॥
वैकक्षिकीकृतोद्दामफलकोद्योतिताम्बरम् ।

स्वर्णसारसनालम्बिकौक्षेयककृतश्रियम् ॥१९॥
 दीव्यदक्षिणपाण्यग्रसंसक्तोन्नतशक्तिकम् ।
 अतिसौम्यमपि स्वेन प्रभावेणातिभीषणम् ॥२०॥
 पुरः प्रोत्सारणपरैर्होमवेत्रधरैर्नरैः ।
 यथास्थानीकृतानेकसैनिकैः साधु सेवितम् ॥२१॥
 उग्रमुग्रादपि भृशं दुर्धरं दहनादपि ।
 निर्घृणं नैर्ऋताच्चोच्चैर्बलिनं मारुतादपि ॥२२॥
 वित्तेशादपि वित्ताढ्यं प्रभुं वज्रधरादपि ।
 दण्डहस्तादपि क्रूरं नीतिज्ञं वरुणादपि ॥२३॥
 चन्द्रादपि कृताह्लादं दुर्जयं मन्मथादपि ।
 नरैर्वेत्रधरैस्तत्र नमन्मौलिनिविदितः ॥२४॥
 स तं राजानमाजानुभुजं दूरादलोकत ।
 शिवं शिवमिवाऽमात्यैः स्वगणैः पर्युपासितम् ॥२५॥

15-25 Then, when the attendant announced his arrival, he bowed his head and from a distance took the darshan of Shivaji Raja, whose hands reached up to his knees. He was very handsome and long-necked, broad-chested, having a well-groomed, imposing body, having auspicious marks, extremely brilliant, with two quivers of arrows on either side like wings, riding on a horse wearing jewel-studded ornaments, like Vishnu riding on Garuda, and was in a crowd of cavalymen wearing an armour and armed with a bow and arrow and sword; he was covered with an impenetrable armour; his head was adorned with an exquisite headgear; he was adorned by a huge shield tied to a shawl worn across one shoulder; a sword hung from his gold military girdle; in his right hand he held a tall spear; though he was very gentle, due to his brilliance he looked very aggressive; the attendants who held golden staffs, had gone ahead and guided the people away, and a number of soldiers assigned to appropriate places honoured him well; he was more aggressive than Shankar, far more unbearable than Agni (fire), more severe than Nairruta (the presiding deity of the southwest), stronger than Vayu (wind), wealthier than Kuber, more capable than Indra, more punishing than Yama (the god of death), more moral than Varun, conferring greater delight than Chandra, and more invincible than Madan (god of love).

अमुं विनम्रमूर्धानं ताम्रदूतमुपागतम् ।
सरोरुहसदृग्भ्यां स दृग्भ्यां देवोऽप्युदैक्षत ॥२६॥

26 The king too looked at this Mughal envoy (vakil) who came with bowed head, with eyes as beautiful as a lotus.

अथाऽऽज्ञप्तः शिवेनैष किञ्चिदुन्नमितभ्रुवा ।
यत्संदेशहरस्तस्य व्याजहार स्वयं वचः ॥२७॥

27 Then Shivaji raised his eyebrows a little and gave him permission, and he himself conveyed Kartalab's message.

दूत उवाच -

यं कारतलवं नाम लङ्कापतिमिवापरम् ।
अजय्यं जानते लोकाः स त्वां विज्ञापयत्यदः ॥२८॥

The messenger said:

28 "Kartalab, the sardar whom people consider as another invincible Ravan, requests you:

शास्ताखाननियोगेन योगेन समयस्य च ।
बतावलोकितोऽस्माभिः स एष विषयस्तव ॥२९॥

29 'Due to the orders of Shaista Khan and because the time had come, it befell us to see this territory of yours!

न ह्यन्यवशतां गन्ता गुप्तोऽयं विषयस्त्वया ।
मणिः फणाधरेणेव स्वयमूरीकृतश्चिरम् ॥३०॥

30 Like a gem held by a cobra himself for a long time, this country which is under your protection will not go into the hands of another.

हन्त द्वित्राण्यहान्यत्र मया लब्धं न जीवनम् ।
तस्मादभयदानेन देहि मे मम जीवनम् ॥३१॥

31 What should I say?! For two or three days I did not even get any water to drink here; so, give me life by granting me immunity.

तलातलमिवाऽऽसाद्य सहाचलतलस्थलम् ।
विररामश्चिरं चित्ते विस्मरामश्च पौरुषम् ॥३२॥

32 Having reached the deepest bottom of the Sahyadri, as if it were the netherworld, we have been sluggish in our minds for a long time and have forgotten even our valour!

तुङ्गारण्यादपि घनं सह्यारण्यमिदं तव ।
महार्णवसमेऽमुष्मिंस्त्वमस्मच्छरणं भव ॥३३॥

33 This highest forest is denser than Tungaranya. Please protect us in this huge ocean-like jungle.

जनकः शाहराजस्ते महाराजो महामतिः ।
यवनेऽप्यन्वहं स्नेहमपारमकरोन्मयि ॥३४॥

34 Your father, the magnanimous Maharaj Shahaji Raja, was infinitely fond of me even though I am a Yavana.

तत्सर्वमपि विस्मृत्य परप्रेष्यतया मया ।
अग्नेरिव तवावज्ञा विज्ञायापि विनिर्मिता ॥३५॥

35 I forgot that and because of the servitude of the other, I knowingly disrespected you, who is equal to fire.

तद्वितीयं स्वसर्वस्वमात्मानमनवस्करम् ।
चिकीर्षामि महाबाहो जीवञ्जिगमिषामि च ॥३६॥

36 Therefore, O mighty one, I want to make myself pure by offering my very essence to you and I wish to go away alive.

अनुमन्यस्व मां तस्मात्त्वमस्मिन्विषये नृप ।
प्रपन्नपालनपरो भवानिव भवानिह ॥३७॥

37 Therefore, O king, give me permission to leave this region. In this world you are incomparable when it comes to protecting those who have sought refuge in you’.”

यथायथं गदित्वेत्थं दूते विरतिमीयुषि ।
नृपः स्वसैनिकान्वीक्ष्य स तं प्रत्यब्रवीदिदम् ॥३८॥

38 When the vakil had spoken in this manner, Shivaji Maharaj looked at his soldiers and replied thus:

शिवराज उवाच -

यर्हि प्रपद्यसे तर्हि स्वीयया सेनया सह ।
निर्याहि विषयादस्मादास्तेऽस्मदभयं तव ॥३९॥

Shivaji Raja said:

39 “If you have surrendered to me, depart from these regions with your army. I grant you immunity.

अदो मद्ब्रचनं तस्मै मञ्जीताय दयार्थिने ।
त्वमितस्त्वरितो गत्वा यवनाय निवेदय ॥४०॥

40 Go from here immediately, and convey my words to the Yavana who fears me and has begged for mercy.”

इत्थं शिवनृपोदीर्णामाकर्ण्य रुचिरां गिरम् ।
दूतः प्रतीक्षमाणाय स्वाधिपाय न्यवेदयत् ॥४१॥

41 After listening to the sweet words of Shivaji, the vakil conveyed them to his master who was waiting.

तस्मादभयमार्नातं तेन दूतेन वै यदा ।
शिवाय कारतलवः प्रजिघाय बलिं तदा ॥४२॥

42 When that vakil brought immunity from Shivaji, Kartalab sent him a tribute.

युध्यन्तोप्यभयं प्राप्य मित्रसेनादयो नृपाः ।
शिवाय प्रेषयामासुः स्वं स्वं सद्यः स्वमञ्जसा ॥४३॥

43 When Mitrasen and the other kings were fighting and they got immunity, they immediately sent their respective tributes to Shivaji.

अभयं यावदायाति तावद्यवनसैनिकाः ।
युध्यन्तः शिवसैन्येन लुण्ठिताश्चावकुण्ठिताः ॥४४॥

44 Till the fighting Yavana soldiers got immunity, Shivaji's army looted them and obstructed (confined) them on all sides.

परस्मै फलकं दत्त्वा कश्चिन्मुक्तोऽभवत्तदा ।
अवरुह्य ह्यात्तूर्णं भयात्कश्चिदमुच्यत ॥४५॥

45 Someone gave his shield to another and became free! Someone quickly dismounted from his horse, became free of fear!

बत तत्र दधानेन वासो लोहितलोहितम् ।
सद्यो विन्यस्तशस्त्रेण संन्यस्तमिव केनचित् ॥४६॥

46 Someone dressed in blood-drenched red clothes immediately threw down his weapons as if he had retired!

कर्णाभरणलुब्धेन च्छिन्नकर्णश्च कश्चन ।
स्वकण्ठाभरणं सद्यो मुक्तामणिमयं जहौ ॥४७॥

47 Someone cut off one's ear in greed of earrings, and he immediately threw away his necklace of pearls and gems.

वयं शिवनृपस्यैव भवाम इति वादिनः ।
अमोचयन्निजात्मानं केचित्पुरगसादिनः ॥४८॥

48 "We are with Shivaji Raja," said some horsemen and freed themselves.

कृपाणच्छिन्नमूर्धाऽपि त्वरमाणोऽभिधातिनम् ।
सद्यः सहचरं चक्रे चित्रं चक्रेण कश्चन ॥४९॥

49 Someone whose head had been cut off by the sword, rushed at his attacker and immediately cut off his head with a disc and made him a companion!

अत्रान्तरे सह्यपतेराज्ञया वेत्रपाणयः ।
ऊर्ध्वीकृतकरास्तारस्वराः क्रोधपरा इव ॥५०॥
तांस्तान्सैन्यपतीनेत्य विपिनाभ्यन्तरस्थितान् ।
समन्ततः प्रतिभटप्रतियुद्धादवारयन् ॥५१॥

50-51 Just then raising their hands and as if angry, the attendants shouting in a shrill voice, went to the various commanders in the forest and told them to stop fighting with the enemy everywhere, as per the orders of Shivaji.

अथ लब्धाभयास्ताम्रसैनिकाः सभया इव ।
द्रुतं विनिर्ययुस्तस्माद्वनात्परकृतावनात् ॥५२॥

52 Then those Mughal soldiers who had received immunity, immediately left the forest, which was under the protection of the enemy, in a state of fear.

अथाऽऽशु ताम्रवक्त्रेषु प्रयातेषु यथागतम् ।
गर्जत्सु निजसैन्येषु तूर्येषु निनदत्सु च ॥५३॥
पुरःसरेष्वनेकेषु विनदद्वेत्रपाणिषु ।
जयघोषविशेषेण पूरयत्सु च पुष्करम् ॥५४॥

भव्याम्बरेषु भव्येषु भव्याभरणधारिषु ।
 उच्चैस्तरां यशोगाथाश्रारणेषु पठत्सु च ॥५५॥
 अपारकोषगर्भासु मञ्जूषासु निजैर्नरैः ।
 क्षिप्रमाह्वयमाणासु ताम्रक्षिप्तास्वितस्ततः ॥५६॥
 विमुक्तेष्वटवीगर्भे रिपुभिः प्रपलायिभिः ।
 सैन्यैरानीयमानेषु गजेषु तुरगेषु च ॥५७॥
 भारभीत्याऽवमुक्तानामपयातैररातिभिः ।
 स्थालानां चषकाणां च भृङ्गाराणां च भूरिशः ॥५८॥
 अन्येषां चाप्यमत्राणां सौवर्णानामनेकशः ।
 स्वभृत्यैः क्रियमाणेषु पर्वतेषु च सर्वतः ॥५९॥
 चण्डेन भुजदण्डेन दण्डितारातिमण्डलः ।
 शिवः समीक्ष्य नेतारं सेनापतिमवोचत ॥६०॥

53-60 Then the Mughals left as quickly as they had come; our soldiers roared; horns were played; many attendants danced their way ahead; loud proclamations of victory filled the sky; eminent bards dressed in beautiful clothes and ornaments loudly sang about the victory; our people hurriedly brought the many boxes filled with innumerable treasures, thrown by the Mughals everywhere; the elephants and horses abandoned by the fleeing enemy in the middle of the forest were brought along by our soldiers; the enemy who had fled had discarded many big vessels, glasses, utensils and many other vessels of gold for fear of their weight. Our servants made piles of these everywhere. At that time Shivaji, who punished the enemy group with his huge hands, looked at Commander Netaji and said:

शिवराज उवाच -

याम्यहं येदिलायत्तराष्ट्राक्रमणकर्मणे ।
 इहैव तु त्वया स्थेयं ताम्रानननिवर्हणे ॥६१॥

Shivaji Raja said:

61 "Let me go to conquer the lands of Adil Shah; but you stay here to destroy the Mughals.

परावृत्ता एव परे न परावृत्तिकारिणः ।
इति त्वया न मन्तव्यं ताम्रास्ते ह्यभिमानिनः ॥६२॥

62 Do not think that the enemies who never turn their backs on battle have definitely gone back; because the Mughals are proud people.

प्रणालाद्रिप्रतिनिधिं द्रुतमादित्सतो मम ।
उद्यमः सद्य एवायं फलितो भविता न न ॥६३॥

63 I myself want to be compensated for Panhalgad early. This task will be immediately successful, there is no doubt."

इति संमन्त्र्य सेनान्या समं तत्र स मन्त्रवित् ।
अकारयज्जयी जैत्रप्रयाणपटहस्वनम् ॥६४॥

64 In this way, the ingenious and victorious Shivaji discussed matters with the commander, and issued orders to play the battle drums for the campaign.

अथ प्रगे प्रजानाथः स आस्थाय ह्योत्तमम् ।
अभूषयत्तमध्वानं वाहिनीव्यूहभूषितम् ॥६५॥

65 Then, at daybreak, Shivaji Raja mounted an excellent horse, and brought more glory to the path already adorned with the multitude of the army.

क्रमेण क्रममाणोऽसौ पुरग्रामाचलाटवीः ।
पश्यन्निपुभिरुत्सृष्टास्तुष्टिमाधत्त भूयसीम् ॥६६॥

66 As they proceeded, he was greatly satisfied to see in succession the cities, villages, forts, and forests deserted by the enemy.

ततो दाल्भ्यपुरं गत्वा नत्वा दाल्भ्येश्वरं नृपः ।
आदौ तमेव विषयं व्यधत्त तरसाऽऽत्मसात् ॥६७॥

67 Then after going to Dabhol (Dalbhyapur) and paying obeisance to

Dalbhyeshwar, Shivaji Raja first quickly (with valour) brought that same territory under his control.

स तदा विषयस्तेन शिवेन स्ववशीकृतः ।
साध्वसाधवनस्पृष्टिसृष्टात्सद्यो व्यमुच्यत ॥६८॥

68 At that time that territory conquered by Shivaji was freed from the terror caused by the contact of the Yavanas.

तदा पल्लीवनपतिर्जसवन्तो महामुजः ।
स्मरन्कृतचरां स्वेन जोहरस्य सहायताम् ॥६९॥
दुर्विनीतान्तकाद्भीतः शिवादभ्यर्णवर्तिनः ।
प्रपेदे शरणं सद्यः शृङ्गारपुरनायकम् ॥७०॥

69-70 The mighty king of Pali (Pallivan), Jaswant, remembered that he had earlier helped Siddi Johar, and when he saw Shivaji, representing death of the evil ones, approaching, he got scared and immediately sought refuge with the king of Shringarpur.

सोऽपि प्रभावलीपालः सूर्यराजः प्रतापवान् ।
तं जुगोप शिवान्भीतमात्मानमिव सागसम् ॥७१॥

71 The valorous king of Prabhavali, Suryaraja, protected the guilty and extremely scared Jaswant Raja from Shivaji as if one of his own.

शिवस्तु सूर्यराजस्य जसवन्तस्य चापि तत् ।
कर्म नामन्यतान्याय्यं परायत्ताबुभाविति ॥७२॥

72 But Shivaji did not find those actions of Suryaraja and Jaswant Raja to be inappropriate, because both of them were under the control of the Yavanas.

अथ दाल्भ्यपुरे राजा यथार्हमधिकारिणम् ।
निधाय सज्जं युद्धाय वीरं च द्विसहस्रिणम् ॥७३॥

ब्रजन्नभयदानेन प्रीणयन्नभयार्थिनः ।
अपश्यच्चित्रपुलिनं पुरं त्रिचतुरैर्दिनैः ॥७४॥

73-74 Then, after appointing a suitable officer in Dabhol and keeping a brave sardar with a force of 2,000 ready for battle, Shivaji Raja went to Chiplun after three or four days, after satisfying those who were asking for immunity.

स तत्र वरदं विश्वविश्रुतं चिरजीविनम् ।
रैणुकेयं वर्णनीयचरितं निरवर्णयत् ॥७५॥

75 At Chiplun he took to his heart's content the darshan of Lord Parashuram, who bestowed boons, was world-famous and eternal and had a life story that was very worthy of being extolled.

अथासौ कालकामाभ्यां भ्रातृभ्यां परिवारितम् ।
भक्तिमान्भृशमर्हाभिर्भार्गवं समभावयत् ॥७६॥

76 Then, that very devout Shivaji worshipped Lord Parashuram, who had on either side the brothers, Kaal (Time) and Kama (Desire).

अद्धा परशुरामोऽपि ध्वस्ताविद्धाधिपौजसे ।
पृथुं प्रसादमकरोदमुष्मै पृथिवीभृते ॥७७॥

77 Lord Parashuram too showered his grace on that king who had crushed the conceit of the aviddha kings.

स तत्र भार्गवक्षेत्रे दानशौण्डो दयान्वितः ।
क्षिप्रदत्तेन वित्तेन विप्रवृन्दमनन्दयत् ॥७८॥

78 The charitable and generous Shivaji satisfied the assembly of Brahmins in the region of Lord Parashuram by immediately donating wealth to them.

ततोऽधिकारिमिर्मल्लेच्छजनैस्तत्क्षणमुज्झितम् ।
संगमेश्वरयोगेन संगमेश्वरसंज्ञकम् ॥७९॥

नगरं स्ववशीभूतं प्रभूतद्विजदैवतम् ।
दृष्ट्वा मनुष्यदेवर्षिर्देवर्षिस्थानमीयिवान् ॥८०॥

79-80 Then that king saw that the town named Sangameshwar, which had got its name due to its proximity to 'Sangameshwar', which had a multitude of Brahmins and gods, promptly abandoned by the Mleccha officers, was now in his possession, he left for Devrukh (Devarshi).

तदा तदाज्ञया नीलकण्ठराजात्मजो द्विजः ।
मल्लसूरान्वयेनोच्चैः पदातिपृतनाभृता ॥८१॥
तत्तद्युद्धप्रसिद्धेन योद्धा तानजिता युतः ।
विपक्षाभ्यागमव्यग्रं संगमेश्वरमागमत् ॥८२॥

81-82 Then, on his orders, the son of Brahmin Neelkantha Raja, who had acquired fame in various battles, along with the warrior Tanaji Malusare, the chief of the infantry, came to Sangameshwar, where there was confusion due to the attack by the enemy.

गुप्त्यर्थमस्य देशस्य तिष्ठन्ती संगमेश्वरे ।
अनीकिनी मामकीना शृङ्गारपुरवर्तिना ॥८३॥
कामं त्वयाऽवेक्षणीया यावदागमनं मम ।
वैमत्यं परिहर्तव्यं कर्तव्यं मदुदीरितम् ॥८४॥
इत्थं संदेशमाप्तेन दूतेन स नृपस्तदा ।
प्रभावलीभृते भूमिपालाय समदेशयत् ॥८५॥

83-85 "You stay in Shringarpur, take good care of my army, which is staying in Sangameshwar for the defence of this country, until I come; keep aside the enmity and do as I say." At that time Shivaji sent this message to the King of Prabhavali through a reliable messenger.

अथ पुंनागवकुलप्रसूनप्रायसौरभम् ।
नागवल्लीनारिकेरक्रमुकप्रायभूरुहम् ॥८६॥
दैवतप्रायभूमागं द्विजन्मप्रायमानवम् ।
आरामप्रायभूमीध्रं तीर्थप्रायनदीनदम् ॥८७॥

तं देशं सपदि स्वीये निदेशे विनिवेशयन् ।
अयं राजवरो राजपुरं जित्वा व्यराजत ॥८८॥

86-88 After that, he immediately brought that region imbued with the fragrance of blooming undi and bakuli flowers, densely filled with nagveli, coconut and betelnut trees, having many deities, having a majority of Brahmins in its population, having mountains with plantations, and small and huge holy rivers, under his control and after conquering Rajapur his glory as a king increased.

हत्वा म्लेच्छवलं स्वबाहुविभवैराक्रम्य तन्मण्डलं
शक्रश्रीः शरणागताय सद्यः सद्यः प्रदायाभयम् ।
धत्ते पोतवणिग्जनैर्धनदतां यस्यान्तिके सागर-
स्तस्मिन् राजपुरे व्यराजततरां राजाधिराजः शिवः ॥८९॥

89 After killing the army of the Yavanas with his might, conquering their territories, and giving immunity to those who surrendered to him, Shivaji, the king of kings, glorious like Indra, specially glowed with splendour in Rajapur, which had been made prosperous by the sea through sea traders.

इस्तनुपुराणे सूर्यवंशे निवासकरकवीन्द्रपरमानन्दविरचितायामध्यायशतसंमितायां
वैयास(सि)क्यां संहितायां कारतलबपराभवो नामैकोनत्रिंशोऽध्यायः ॥२९॥

This is the twenty-ninth chapter named Kaaratalabaparabhavah of 'Anupurana', Shivabharata (like the Bharata composed by Vyasa), consisting of hundred chapters, about the Sun dynasty, composed by Kavindra Paramananda Nivasakar.

॥ अथ त्रिंशोऽध्यायः ॥

Chapter Thirty

कवीन्द्र उवाच -

अथाग्नियन्त्रसंधानविशेषोदग्रविक्रमान् ।
 प्राकारयुद्धकुशलानृद्ध्या जितधनेश्वरान् ॥१॥
 मयमायाधरानब्धिमध्यसंचारदुर्धरान् ।
 उन्मार्गवर्तिनस्तांस्तान्फैरङ्गान्यवनावरान् ॥२॥
 तथा नौसाधनपरान्मल्लवाराननावरान् ।
 सांयात्रिकाननेकांश्च कृतद्वीपान्तराश्रयान् ॥३॥
 असंमतांश्च सामन्तान्मत्तानिव महाद्विपान् ।
 बलैरानाय्य स बली तत्तदानाययद्धनम् ॥४॥

Kavindra said:

1-4 Then, those exceptionally skilled in aiming cannon balls, adept at fighting from the ramparts, wealthier than Kuber, skilled in sculpture like Mayasura, invincible as they roamed the sea, following an evil path, worse than the Yavanas, such various Europeans (Portuguese, Dutch, English and French, etc.) as well as the Malabarais, having a navy, many sea traders living on other islands and enemy feudatory princes as intoxicated as mighty elephants, were all brought near by the mighty Shivaji, through his army, and forced to pay various tributes.

स बद्धमुष्टिभिस्तैस्तैरविद्वैश्चिरपालिताम् ।
 स्वहस्तमनयत्सद्यः श्रियं राजपुरस्थिताम् ॥५॥

5 In Rajapur, he immediately took over the wealth which the greedy aviddhas had collected over a long time.

निक्षेपस्वर्णसंपूर्णकटाहजठरां धराम् ।
खलान्तकः स खनकैरनेकैः समखानयत् ॥६॥

6 They had buried cauldrons full of gold deposits. Shivaji, an unrelenting destroyer of the evil, had the land dug up by many diggers who were expert in discovering underground treasures.

न यद्यपि नरेन्द्रस्य तत्र सिद्धाञ्जनाश्रिते ।
तदप्यद्धा निधानानि पश्यतः स्म विलोचने ॥७॥

7 Even though there was no magical collyrium in the king's eyes, he could actually see the buried treasures!

न्ययोजयदयं राजा यत्र यत्र निजे दृशौ ।
तत्र तत्राभवन्मेरुसदृशाः स्वर्णराशयः ॥८॥

8 Wherever the king cast his gaze, there were created (appeared) heaps of gold like Mount Meru!

महाजनेनोपहृतैरनेकै रत्नराशिभिः ।
तत्र तस्मै विदूराद्रिरविदूर इवाभवत् ॥९॥

9 Due to the heaps of jewels offered by great people a mountain of turquoise and other jewels came as if very close.

चिरस्थयवनस्पर्शवशादशुचितां गता ।
सनिक्षेपां स तत्र क्ष्मां खनकैः किमशोधयत् ॥१०॥

10 It seemed like he cleansed the land that had been defiled due to the contact with the Yavanas who had lived there for a long time and that had buried treasures!

जातरूपं तथा रूप्यमारकूटं च सीसकम् ।
ताम्रं लोहं च वज्रं च काचं च स्वर्णमाक्षिकम् ॥११॥
मुक्तां मरकतं पद्मरागं वज्रं च विद्रुमम् ।

खड्गशृङ्गं चामरं च रदं स्ताम्बेरमं तथा ॥१२॥
 कस्तूरिकां च काश्मीरं पाटीरं हिमवालुकाम् ।
 कालागुरुं च कर्चूरं कङ्कोलं रक्तचन्दनम् ॥१३॥
 एलां च देवकुसुमं त्वक्पत्रं चीनदारु च ।
 कतकं नक्रनखरं नलदं नागकेसरम् ॥१४॥
 जातीफलं मातुलानीमहिफेनं च पत्रकम् ।
 राजादनं कन्दरालं द्राक्षां खर्जूरकं तथा ॥१५॥
 खर्वूरं मरिचं पूगं देवदारु च नागरम् ।
 ग्रन्थिकं च पलां चव्यं काञ्चनीमथ सैन्धवम् ॥१६॥
 सौवर्चलं यवक्षारं सर्जिकां च हरितकीम्
 वृकधूपं सर्जरसं सिलाजतु च सिक्थकम् ॥१७॥
 तार्क्ष्यशैलं शिखिग्रीवं चक्षुष्यां यामुनं पुनः ।
 अजमोदां च बाह्लीके जीरकं लोध्रकं तथा ॥१८॥
 गुग्गुलं पावकशिखं मञ्जिष्ठां नागसंभवम् ।
 पारदं हरितालं च गन्धाश्मानं मनःशिलाम् ॥१९॥
 लाक्षां गन्धरसं चापि गोरोचनमथाभ्रकम् ।
 तांस्तान्विषविशेषांश्च तत्तन्निर्हरणानि च ॥२०॥
 कौशेयान्यथ तार्णानि क्षौमाणि फलजानि च ।
 राङ्गवाणि तथौर्णानि वासांस्यभिनवानि च ॥२१॥
 एतान्यन्यानि च तदा वस्तूनि बहुशो नृपः ।
 महामारसहैर्वाहिर्वामीभिर्वृषभैस्तथा ॥२२॥
 मारयष्टिधरैश्चापि पुरुषैर्विष्टिकारिभिः ।
 बाहयित्वाऽऽत्मदुर्गेषु तेषु तेषु न्यधापयत् ॥२३॥

11-23 Gold, silver, brass, lead, copper, iron, tin, glass, minerals, pearls, emeralds, rubies, diamonds, turquoise, rhinoceros horns, fly-whisks, elephant tusks, musk, saffron, sandal, himavaluka, camphor, Krishnagaru (black sanders), Kapurkachari (sage), Kankol (allspice), red sandalwood, cardamoms, cloves, cinnamon, chinadaru, nivali (lime water), nagarmotha, vala (fragrant grass), nagkesar, nutmeg, cannabis, opium, bay leaves, charoli, walnuts, raisins, dates, kharbur, pepper, betelnut, cedar, ginger,

gathi pimpalamula, jatamansi (Indian spikenard), chavak (a kind of pepper), turmeric, rock salt, black salt, javkhar (saltpetre), sajjikhar (country alkali), hirda, dashangdhup, resin, bitumen, wax collyrium, morchud (blue vitriol), blue surma, black surma, carom seeds, asafoetida, cumin, loghra, guggula (fragrant gum resin), pavakshikha, manjishtha (Bengal madder), red lead, mercury, hartal (yellow orpiment), sulphur, manshil (red sulphurate of arsenic), lac, raktyabol (gum myrrh), gorochan (a bright yellow pigment), talc, various types of poisons and their antidotes, silk, gavati (made of grass), tagi (made of linen), of fruits, of 'ranku' deer wool, and woollen, such new clothes, these and many other items were sent by the king to his various forts with the help of heavy load-bearing horses and mares, bullocks, bamboo laths, and unpaid forced labourers.

शठवल्ली समदलं हरचीरी च नैवरम् ।
 नान्धवाटं कुन्तवाटं केळिवल्ली कशेलिका ॥२४॥
 प्रांशुर्धामनसं बिल्ववटं च क्षारपत्तनम् ।
 अमून्यन्यान्यपि पुराण्यमुष्मै करमाहरन् ॥२५॥

24-25 Shethavali, Saundal, Harcheri, Nevare, Nadhavade, Kotavade, Kelawali, Kasheli, Pavas, Dhamanase, Belavade, Kharepatan and other villages brought tributes for him.

इत्थं स नीवृतस्तांस्तान्वशीकृत्य प्रतापवान् ।
 विविधं धनमाहृत्य स्वराष्ट्राभिमुखोऽभवत् ॥२६॥

26 In this manner, after having conquered various provinces and collecting various kinds of tributes the mighty king returned to his country.

मनीषिण ऊचुः -

विद्राव्याविद्धपृतनां द्रुतं दाल्भ्यपुरं जितम् ।
 तथैव चित्रपुलिनं पुरं निजकरे कृतम् ॥२७॥
 गृहीतं चाप्रयासेन नगरं संगमेश्वरम् ।
 अहो राजपुरं सर्वमापातालं च खानितम् ॥२८॥

गृहीताः संचयाः सर्वे निगृहीताश्च नागराः ।
 तथाऽक्रियत सामर्थ्यात्करदः सरितां वरः ॥२९॥
 शिवराजेन विद्वेषाद्राष्ट्रमेवमुपप्लुतम् ।
 अवेत्य येदिलस्तत्र कमुपायमचिन्तयत् ॥३०॥

The pundits said:

27-30 After routing the aviddha army Shivaji quickly captured Dabhol; Chiplun was also captured and without much effort Sangameshwar too. And yes, all of Rajapur too was dug till its lowest depths; all the stores were taken and citizens arrested; also, with his own power he made the sea his feudatory (he established control over the seas). When Adil Shah came to know that Shivaji had thus pervaded the country with enmity, what did he decide to do?

कवीन्द्र उवाच -

स विरोधी किलास्माकं ब्रजन्राजपुरं प्रति ।
 न निरुद्धस्त्वया तस्मिन्वनमार्गे सुदुर्गमे ॥३१॥

Kavindra said:

31 "When my avowed enemy marched onto Rajapur you (Suryaraja) did not stop him on that very inaccessible forest road!

आस्तामिदमिदानीं तु त्वमस्मदपकारिणम् ।
 समुद्धृतं परावृत्तं निरुन्त्स्वाभ्यर्णमागतम् ॥३२॥

32 Let that be. Now that arrogant enemy of mine has returned and come near me; so now you confine him."

इत्थमाज्ञां निजां तत्र येदिलो दूनमानसः ।
 शृङ्गारपुरमूपाय प्राहिणोत्सूर्यवर्मणे ॥३३॥

33 An aggrieved Adil Shah sent this order to King Suryajirao of Shringarpur.

मनीषिण ऊचुः -

स तदा येदिलस्तांस्तान्परिहृत्य चमूपतीन् ।
कस्मात्तमेव नृपतिं कार्येऽमुष्मिन्न्ययोजयत् ॥३४॥

The pundits said:

34 At that time, why did Adil Shah choose only that king for the task, leaving aside all other generals?

कवीन्द्र उवाच -

भग्नपूर्वाः शिवेनैव रुस्तुमाद्याश्चमूभृतः ।
प्रभविष्यन्ति नो योद्धुमिति चिन्तयता स्वयम् ॥३५॥
येदिलेनाटवीमध्यवर्ती पत्तिवलान्वितः ।
स एवं दुष्करेऽप्यस्मिन्कार्ये किल नियोजितः ॥३६॥

Kavindra said:

35-36 He felt that Rustum and the other sardars whom Shivaji had defeated earlier would not be able to fight against him, so he handed over the task, though difficult, to that king who lived in the middle of the forest and possessed an infantry.

अथामिमानैकधनः प्रमावी स भूपतिर्येदिलशासनेन ।
दधौ धियं वैरमयीं मदेन करीव सिंहेन समं शिवेन ॥३७॥

37 At that time, that very proud and mighty king, on the orders of Adil Shah, arrogantly took on enmity with Shivaji just as an intoxicated elephant takes on enmity with a lion.

दुर्ध्वसंचालनसंचिकीर्षया शिवेन विन्यासविदा निवेशिताम् ।
अनीकिनीं तामधिसंगमेश्वरं स्थितां ससैन्यः स रुरोध सत्वरम् ॥३८॥

38 Shivaji had kept an army at Sangameshwar with the intention of clearing the inaccessible routes. He immediately surrounded that army with his own army.

स पत्तिसंपत्तियुतो निशीथे निरुध्य सेनां महतीं शिवस्य ।
दुर्दैवयोगेन युयुत्सुरुच्चैर्जगर्ज मेघप्रतिमश्चिरस्य ॥३९॥

39 Suryajirao, with the help of a large infantry surrounded Shivaji's large army in the middle of the night, and unfortunately wanted to fight at that time and for a long time roared like clouds.

उच्चकैः श्रवणगोचरीकृतं पन्नगारय इवाहिफूत्कृतम् ।
तत्तदाऽऽयुधभृतो न सेहिरे तानजित्प्रभृतयोऽस्य गर्जितम् ॥४०॥

40 Just as eagles do not tolerate the hiss of serpents, Tanaji and other warriors did not tolerate his roar, which was deafening.

तदाऽतिभीतः किल नीलकण्ठराजात्मजो दैवहतः पिलाजी ।
प्रभावलीशाय यशांसि दातुममंस्त युद्धादपयानमेव ॥४१॥

41 At that time ill-fated Pilaji, the son of Neelkanth Raja, who was very afraid, preferred to run away rather than fight as if to give success to the king of Prabhavali!

संजातवेपथुममुं भृषमुच्छ्वसन्तं विन्यस्तपाणिगकृपाणमपद्रवन्तम् ।
सद्यः स्वयं कतिपयानि पदानि गत्वा धृत्वा करे न्यगकरोत्किल मल्लसूरः ॥४२॥

42 Malusare himself immediately went several steps ahead and caught hold of that trembling and profusely panting Pilaji, who had thrown away the sword in his hands and was running away and openly condemned him.

मल्लसूर उवाच -

तवाहमस्मिन्समरे सहायः पलायसे हा स्वजनं विहाय ।
आसन्पुरा यानि विकत्थितानि तानि क तेऽनीकपते गतानि ॥४३॥

Malusare said:

43 "In this battle I am your supporter. It is indeed a pity that you are abandoning your people and running away! O commander, what about all the bragging you did earlier?

प्रदाय माहात्म्यमभीष्टदेन यः पालितोऽभूः शिवभूमिपेन ।
सेनापतिः सोऽद्य विमुक्तसेनः पलायते हन्त विलज्जसे न ॥४४॥

44 The kind Shivaji bestowed greatness on you and wished well for you. And you, commander, are abandoning the army and fleeing! And you do not even feel ashamed!"

इत्युक्त्वा दृषदि निबध्य रज्जुखण्डैस्तं त्रस्तं निसजविधे स्थिरं विधाय ।
आत्मीयां सपदि स तत्र शौर्यशक्तिं शूरेभ्यः पदि पदि दर्शयन्ननर्त ॥४५॥

45 Having said this, he bound the frightened Pilaji tightly to a rock with ropes near himself and immediately displayed his valour to the brave warriors at every step and danced around.

प्रतिहतरिपुशूरप्रस्रवद्रक्तपूरः प्रचुरसमरशोभासुभ्रुवः कर्णपूरः ।
स मृधमधि विरेजे तानजिन्मल्लसूरः समजनि निशि तस्यां तेजसा यस्य सूरः ॥४६॥

46 Tanaji Malusare, the one who caused a flood of blood to flow from the slain heroes of the enemies, and who shone like an earring of the battle beauty, his brilliance created the sun that night.

अथ कृतजयघोषग्रस्तमेघस्वनानां विलसदसिलतानां हन्तुमेवोद्यतानाम् ।
प्रतिपदमविहस्ताः संनिपाते रिपूणां सुमहति कृतहस्ताः सैनिकास्तं ररक्षुः ॥४७॥

47 Their shouts of victory drowned out the sound of the clouds, their swords flashed in their hands, they were not confused amid the crowd of enemy soldiers who were occupied in killing at every step, and they were skilled in archery. Such soldiers protected Tanaji.

आतिष्ठ प्रहर प्रयच्छ विरम व्यापारय प्रापय त्रायस्व
त्यज मुञ्च विद्रव नय व्यावर्तयाऽऽलोकय ।
मिन्धि छिन्धि गृहाण पातय जहीत्युच्चैस्ततो
गर्जतां योधानामभिधावतामुमयतः कोलाहलः कोऽप्यभूत् ॥४८॥

48 There was an indescribable commotion of warriors on both sides as they rushed at each other with loud cries of 'get ready, strike, give, stop,

throw, send, save, hurl, leave, run, carry, repel, look, break, smash, take, bring down, kill...'

स्फूर्जद्रत्नाङ्गुलीयद्युतिशबलनखद्योतिभिः पञ्चशखैः
स्रस्तोष्णीषैः शिरोभिर्निविडनिपतितैरङ्घ्रिभिर्बाहुभिश्च ।
अङ्गैरन्यैश्च हन्त क्षणरुचिविलसत्खड्गवल्लीनिकृत्तै-
रुत्कृष्टासृक्प्रवाहप्रचयिभिरथ सा दुर्गमाऽभूद्धरित्री ॥४९॥

49 Due to hands on which the lustre of the nails had become variegated because of the glow of the shining glittering jewel-studded rings, heads whose turbans had fallen, dense collection of fallen hands and legs, and many other body parts which had been cut off by swords blazing like lightning and on which had accumulated many streams of blood, that land became inaccessible!

अथ भवति विभावरीविरामे तिमिरमिवार्यमरश्मिभिः समग्रम् ।
शिवनृपसुमटैः प्रसह्य भग्नं सपदि जगाम विराममन्यसैन्यम् ॥५०॥

50 Then, just as when the night is about to end, the rays of the sun make the darkness disappear, the army of the enemy, completely vanquished by the soldiers of Shivaraja, disappeared immediately (ran away).

अथ विहितपलायनेषु तेषु प्रतिनृपसैनिकपुंगवेषु सद्यः ।
स्वनदमिनवमेघसाम्यमाजा सह पटहेन जगर्ज मल्लसूरः ॥५१॥

51 Then when the best soldiers of the enemy king had fled immediately, Malusare started roaring along with the battle drums roaring like new clouds.

इत्यनुपुराणे सूर्यवंशे निवासकरकबीन्द्रपरमानन्दविरचितायामध्यायशतसंमितायां
शैयास(सि)क्यां संहितायां तानजित्पराक्रमवर्णनं नाम त्रिंशोऽध्यायः ॥३०॥

This is the thirtieth chapter named Taanajitparakramavarnanam of 'Anupurana', Shivabharata (like the Bharata composed by Vyasa), consisting of hundred chapters, about the Sun dynasty, composed by Kavindra Paramananda Nivasakar.

॥ अथ एकत्रिंशोऽध्यायः ॥

Chapter Thirty-One

कवीन्द्र उवाच -

अथ राजपुरात्तूर्णं परावृत्तं शिवं प्रभुम् ।
प्रत्युद्गम्य समं सैन्यैर्मल्लसूरो व्यलोकत ॥१॥

Kavindra said:

1 Then Malusare, along with the army, went to meet Shivaji Raja, who had returned immediately from Rajapur.

तं भूरिणा प्रभावेण परिभूतारिसैनिकम् ।
वन्दमानं नृपः पश्यन्नभिमानधनं तदा ॥२॥
उपकण्ठे नीलकण्ठराजात्मजनिवेदितम् ।
प्रथीयसा प्रसादेन सानीकं समभावयत् ॥३॥

2-3 The son of Neelkantha Raja went near Shivaji and informed him about the arrival of Tanaji, who had defeated the army of the enemy with great valour. When the king saw that dignified Tanaji paying obeisance to him, he honoured him and his army with great generosity.

ततः श्रुत्वा तदौद्धत्यं सूर्यराजकृतं शिवः ।
तरस्वी तत्क्षणेऽत्यर्थं क्रुद्धोऽपि क्रोधमावृणोत् ॥४॥

4 Then, the mighty king Shivaji, on hearing of the impudence of Suryaraja, became very angry but he kept his anger in check.

अथ वैवधिकस्तूर्णं विसृष्टः शिवभूभृता ।
प्रोचे प्रभावलीपालमुपेत्य महितं वचः ॥५॥

5 And the envoy, quickly sent by Shivaji, came to the king of Prabhavali and said respectfully,

वैवधिक उवाच-

यदा यदा येदिलस्य साहाय्यं समुपेयुषा ।
 भवता शिवभूपस्य बहवो मन्तवः कृताः ॥६॥
 यच्च सैन्ये शिवस्योच्चैः संगमेश्वरवर्तिनि ।
 न्यपतः सैन्यसहितो वीतभीर्निशि संप्रति ॥७॥
 प्रभावलीपते विश्वजयिना शाहसूनुना ।
 कथं कथय सोढव्यः स तवापनयो महान् ॥८॥

The envoy said:

6-8 "As you went to help Adil Shah, and committed many crimes against Shivaji Raja, and at Sangameshwar you fearlessly raided Shivaji's army at night, that was a great crime committed by you, tell me O king of Prabhavali, why should the world conqueror Shivaji tolerate it?

अतः स कुपितोऽप्युच्चैर्देवादात्तदयस्त्वयि ।
 वताऽऽदिशद्यथाऽद्य त्वां तथा वक्ष्ये निशम्यताम् ॥९॥

9 So even though he is extremely angry, fortunately, taking mercy on you, he has sent you an order today, listen to it."

शिवराज उवाच -

वनद्विष इवोन्मत्तो मत्तो भीतः पलायितः ।
 यः प्राप्तस्त्वां महाबाहो महाबाहुर्नराधिपः ॥१०॥
 तस्य पल्लीवनपतेर्विमतेर्विहितागसः ।
 उपवर्तवमाहर्तुमुद्यतोऽस्म्यहमञ्जसा ॥११॥

Shivaji Raja said:

10-11 "O mighty one, I am ready to immediately conquer the country of the king of Pali, who is hostile and guilty, intoxicated like a wild elephant in the forest and strong, and who, fearing me, came running to you.

376 / Shivabharata

अथास्मत्तो न भेतव्यमेतव्यमपि च त्वया ।
तत्र पल्लीवने यत्र दातव्यमभयं मया ॥१२॥

12 So do not be afraid, and come to Pali without a mistake so that I can give you immunity there.

आगन्तासि न चेद्दर्पात्तिर्हि गन्तासि तद्दशाम् ।
न विद्यतेऽद्य मत्कोपात्कोऽपि गोपायिता तव ॥१३॥

13 If you do not come there because of your pride, you will face the same situation. Today there is no one to protect you from my rage."

ततो वार्ताविहादित्थं निशम्य शिवभाषितम् ।
शृङ्गारपुरभूपालो याहि यामीत्युवाच तम् ॥१४॥

14 Then, on hearing Shivaji's words from the envoy, the king of Shringarpur said to him, "You go, I will go (come)."

अथ पल्लीवनाभ्यर्णमुपेत्य शिवभूभृते ।
विविक्ते सूर्यराजोक्तं वचनं व्याजहार सः ॥१५॥

15 Then, going near Pali, the envoy told Shivaji Raja the words of Suryaraja in private.

ततस्तं देशमाक्रम्य शिवः पल्लीवनाह्वयम् ।
अन्वग्रहीदनुग्राह्यान्निगृह्यान्न्यग्रहीदपि ॥१६॥

16 Shivaji conquered the province called Pali and favoured those who deserved to receive favours and restrained those who deserved to be restrained.

विप्राश्च बाहुजास्तद्दूरव्याश्च जघन्यजाः ।
कांस्यकाराः कलादाश्च व्योकाराः शौल्विकास्तथा ॥१७॥
तक्षाणः पलगण्डाश्च नापिताः प्रतिहारिकाः ।
मालाकाराः कुम्भकाराः कारूकाश्च कुशीलवाः ॥१८॥

तन्तुवायास्तुन्नवाया रङ्गाजीवाश्च मूरिशः ।
 ताम्बूलिकाश्चाक्रिकाश्च रजकाः शौण्डिका अपि ॥१९॥
 अजापालाश्च गोपाला देवलाश्च कृषीवलाः ।
 गान्धिकाश्च तथा कान्दविकाः काम्बविकाः पुनः ॥२०॥
 मार्दङ्गिकाश्च वेणुध्माः पाणिवादाश्च वैणिकाः ।
 वाद्यविद्याविदग्धाश्च लुब्धकाश्चासिधावकाः ॥२१॥
 कुसीदवृत्तयः काण्डकारिणश्चाहितुण्डिकाः ।
 पादकृतः पुलिन्दाश्च जालिकाश्च जनंगमाः ॥२२॥
 उपलब्धभयाः सद्यस्तमेत्य विषयं पुनः ।
 दिने दिने वर्धमानश्रियो नन्दन्नेकधा ॥२३॥

17-23 Brahmins, Kshatriyas, Vaishya, Shudra, bangle-sellers, goldsmiths, blacksmiths, coppersmiths, carpenters, masons, barbers, showmen, gardeners, potters, craftsmen, bards, weavers, tailors, painters, betel leaf sellers, oilmen, washer-men, butchers, shepherds, cowherds, priests, farmers, perfumers, sweetmeat sellers, komtis, drummers, flautists, rhythmists, lute players, percussionists, hunters, weapon polishers, landlords, arrow-makers, snake charmers, shoemakers, Bhilla, fishermen, rope-makers, executioners, all such people who were frightened, immediately came back to the same province, prospered day by day and enjoyed themselves in many ways.

अथो जनपदस्यास्य रक्षणाय भृशक्षमम् ।
 चरदुर्गमितिख्यातमवलोक्य शिलोच्चयम् ॥२४॥
 समन्ततः शिरस्युच्चैः प्राकारेण पटीयसा ।
 परिवारितमुत्साही स कारुभिरकारयत् ॥२५॥

24-25 Then Shivaji saw the famous fort named Chiradurg there, which was a very powerful fort for the defence of that province, and enthusiastic Shivaji got craftsmen to build surrounding high ramparts atop it.

अथ मण्डनमस्यैष मण्डलस्येति सूचयन् ।
शैलमेनं महीपालो व्यदधान्मण्डनाह्वयम् ॥२६॥

26 And then he named it 'Mandangad' to suggest that it was the embellishment of that province.

अथ दुर्गपतिस्तस्मिन्निरिदुर्गे सुदुर्गमे ।
निधायाधृष्यमध्यक्षं दक्षं रक्षणकर्मणि ॥२७॥
सेनां च कांचिदव्यग्रः समग्रगुणशालिनीम् ।
प्रभुः प्रास्थित शृङ्गारपुरभूपजिगीषया ॥२८॥

27-28 The lord of forts appointed an invincible alert Gadkari (chief soldier guarding the fort) on that extremely inaccessible fort to guard it, and having kept some army endowed with all virtues, that alert king left with the desire to conquer the king of Shringarpur.

मनीषिण ऊचुः -

क्षणात्प्रभावलीपालं परिभावयितुं प्रभुः ।
पुरैव न कथं यातः शिवः शृङ्गारपत्तनम् ॥२९॥
कथं च साभिमानाय दधानाय प्रतीपताम् ।
अभयं ते ददामीति दूतं तस्मै विसृष्टवान् ॥३०॥

The pundits said:

29-30 How come Shivaji, who was capable of defeating the king of Prabhavali in a moment, did not go to Shringarpur earlier? And why did he send an envoy to that proud king who harboured enmity, with the message 'I will grant you immunity'?

कवीन्द्र उवाच -

जयवल्लीजयाद्येन कर्मणा प्रथितं शिवम् ।
सूर्यराजः पुरा मत्वा पुरारिसमविक्रमम् ॥३१॥

प्राज्यं प्रभावलीराज्यं पिपालयिषुरात्मना ।
तव क्रीतसुतोऽस्मीति वाचिकेन व्यजिज्ञपत् ॥३२॥

Kavindra said:

31-32 Shivaji, as mighty as Indra, had become renowned for his valorous deeds since the victory at Javali. And though Suryaraja had not shown him respect earlier, with the desire to retain the prosperous kingdom of Prabhavali himself, he later sent him a request through a message that “I am your kreetaputra (purchased son)”.

तदाप्रभृति तं भूपं शरण्यः शरणोन्मुखम् ।
शिवतातिः शिवनृपश्चिरकालमपालयत् ॥३३॥

33 From that time Shivaji raja, who used to protect refugees since long, protected this king who wished to surrender to him.

अयुध्यदरिभिः सार्धं शिवराजो यदा यदा ।
अकरोदस्य साहाय्यं सूर्यराजस्तदा तदा ॥३४॥

34 Whenever Shivaji Raja fought with the enemy, Suryaraja helped him.

अथ दैवध्वस्तधिया परित्यक्तभियाऽमुना ।
अहंयुना घनारण्यवर्तिना जिह्मवृत्तिना ॥३५॥
शिवराजविरुद्धानामविद्धानामनेकधा ।
व्यक्तमव्यक्तमप्युच्चैर्व्यधीयत सहायता ॥३६॥

35-36 Later, Suryaraja, who unfortunately became bereft of intellect, set aside his fear, lived in a dense forest, and was proud and deceitful, secretly and openly helped in many ways the aviddha who were enemies of Shivaji Raja.

दृढव्रतः शिवोऽमुष्मै भूयो भूयः कृतागसे ।
अपि निग्रहणीयाय निग्रहं न व्यचिन्तयत् ॥३७॥

37 Even though he had repeatedly committed crimes and though he deserved to be punished, how come Shivaji did not think of arresting him?

आहूतोऽपि समयदि नाऽऽययौ स यदा मदात् ।
अकुप्यत्सूर्यराजाय भूमृद्भृशबलस्तदा ॥३८॥

38 When, due to his pride, he did not come even after being summoned, Shivaji Raja Bhosale became angry with Suryaraja.

अथासौ पृथिवीनाथः पदातीनां तरस्विनाम् ।
युतोऽयुतेन सार्धेन प्रयाणाभिमुखोऽभवत् ॥३९॥

39 Then that king got ready to leave on a campaign with 15,000 swift foot soldiers.

नृवाह्यं यानमारुह्य ब्रजन्नथ स सत्वरः ।
समपश्यन्महासारः पुरं सारवरं पुरः ॥४०॥

40 When Shivaji was going ahead speedily, seated in his palanquin, he saw Sarvar in front of him.

अथ श्रुत्वा रुगा स्पृष्टं शिवमभ्यर्णमागतम् ।
प्रभाबलीन्द्रो विमनाः स्वजनान्समबोचत ॥४१॥

41 Then when he heard that an enraged Shivaji was approaching, the king of Prabhavali got distressed and said to his people.

सूर्यराज उवाच -

कृतकर्मा महाबाहुः सुरासुरनरैर्नुतः ।
सुतः शाहनरेन्द्रस्य नैकसैनिकसंयुतः ॥४२॥
शृङ्गारपुरमादातुमस्मत्तोऽद्य बतोद्यतः ।
अज्ञात एव निकटे कूटयोधी किलाऽऽगतः ॥४३॥

Suryaraja said:

42-43 "The news is that the accomplished and mighty Shivaji, praised by the gods and demons, who fights with deceit, has secretly come very close along with a large army with the intention of taking Shringarpur from me.

समर्थेन समं तेन संपरायममुं वयम् ।
अकूपारमिवापारं पारयिष्यामहे कथम् ॥४४॥

44 How shall we cross the boundless sea of waging a war with that great person?"

इत्युक्तवान्स तैस्तत्र स्वजनैरनुमोदितः ।
रिरक्षयिषुरात्मानमपयाने मर्तिं दधे ॥४५॥

45 After speaking thus and getting the approval of his people, he thought of fleeing with the desire of self-preservation.

मनीषिण ऊचुः -

आसीदवस्थितिर्यस्य वनदुर्गे सुदुर्गमे ।
अहन्यहनि च प्रायो मतिरायोधनोद्यमे ॥४६॥
सुदुर्धर्षस्य सह्याद्रिर्मनुते यस्य शासनम् ।
येनान्यदुर्लभं लब्धं वत पूर्वनृपासनम् ॥४७॥
स्वराष्ट्ररक्षणाकाङ्क्षी येन दुर्दान्तचेतसा ।
कृतागसाऽपि संधाय दौःस्थ्यं तत्याज येदिलः ॥४८॥
कुर्वता स्ववशानेव हवसानवशानपि ।
अकारि विनयग्राही येन वै मकरालयः ॥४९॥
अनन्ददाधिकं येन पारम्पर्यागता चमूः ।
यः परेणानुभावेन परिभूतो न केनचित् ॥५०॥
सोऽपि प्रभावलीपालः क्षत्रधर्मविदां वरः ।
नायुध्यत कथं तेन शिवेनापचिकीर्षता ॥५१॥

The pundits said:

46-51 He dwelt in extremely inaccessible forests, usually had the desire to fight every day, the Sahyadri bowed down to the rule of this invincible king, he had obtained the thrones of former kings, difficult for others, that proud king even though he was guilty was approached by Adil Shah to make peace as he wished to protect his kingdom and thus saved himself from a plight, he brought the people under the control of the Siddis under his control, who even brought the sea under his command, who made the traditional army more joyful, whom no one could surpass in superior prowess, such was that king of Prabhavali and how did even he not fight with Shivaji, who wished to harm him?

कवीन्द्र उवाच -

पुरा पुराग्निप्रतिमप्रतापं संगमेश्वरात् ।
 प्रयातं शिवमाकर्ण्य पल्लीवनपुरं प्रति ॥५२॥
 असपत्नमिवाऽऽत्मानं मन्यमानोऽल्पचेतनः ।
 लक्षयन्प्रधनाभावं हर्यक्षसमविक्रमान् ॥५३॥
 पुञ्जीकृतान्स्वपृतनापतीन्भुवनपूजितान् ।
 तांस्तान्स्वस्वनिकेताय सूर्यराजोऽनुजज्ञिवान् ॥५४॥

Kavindra said:

52-54 Earlier, when he heard that the doomsday-like fierce Shivaji had left from Sangameshwar and gone beyond, the foolish Suryaraja felt that he had no enemy left and there was no cause for war. So, he ordered his various generals gathered there, mighty like the lion and respected by the world, to go to their respective homes.

अथ पल्लीवनात्तूर्णं परावृत्तः शिवो यदा ।
 सूर्यराजः समाहर्तुं सेनां नाभूत्प्रभुस्तदा ॥५५॥

55 Then when Shivaji speedily returned from Pali, Suryaraja could not gather his troops.

अमुना हेतुना नूनं दुर्मनाः स द्विजोत्तमाः ।
प्रभावलीपरिवृढो न मृधे निदधे मनः ॥५६॥

56 For this reason, being truly distressed, O pundits, that king of Prabhavali did not wish to fight.

विष्वक्सेनावतारेण नैकसैनिकवर्तिना ।
दृष्यद्येदिलदोःस्तम्भदाढ्यं दम्भापहारिणा ॥५७॥
दीर्णदिल्लीन्द्रसैन्येन वज्रप्रतिममूर्तिना ।
अतीवाव्यक्तमन्त्रेण स्वतन्त्रेणानुभाविना ॥५८॥
दुर्गाह्यविद्विषदुर्गग्राहिणा हठवाहिना ।
चन्द्रराजभुजच्छेदकारिणाऽफजलारिणा ॥५९॥
विरच्य विपुलं वैरं पलायनपरं मनः ।
चकार सूर्यराजो यत्तन्न चित्रकरं मम ॥६०॥

57-60 Incarnation of Vishnu, commander of many soldiers, one who crushed Adil Shah's pride of his own might, who routed the army of the Emperor of Delhi, who had a body like a thunderbolt, who engaged in extremely secret consultations, independent, capable, who conquered the invincible forts of the enemy, stubborn, who cut off the arms of Chandrarao More, who killed Afzal Khan himself. I do not find it surprising that Suryaraja thought of running away after building a huge enmity with this Shivaji.

अथोन्नतानतशिलाशतसंकुलितान्तराम् ।
तरुकोटरसंविष्टधूकधूत्कारगर्भिताम् ॥६१॥
महोरगविनिर्मुक्तानेकनिर्मोकभास्वराम् ।
अपारविटपित्रातविटपव्याप्तपुष्कराम् ॥६२॥
उपकण्ठनटनैकनीलकण्ठमनोहराम् ।
नीडान्तरोत्पतत्कीरां किकीदिविकृतस्वराम् ॥६३॥
परिश्लिष्टाचलतटामम्भोधरघटाकृतिम् ।
प्रतिक्षणोच्चलच्छाखामृगान्दोलितपल्लवाम् ॥६४॥
स्तब्धरोमसमारब्धघर्घरस्वरघोषणाम् ।

मृगादनवतीं माद्यदिभसंनिभसैरिभाम् ॥६५॥
 घनकर्मारकुञ्जान्तर्निद्राणव्याघ्रपुंगवाम् ।
 अभीकानेकभल्लूककृतवल्मीकदारणाम् ॥६६॥
 विसंकटामपि कुटैरुत्कटैः कृतसंकटाम् ।
 विशन्सुभटशृङ्गारः स शृङ्गारपुराटवीम् ॥६७॥
 विविधास्कन्दनाकाङ्क्षी सूर्यराजमपद्रुतम् ।
 निशम्यानीकसहितो विमनस्क इवाभवत् ॥६८॥

61-68 It had a crowd of hundreds of high and low rock masses, the owls sitting in the hollows of the tree trunks were hooting, it shone with the shiny skins of many cobras, the sky was covered by the branches of its countless trees, it was looking beautiful due to the many peacocks dancing at its edge, parrots were flying from the nests in it, in which taas birds were crying, it had covered the walls of the fort, it looked like a mass of clouds, in which the shoots of the trees were moving due to the monkeys jumping at every moment, in which wild boars were grunting, in which there were wolves and wild oxen who were like intoxicated elephants in rut, in which amid its dense reed islands huge tigers slept, in which many fearless foxes were digging out anthills, which was tall but bustling with huts. Such was the forest of Shringarpur which Shivaji entered. He wished to attack in various ways and was foremost of the warriors and he along with his army was somewhat disappointed when he heard that Suryaraja had fled.

अथ प्रपन्नाभयदायकेन दुर्दान्तदर्पापहसायकेन ।
 उपेत्य शृङ्गारपुरं शिवेन भुजस्मयावेशभृता व्यलोकि ॥६९॥

69 Shivaji, who was proud of his prowess, gave immunity to those who sought refuge in him, who was the arrow which broke the pride of the conceited, came near Shringarpur and saw it.

नृवाह्ययानस्थित एव तूर्णं स्वसैनिकैस्तत्क्षणमेव पूर्णम् ।
 प्रविश्य शृङ्गारपुरं प्रपश्यन्स्वमप्यमंस्तैष परैरधृष्यम् ॥७०॥

70 His soldiers had immediately occupied and spread over Shringarpur and he quickly entered it seated in his palanquin, and as he observed it, he felt that he too was invincible for the enemy.

अजय्यमन्यैरिति विश्रुतं यत्स भूपतिर्वैरिनृपासनं तत् ।
स्पृशन्भृशं स्वेन पदा तदानीममानि लोकेन महामिमानी ॥७१॥

71 He, who was famous as invincible for the enemy, intensely kicked the throne of the enemy king...

आदाय तस्मादभयं द्रढीयः समीयुषा पौरजनेन भूयः ।
प्रविश्य शृङ्गारपुरं प्रभूय प्रभूतशृङ्गारपदं व्यधायि ॥७२॥

72 After receiving confirmed immunity from him, the citizens who had gathered there re-entered Shringarpur, became strong (prosperous) and made it a place of excessive enjoyment.

अथ कतिपयसैनिकानुयातं प्रतिनृपमाशु दिगन्तमेव यातम् ।
त्रिभुवनजनजित्वरप्रतापः स बत निहन्तुमपत्रपामवापत् ॥७३॥

73 Then, Shivaji, whose valour was so great that he could win the people of the three worlds, felt embarrassed to kill an enemy king who had fled to the corners of the earth with just a few soldiers.

इत्यनुपुराणे सूर्यवंशे निवासकरकवीन्द्रपरमानन्दविरचितायामध्यायशतसंमितायां
वैयास(सि)क्यां संहितायां शृङ्गारपुरप्रवेशो नामैत्रिंशोऽध्यायः ॥३१॥

This is the thirty-first chapter named Shringarapurapravesah of 'Anupurana', Shivabharata (like the Bharata composed by Vyasa), consisting of hundred chapters, about the Sun dynasty, composed by Kavindra Paramananda Nivasakar.

॥ अथ द्वात्रिंशोऽध्यायः ॥

Chapter Thirty-Two

कवीन्द्र उवाच -

अथ शाहसुतः प्रभावलीविषयं सर्वमपि स्वतेजसा ।
अकरोन्निजपाणिवर्तिनं नयवर्त्म प्रतनं प्रवर्तयन् ॥ १ ॥

Kavindra said:

1 Later, Shivaji moved to the execution of old political ways and captured all the provinces of Prabhavali with his own valour.

पटुसंगरकर्मकर्मठं प्रथितं त्र्यम्बकभास्करं शिवः ।
सुमतिं सपदि प्रभावलीविषयाध्यक्षपदे न्ययोजयत् ॥ २ ॥

2 Shivaji immediately appointed Tryambak Bhaskar as the chief officer of the Prabhavali province. He was skilled, well known, wise, and proficient in forceful and quick war.

हृतराजपुरश्रियं रूपा जितशृङ्गारपुरं तथौजसा ।
परसैनिकपुङ्गवाः शतं शतमेतं शरणैषिणोऽनमन् ॥ ३ ॥

3 Hundreds of eminent enemy soldiers who wished to surrender, bowed down to Shivaji who had taken away the wealth of Rajapur in anger and conquered Shringarpur by force.

अथ तस्य पुरस्य रक्षणे क्षणमालक्ष्य सदेशवर्तिनम् ।
स गिरिं प्रथितं प्रतीत इत्यभिधानेन समन्वितं व्यधात् ॥ ४ ॥

4 Then, he looked for a moment at the well-known fort nearby for the protection of that city (Shringarpur), and named it Pratitagad.

अथ चन्द्रमृणालचन्द्रिकामिहिकाचन्दनचम्पकादिभिः ।
उपनीय मुदं तपर्तुना स भृशामोदभृता न्यषेव्यत ॥५॥

5 The summer season, which was very pleasant, gave him joy through the moon, lotus fibres, stars, dew, sandalwood, champa, and others.

श्रितकेसरकाण्डपाटलीसुमनोदम्भनिषङ्गवाहिना ।
अपि विष्टपजित्वरेषुणाऽतनुनाऽहारि शिवस्य नो मनः ॥६॥

6 Shivaji was not afflicted by the gentle Madan (god of love), whose quivers hold arrows of flowers of the sheltering bakuli and patali trees, and whose arrows win over the world.

तपताऽतितरां तपागमे तपनेनाऽऽशु कदुष्णतां गताः ।
सरितस्ततसत्त्वसंश्रयं दधुरन्तः सलिलं सुशीतलम् ॥७॥

7 The summer season had arrived and the blazing sun had heated the water in the rivers but underneath the warm water was cool and pleasing water. The animals were there too for shelter.

प्रतिवासरकल्पिताम्भसः सरसीः पङ्कनिषण्णसारसाः ।
विरमज्झषकच्छपावलीर्विदधे तीव्रतरातपस्तपः ॥८॥

8 Due to the intense sun of the summer, every day the water in the lakes started decreasing, and the cranes started sitting in the wet mud and multitudes of fish and turtles started dying.

प्रतिफुल्लशिरीषपाटलीपटसौरभ्यभृता नभस्वता ।
स्मरतापमवीभरन्मनः सुधियां निर्विषयात्मनामपि ॥९॥

9 The fragrance of the roofs of the blossomed shirish and patali trees infused the air and even the detached and the learned were afflicted by sensual desires.

SHIVABHARATA

The Shivabharata is a contemporary and extremely reliable source of Shivaji's life story. The fact that Paramananda was contemporaneous with Shivaji has been proved by many pieces of evidence. Paramananda says that he was commissioned by Shivaji to compose this work and as its reliability has been proved time and again, it is reasonable to assume that this is the official biography of Shivaji. Also, the information given in this book is confirmed by other reliable sources. The Shivabharata is a very useful tool of reference for students of history and for those studying Shivaji's life and times. I am glad that an English translation of the same is being published, making this work accessible to a much wider audience.

Gajanan Bhaskar Mehendale

Soniya Khare is an independent language professional and publishing consultant. Over the past 30 years she has worked as copy editor, translator, reviewer and content writer. She has handled diverse projects including bilingual dictionaries and books on history, philosophy, religion, science and literature.

Prof. Dr. Jayashree Sathe, (Retd.) Pro- Vice Chancellor, General Editor of The Encyclopaedic Dictionary of Sanskrit, HoD Sanskrit and Lexicography, Deccan College Deemed University, Pune. Since the last 44 years she has been involved in Sanskrit, Vedic and Post Vedic studies, teaching, research, and guidance.

